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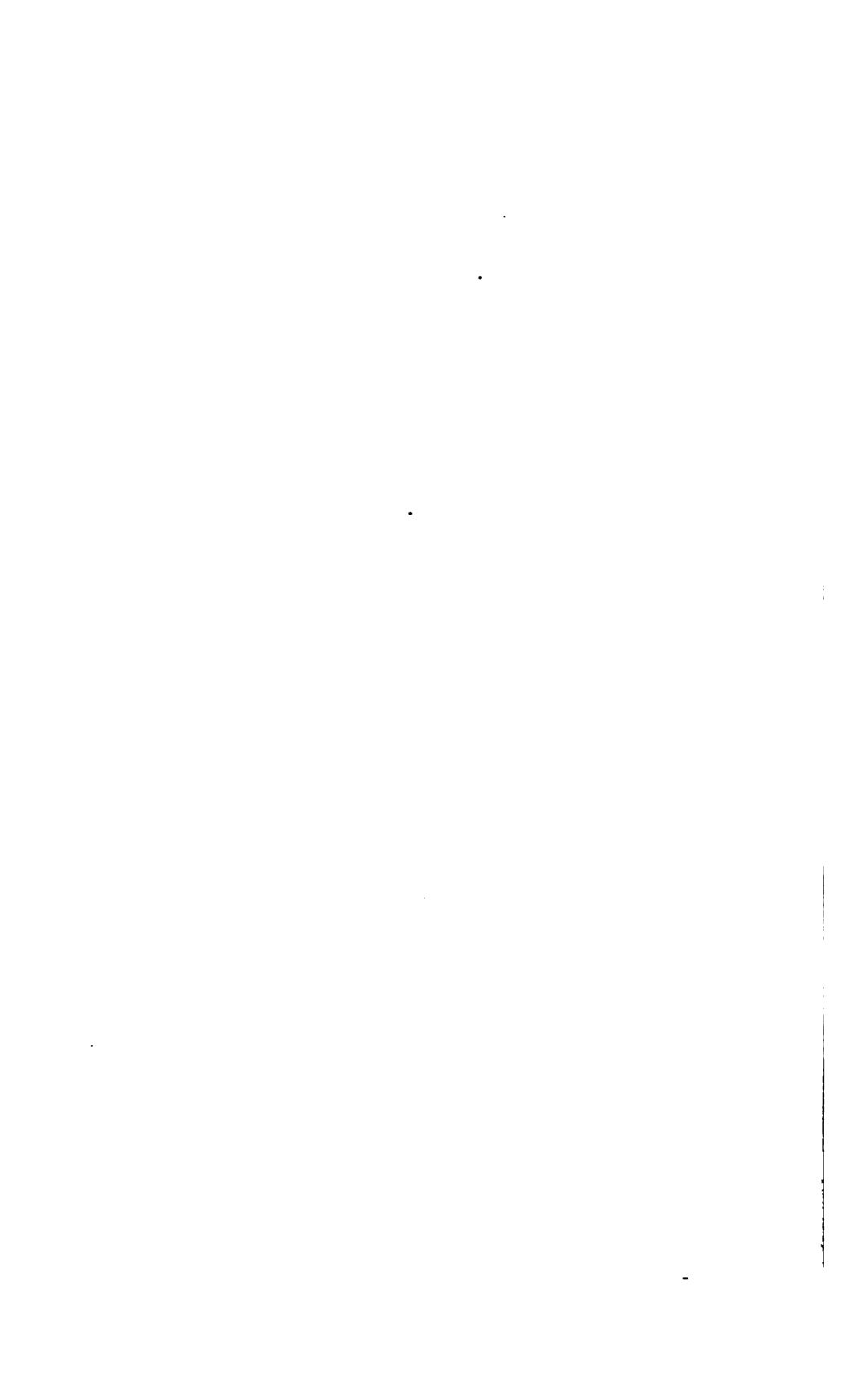


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THE  
**AFRICAN REPOSITORY,**  
AND  
**COLONIAL JOURNAL.**

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**VOL. VIII.**

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**RALPH RANDOLPH GURLEY, — EDITOR.**

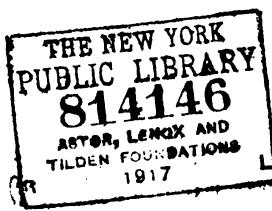
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**Washington:  
1833.**

**JAMES C. BUNN, PRINTER AND PUBLISHER, GEORGETOWN, D. C.**



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**ACTUAL STATE OF THE SLAVE TRADE ON THE COAST  
OF AFRICA.**

[The following article is from the Amulet for 1832, said to have been written by a distinguished British Naval Officer, who passed three years on the African Coast. We omit a few passages which relate less directly to the main object of the article.]

THE question of the existence of Slavery in the British dominions is now likely to be tried with all that effect which the voice of the whole community raised against it can give to it.—Therefore it may be important, as bearing directly upon the subject, to state what is the present situation of the coast of Africa; that it may be seen how little can be done to ameliorate its condition as long as we sanction by our conduct the existence of slavery elsewhere; and that there is demand to supply the waste of life, which will be supplied *per fas* and *nefas*.

From Cape Shortel, in 35° N. to Lat. 18° N., the coast is inhabited by the Moors of Morocco and other tribes. With those of the Moors the Europeans regularly trade, as they have a succession of towns on the coast, as far as Wednom, on the river Akassa. From hence there is a constant intercourse with the interior; and a caravan sets out regularly and returns from Timboctoo, to trade in gums and gold-dust.

Having passed the coast, to Cape Bojador, is a desert and very dangerous tract. It is frequented by tribes of wandering Moors, who come to the shore on the speculation of wrecks, where they build huts of sea-weeds, and watch the approach of ships. They

plunder and burn the vessels, and make slaves of the crews and passengers. It was among these that Adams and Reily, whose narratives are before the public, were detained in a miserable captivity.

The first European settlement ever attempted on the coast was at Portendie, from whence the Dutch brought gums in the beginning of the seventeenth century. The French afterwards established a factory there, and built a fort in 1724, but it has been demolished by the English, and under a treaty still in force they can have no permanent settlement in this place; so all traces of European civilization are obliterated. There is, however, a Moorish town, the natives of which are peculiarly rude and importunate to strangers. The coast is very hazy, and cannot be seen at the distance of seven or eight miles. The water is shallow, but full of excellent fish. The wet season sets in during July, and continues through August and September; the rain is not very profuse, and the sea-breeze is regular and cool, so that it might be supposed a healthy place: but the fact is quite otherwise. All the crews of his Majesty's ships suffered severely from it. They sink under a heavy oppression of spirits, and are greatly afflicted with the scurvy. The most trifling scratch turns to an inveterate ulcer; and, before they are a week at anchor, the whole ship's company are more or less afflicted. To account for this, it was remarked that the bottom of the sea, to a considerable distance, was a soft slimy mud, and the shallow water alongside the ship was always foul and dirty, of a dingy green colour, similar in appearance to stagnant marsh-water. There was no perceptible current to set it in motion; and the wind, blowing over this extended and still surface, and bearing with it the miasma engendered in the exhalations, was necessarily tainted with its unwholesome quality; and instead of the sea-breeze being salutary, as in other places, it was found to be most noxious and pestiferous. Yet this turbid water abounded in fish to such a degree that the sea seemed alive with them; and when a swab was thrown overboard, and dipped in the water alongside, it would come up covered with different kinds of small shellfish; and various animalculæ rapidly engendered in the putrescent fluid.

The first European settlement now existing is Fort Louis, built by the French on an island in the river Senegal, in latitude 16°

N.; so that nineteen degrees of the coast of Africa, from the entrance of the Strait of Gibraltar, no attempt is made to improve the natives by any contact of European habits and manners, except those which the short visits of occasional ships may communicate.

Next follows Goree, in latitude 14° N., built on an island within the great promontory of Cape Verde. It is nothing more than a barren rock, but is rendered important by its situation. It also, as well as the former belongs to the French.

To this succeed the settlements on the river Gambier, which belong both to the French and English. The first, near the mouth of the river, is Bathurst, built by the English on the low sandy island of St. Mary, having behind it a marsh almost always dry at low water; and, although the tides flow over and cover it, it is highly offensive and insalubrious. The town is particularly unhealthy, and subject, during the rainy season, to the worst description of fever. Those whom duty or speculation induce to reside there are the victims of ill health; while all who can leave it go to reside, during that period, to the Cape de Verde Islands or Goree. Here the ground is comparatively high, capable of cultivation, and surrounded by a pretty country; but the swamps of the other shore were preferred, because there was depth of water for shipping quite close to the town.

The trade up the Gambier, with the interior, is considerable for all the produce of the country, but particularly for gums, for which they send up from Bathurst two ships annually, from March to July, for whatever quantity the Moors may have collected, who bring it for sale, and exchange it for cotton manufactured goods and gun-powder.

Seven leagues higher up is James Fort, built also by the English; and Fort M'Carthy, called after Sir Charles, the adjutant-governor of Sierra Leone. On this river is also the settlement of Abredam, established by the French; and carrying on the same commerce as the former, to whom they are formidable rivals. At this point of the coast Europeans have confined themselves to a legitimate traffic, and they have not yet polluted it by the purchase of slaves.

From hence, for six degrees of latitude, the coast is very low, and scarcely discernible, except from some tall trees growing in

the swamps, which look like islands in a vast expanse of water. It is every where intersected by the mouths of innumerable rivers, forming uncountable deltas, and communicating together by cross channels. The shores of these rivers are covered with Portuguese establishments; and here commences that traffic in human flesh which has entailed such misery on the African and such disgrace on the European.

The principal of those rivers are called the Cassamanza, Cacheo, and Bissao. On these the slave factories are established, which are the great marts where the traffic is supported and perpetuated, by means of their contiguous settlements in the Cape de Verde Islands. The *locale* of this part of the coast renders it, unfortunately, well calculated for the purpose. It is in vain that His Majesty's cruisers watch the mouths of the rivers: they have certain information, perhaps, that a slave cargo is sailing, and hourly expected down a particular branch of the stream; and they blockade it so strictly that it is impossible for it to escape; but, in the meantime, it passes by a cross channel into another, and so escapes by a distant mouth while the cruiser is hourly expecting it. Just before this coast is situated an archipelago of islands. One of these, named Bulima, was so conveniently circumstanced for watching the debouche of the Rio Grande, and other streams, infamous for slave-ships, which opened in its vicinity, that it was purchased from the native sovereign, and an English settlement placed on it, by the late Captain Beaver. In consequence of some misunderstanding, it was given up, till Captain Arabin again arranged matters; but unfortunately, the swampy coast in the vicinity renders the situation so very unhealthy, that it is probable this important post cannot be re-established or continued.

The Portuguese settlements here extend along the rivers, for nearly three degrees of latitude, to Cape Vargos. The country is exceedingly rich and fertile, with a numerous population, particularly along the river Cassamanza, where the Portuguese have factories for one hundred and fifty miles up the river, and they could carry on a most advantageous trade with the Felloops, and other nations, for ivory, aromatic seed, dye-wood, and gold-dust. On the river is a race of people descended from themselves—the offspring of the first settlers, but now hardly to be recognized

from the aboriginal Negroes. They raise remarkably fine cotton and indigo, and manufacture from them cloth of a dye and texture highly esteemed in Africa. It is, however, in narrow breadths, about six inches wide, and then sewed together—like the bundles of the linen originally manufactured in Ireland—and it is susceptible of much greater improvement; but the Portuguese, neglecting these advantages and capabilities of a people who have a mixture of their own blood in their veins, direct their attention almost wholly to the traffic of slaves, and sell indiscriminately these ingenious artificers, with their wives and children, wherever they can catch them.

The great outlet for slaves at this place is the Cape de Verde Islands, which lie contiguous. The governors of these islands, and the dependencies on the opposite coast, are men of bad character, sent here as on a forlorn hope, to get rid of them; they are generally naval commanders, who are so miserably paid that they engage without scruple in the slave-trade, and are always the principal persons concerned in it. They are not ashamed and do not hesitate to avow the fact, though they know it is the principal part of their duty to suppress it. They excuse themselves by saying that they have no other means of living.

The flat coast extends from the mouth of these rivers to Sierra Leone; but it is watered by several others equally infamous for the slave-trade. The principal of these rivers are the Pongas and the Nunez. To the former, foreigners trade for rice, ivory, gold-dust, and other articles. Those who principally frequent it are the American blacks from Cape Mesurado, and the British merchants from the Isles de Loss, who have factories established along both rivers. To the influence and example of these two classes of traders, and the lawful and salutary trade they carry on, is to be attributed the fact that there is here no direct traffic for slaves, nor do slave-ships resort to these rivers, as they do to others, expressly for such a purpose. Such, however, is the inveteracy of custom long established, and cupidity long indulged, that it is known a number of slaves are sent annually from hence to other marts on the coast: these are brought from the interior, and dispatched coastwise, in small vessels and canoes; and, more generally, by inland navigation, from branch to branch of the great rivers, to the factories on Rio Grande, and from thence, in larger

numbers, to Bissao, and direct to the Cape de Verde Islands. This circumstance is clearly proved by the testimony of such of the poor slaves themselves as have been captured in the Atlantic passage. The Tonircho, Portuguese schooner, was taken by the North Star, with slaves from Bissao for the Cape de Verde Islands. Many of them were natives of the country about the Pongas; they were kidnapped by slavers, or sold to pay for a palaver, or some such frivolous cause. They had been conveyed by land and inland navigation all the way to Bissao, where they were manacled and confined till a sufficient number was collected together to form a cargo, and then they were shipped, under a lawful passport, as domestics! A boat was sent up to explore the river Nunez, and ascended for eighteen days. They saw no vessels or habitations, but one human being, who fled at their approach into the mangroves. No doubt he supposed the boat's crew were slavers on a kidnapping expedition.

The river Nunez carries on a larger lawful trade with foreigners than, perhaps, any river on the wester coast of Africa. Several European factories, particularly English, are established on its banks, where they derive an extensive traffic for the produce of the interior, and give in exchange rum, tobacco, cloth, and gunpowder. Besides the usual articles of produce, the natives, in this place, manufacture their gold-dust into different ingenious articles, particularly rings, with considerable taste and ingenuity; some are ornamented with clasped hands, which seem as well executed as a similar device by a European goldsmith. The gold is very pure, and the workmanship such as to promise a considerable perfection in the art if properly encouraged, and an earnest of what advancement might be made in the comforts of civilized life, by this despised and oppressed race, if their talents were properly directed in their own country.

At the distance of seventy miles from the mouth of the river is Debucka, where the native king, Mamadoo, resides. The boats of the North Star ascended to it; but when the king heard it he was exceedingly anxious, and would not allow the officer to approach his house. The cause of his alarm was soon evident: this river, also, is cursed with the slave-trade, which continually interferes with and impedes lawful traffic: there was, at that moment, a Spanish schooner lurking in one of the creeks, kidnap-

ping and carrying off the natives; the captain was actually residing at the king's house, in which he had persuaded him to shut up a cargo of his subjects, and they were waiting only for an opportunity of embarkation.

Immediately off this coast, and opposite the mouths of the rivers, are the Isles de Loss, a corruption of Isle dos Idolos, in latitude  $9^{\circ} 3'$  N., and forming a cluster of small insular spots. The largest, and that which possesses the greatest capabilities, is *Tomara*, the soil of which is exuberantly fertile, and would produce abundant supplies of vegetables of all kinds for ships in the neighborhood, but it is altogether neglected by the natives, from the uncertainty of a market to dispose of their perishable produce, and also from a feeling of the uncertain tenure of their property, not knowing the moment when they themselves may be seized and sold. There are three or four villages on the island, with houses of a better construction than usual; the principal is called Clarkson's Town. The whole population amounts to about 1200, who are the progeny of former settlers from the main, about Dembia. Some soldiers of the African corps from Sierra Leone have land assigned them here, but no care is taken to instruct them in a proper mode of cultivation. They are allowed to burn the soil, scratch in the grain, and after exhausting it with a crop, leave it to relapse again into its former state of useless and unwholesome waste. It is well adapted to the growth of coffee; and the cotton raised is of a fine quality. Besides Tomara, there are Factory and Crawford Islands, on one of which is a barrack for soldiers.

While the slave-trade was permitted, this group of islands was infamously notorious as the centre of the nefarious traffic; and from time immemorial they had been occupied by factors and agents of different European nations, who kept here openly droves and pens of human beings, kidnapped on the continent, ready to be sold and shipped off when called for. Perhaps the world never saw a stain more foul on human nature than this place of resort for all the Christian nations of Europe. Hither ships came from all European countries, fitted out by men of all religious persuasions, except Quakers, and thought it no shame to purchase their fellow-creatures as they would cattle. The Protestants of England, the Calvinists of Holland, the Lutherans

of Germany, and the Catholics of France and Spain, crowded to this place for cargoes of human flesh; and, having sold their unholy freights at an immense profit, thought, or pretended to think, they were engaged in a lawful calling; and their respective governments sanctioned and protected it. We have, thank God, so far departed from this proof of the wisdom of our venerable ancestors that we punish with an ignominious death, and hold up to execration the memory of the man, as a worse than common malefactor, who shall dare to commit this atrocious crime; and, though much yet remains to be done, the extinction of the public shambles kept on these islands is some consolation to humanity, and an existing proof of the decline in the traffic of blood.

Since the period of the abolition, the islands were occupied by four English merchants, Car, Leigh, Lamo, and Hickson, who each of them carried on an extensive lawful trade in African produce; and the warehouses were filled with gold, gums, and ivory, for sale, instead of men, women, and children. On the death of some of these gentlemen, the late Lieutenant Colonel M'Carthy took possession of the islands by treaty, in the name of the British government, having stipulated to pay to the native chiefs an annual rent, in articles of trade, to the value of £75.

It would now be a transaction highly gratifying if this nest of slave-dealers were finally and permanently superseded by a thriving colony of fair traders, and the human beings formerly driven here for sale to become the free tenants and industrious cultivators of the soil. From their vicinity to the mouths of the rivers Dembia, Pongas, and Nunez, the islands would be an important station for trade, as the intercourse would be much more free and direct from hence than from Sierra Leone. If the islands were once regularly established, with a small military force of men of good character, and under a commandant not likely to be removed; and if a proper system of cultivation were adopted and encouraged, so as to afford a regular and constant supply of wood, water, and refreshment to ships of the squadron which would regularly frequent them, the number of resident merchants would increase, so that they might become a dépôt of African produce, and a place of considerable importance. Traders would all touch here, and deposit their cargoes, instead of running up the unhealthy rivers on the opposite pestiferous coast, subject as they

now are to vexatious delays, and to the mortality of their crews from the necessity of drinking the tainted water of these streams. Above all, by making it a free port, open to all foreign vessels and merchandise, the resident British traders would become the agents of the French and Americans, who would prefer resorting here to ascending the rivers on the continent, as they now do, with their goods.

The eligibility of this place as a station must depend on its local advantages; and it appears to be less exceptionable than any which has yet been tried. Wholesome water, from a pure spring, is abundant. Above sixty yards above high-water mark is a copious source, from which vessels were supplied by tubes over the rocks; and boats are filled, without landing the casks, at the rate of thirty tons per day. Firewood is in profusion; oranges and limes may be procured by only sending to pick and choose them; poultry may be had in any quantity; pigs are so numerous that they run about the island without seeming to belong to any particular person, excellent sheep may be bought for ten shillings each; and bullocks, in prime order, are always grazing on the pastures. Should experience realize this flattering picture it will be highly gratifying to the friends of Africa; and one healthy and plentiful spot will, at length, be found by the English, on this insalubrious coast, where they may fairly try their benevolent experiment.

On the subject of Sierra Leone, and the causes of its failure, so much has been said that it would be superfluous to repeat them here. Public expectation has not, certainly, been answered; but that these experiments are not of a fanciful or impracticable nature is completely proved by the success which has attended the colony which came next in succession on this coast. This is a bold promontory, called originally Monte Serrado, but corrupted, as all names are, by Negro pronunciation, into Mesurado. The American Colonization Society located here a number of free people of colour, the offspring of African slaves born in America and liberated. They were sent from the United States, and the settlement was called by the appropriate name of *Liberia*. There are but few white people among them, and none who possess any land. When the colony was first established, the land was procured from the native chiefs by purchase and treaty; but

some misunderstanding arose, the real objects of the colonists were not understood, and several sanguinary conflicts ensued with the natives, which had nearly destroyed the establishment in its infancy. But under the prudent management of Mr. Ashmun, the agent for the society, these differences were reconciled, and amity and good-will established between the natives and the strangers.

The settlement consists of two establishments. The first is Monrovia, on Cape Mesurado, and the other Caldwell, seven miles up the river St. Paul. The whole population amounts to about three hundred families, comprising more than 1500 persons, who have each farms allotted to them, some in the lower and some on the upper settlement. A regular and most improved system of husbandry is insisted on. Every man is not allowed to burn down and cultivate any portion of the land he pleases, as is permitted in our colonies, which, being abandoned the next year and suffered to run into brush, is known to contribute greatly to taint the air, in an extraordinary degree, which cultivation had rendered salubrious. Their prescribed system of agriculture is regulated by those plans which local experience has found to be most judicious, wholesome, and productive; and no man is allowed to deviate from it: in this way their maintenance and independence, and, to a certain extent, their health is provided for and secured. The males are formed into a regular militia, which, being well trained and served, renders the colony respectable in the eyes of its neighbours, and secures them from any act of aggression; and this force has been efficiently called out more than once to punish depredations and robberies committed by natives on individual colonists while in pursuit of their commercial speculations, either coastwise or in the interior, and always with the best results. This mode of well-regulated self-defence not only gives them courage and confidence in themselves, but it exempts them from the degrading and demoralizing effects of a regular soldiery sent from the parent country, which, being generally of the worst and most desperate description of men, set examples of the most dissolute and profligate lives, as our colonies in Africa know by melancholy experience. This imposing domestic force gives perfect security to these people in their dealings with the natives; and a very profitable and advantageous trade is carried

on for gold, camwood, and ivory, with the Gallinas and Cape Mount, to the north of their settlement, and as far coastwise as Tradetown, to the east of it.

Nothing has tended more to suppress the slave-trade in this quarter than the constant intercourse and communication of the natives with these industrious colonists. The American agent, Mr. Ashmun, took every opportunity and means in his power to extinguish a traffic so injurious in every way to the fair trader; and at Cape Mesurado good and correct information was always to be obtained of any slave-vessels on the coast within the communication or influence of the colony. This active, respectable, and intelligent man is since dead; but his spirit still actuates all his people. They have several large boats and small decked vessels belonging to their community, and others in progress of building. These are actively employed in trading along the coast, and in keeping up the intercourse with Caldwell and the interior.

The river St. Paul does not run directly inland, but takes a course coastwise to the north; it does not therefore penetrate far into the country. The commercial enterprise, however, of the people has been excited by the favourable accounts which had reached them of the interior, and induced several to push their speculations as far as 150 miles, without the aid of internal navigation, to a large and populous town, the residence of a native king of considerable influence, with whom a lucrative commerce is now opened, and actively carried on, for gold and ivory; and the supply of the former, through this channel, has greatly exceeded expectation.

The character of these industrious colonists is exceedingly correct and moral, their minds strongly impressed with religious feelings, their manners serious and decorous, and their domestic habits remarkably neat and comfortable. They had the inestimable advantage of being originally brought up in the frugal and pains-taking habits of the people of the country from whence they were sent, and received, when young, the moral, religious, and literary instruction of white people in their class of life.—These they have brought with them, and they practise them with more effect as they have no bad examples to mislead them. Those who have visited them speak highly of their appearance and

mode of living. They are a comely and well-formed race of Negroes, neat and clean in their persons, modest and civil in their manners, and regular and comfortable in their dwellings. Their houses are well built, ornamented with gardens and other pleasing decorations, and on the inside are remarkably clean—the walls well white-washed, and the rooms neatly furnished. They are very hospitable to strangers, and many English naval officers on the station have been invited to dine with them, and joined in their meals, which were wholesome and good. The man of the house regularly said grace, both before and after meat, with much solemnity, in which he was joined by the rest of his family with great seeming sincerity. They all speak good English, as their native language, and without any defect of pronunciation. They are well supplied with books, particularly bibles and liturgies. They have pastors of their own colour, and meeting-houses in which divine service is well and regularly performed every Sunday; and they have four schools at Mestrado, and three at Caldwell. By one ship alone they received 500 volumes, presented by Dartmouth College, and several boxes and packets of school-books, sent by friends at Boston.

The complete success of this colony is a proof that Negroes are, by proper care and attention, as susceptible of the habits of industry and the improvements of social life as any other race of human beings; and that the amelioration of the condition of the black people on the coast of Africa, by means of such colonies, is not chimerical. Wherever the influence of this colony extends, the slave-trade has been abandoned by the natives, and the peaceful pursuits of legitimate commerce established in its place. They not only live on terms of harmony and good-will together, but the colonists are looked upon with a certain degree of respect by those of their own colour, and the force of their example is likely to have a strong effect in inducing the people about them to adopt it. A few colonies of this kind, scattered along the coast, would be of infinite value in improving the natives. They would much sooner acquire their confidence and esteem, as not exciting that jealousy which foreigners always cause; and the very example of their own race, thus raised in the moral and social scale, would be the strongest motive to induce others to adopt and practise those qualities by which they were rendered so much

more comfortable and happy. Should no unfortunate event retard the progress of those colonists, and no baneful vices be introduced among them, there is every reason to hope they will diffuse cultivation and improvement in Africa to a considerable extent, as they have already done, on a limited scale, as far as their influence has reached. The next promontory which occurs is Cape Palmas, on which reside an interesting race. They are called Kroo-men, a fine athletic people, who never suffer themselves to be made slaves. They are found on other parts of the coast, and recognized by a mark down their foreheads. Like the Swiss and Savoyards, they frequently emigrate from home to look for employment, and are often engaged by Europeans, particularly English, to navigate ships and boats.—When they obtain a competency they bring it home, and remain on the Cape with their families.

On the sweep of the coast included between Cape Palmas and Cape Formoso, usually termed the Bight of Benin, are several European settlements, called Cape Coast Castle, Accara, or Acre and Elmina. The first contained a British garrison; but since the Ashantee war it has been abandoned by government, and the sum of £4000 allowed to the British residents to support the station and defend themselves. In the neighbourhood is a village of free blacks. A number of prisoners taken from the Ashantees were located here, and had land assigned and houses built for them by the British. They have been instructed in some of the arts of civilized life, and cultivate the soil with sufficient success to support themselves. They amount to about two hundred persons, and seem so happy and contented with their lot that they show no wish to abandon their assigned residence or to return to their native place. The contiguous settlements of Accara belong to the British, Dutch, and Danes, and are called after the respective people to whom they appertain. Each of these nations is suspected of being engaged in the slave-trade. As long as Cape Coast Castle was held by our government it was a powerful restraint; but, since it has been given up, advantage, it is said, has been taken of the circumstance, and captured slaves are frequently disposed of here under the denomination of domestics.

Farther on is Quitta, a Danish settlement, which maintains here a military force. It was formerly a place of much more im-

portance, as appears by the remains of buildings; but the whole military now consists of a sergeant and a small guard, who seem set here rather to protect than to prevent the traffic in slaves. Portuguese vessels resort here, on the pretext of purchasing Cow-rib shells—a species of *Cypeda*, used on the coast as money, of which forty are equal to a penny—but their real business is to purchase slaves. There is a slave-factory three hours, or nine miles, from this place, at Awhey, and another, about the same distance, at Wody. Slaves are here collected and sent off by water; for the natives in the vicinity will not suffer them to proceed by land, but assemble together when a *coffle* approaches, and seize and liberate all their countrymen. The regulated price of a slave at this place is a criterion by which the value set on a fellow-creature in other parts of Africa may be estimated. An “ounce” is equal to fifteen dollars of hard money; but is exchanged in barter for an equal value of commodity—twenty-four yards of cloth, one roll of tobacco, four gallons of spirits, or sixteen common square handkerchiefs:—the value in this way is—

For a Man, 9 ounces, or 216 yards of cloth, or 9 rolls of tobacco, or 36 gallons of spirits, or 139 handkerchiefs.

For a Woman, 8 ounces, or 192 yards, or 8 rolls, or 32 gallons, or 128 handkerchiefs.

For a Child, 6 ounces, or 144 yards, or 6 rolls, or 24 gallons, or 96 handkerchiefs.

Most of the slaves procured at the factories near Quitta are transmitted to Whyda, a place originally called Ajuda by the Portuguese, from the quantity of slaves it supplies, and which are now the only commodity bought and sold here; and the coast is frequented by numerous fleets of Portuguese and Spanish vessels to carry them away. The principal slave-factor here is De Louza, a native of Lisbon, exiled to this place for crime committed at home. He resides at Whyda, and has acquired great influence over the natives. He has extensive factories for collecting slaves, like other goods, ready for shipment. The cargoes of ships are deposited with him; and whatever number they want are ready to embark in one night and sail when it is light in the morning. The number of slaves sold by this single man, or his agents, is estimated at 6000 every year! Two sla-

vers leave the coast every month, having on board each, on an average, 250 persons. This number would be greater were not a providential impediment thrown in the way of embarking them. There is a heavy surf on the coast; and it seldom can be effected at the time of spring-tides. This affords to our cruisers opportunities to watch the coast; and they are always on the alert at particular times of the moon, and frequently catch the cargoes in the act of embarking.

Passing Cape Formoso, the Bight of Biafra commences, into which several great rivers discharge themselves, long infamous for the traffic in slaves. The principal of these rivers are the Bonny and the Old Calabar.\* No other trade is carried on here except for human flesh. They take in exchange the usual cargoes of spirits, tobacco, cloth, and gunpowder. This latter article is in particular request here, where they use it as a means of seizing slaves from their less powerful neighbours; and thus this trade is the excitement to war and slavery and the means of carrying them on. The sovereignty of the coast is divided between two barbarians; one called "King Pepel," residing on the river Bonny, and the other "Duke Ephraim," on the Old Calabar. The contest for making slaves, and the opportunity of disposing of them, has excited a deadly enmity between these native ruffians, which the English cruisers avail themselves of. Whenever one of them proposes a cargo the other immediately sends information of it to any ship of war on the coast, detailing the particulars of the cargo, and the state of forwardness for sailing; by which means many have been seized, and the envious and malignant passions of these savages made subservient to the cause of humanity. On one occasion of information of this kind, sent by King Pepel to the British, by which his rival lost his cargo, he was so exasperated that he prepared an expedition to attack him, and take vengeance for the injury and insult. He got a coffin made for Pepel, which he intended to bear before him as an ensign, and sent a messenger to apprise him of it. "Tell Pepel," said he, "that I am coming, and bringing his coffin." "Tell Ephraim," said the other, in reply, "to bring the coffin, and I will put himself in it."

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\* This paper was written previous to the discovery of the course of the Niger by Messrs. Landor.

The legal traffic which these men carry on is principally with Liverpool ships. These supply the powder, each bringing two hundred barrels, having an especial order in council for the purpose. A short time ago King Pepel prepared a grand expedition to seize slaves, in order to supply an extensive order which he had received. His war canoes were large, and well appointed, and all mounted with brass cannon, which, as well as the powder, were fabricated in England. The use thus made of English manufacture is afflicting to humanity. By us the native kings spread desolation through the country, and extend and perpetuate the very thing we are so anxious to suppress: we wish to put down the slave-trade, and we supply the most effectual means of carrying it on. From the superiority we confer on them, each of them fills a ship every month with captives dragged from their homes, and every ship contains a cargo of from three to four hundred slaves, so that we are indirectly the instruments of sending off twenty-four slavers from these two rivers every year, containing 8000 natives, for the markets of Cuba and Brazil.

The whole of this coast, indeed, seems devoted to this traffic. From Cape Formoso to the Old Calabar there are six large rivers, which fall into the Bight of Biafra. These all communicate with each other, by lateral branches, and afford the greatest facility for conveying the captives, and evading any attempts to intercept them; and ships proceeding to watch one mouth are effectually baffled by the slavers proceeding down another. The numbers sent in this way, down the branches of the six rivers, is supposed to exceed those sent by the Bonny and Calabar, so that this one Bight alone, of about two hundred and fifty miles of coast, both from its localities and the means we supply to its savage chiefs, sends away every year 16,000 slaves.

Immediately opposite the mouths of these rivers, and as if it was intended by Providence as a station for the watching and suppression of the trade, lies the island of Ferdinand Po, about forty miles from the coast. Its advantages for every purpose of the kind were so great that, in February, 1826, it was proposed to the Spanish government to remove the mixed commission from Sierra Leone to this place, "as it was in the heart of the slave country, its climate salubrious, and its soil sufficiently fertile." The second quality in this recommendation is found, unfortunately, to be far from truth.

It is a high island, covered with dense wood, with water of an excellent quality, and in any quantity. Large oaks grow down to the edge of the sea; satin-wood, ebony, and other hard and valuable timber abounds. Some fine strait trees are admirably adapted for spars and masts, and some of the ships on the station have been supplied from the island. The native population is very great, amounting to 200,000; they are not black, but of a dark copper colour, or brown red; their hair, not woolly, but long and lank, and their limbs full, muscular, and well proportioned. They seem as if they were descended from the Moors, and have a steady spirit of independence that has resisted all attempts at making them slaves. On this point they are exceedingly jealous and vigilant. They do not hesitate to go on board the king's ships, with a fearless confidence, showing that they are no ways deficient in personal courage; but they evince an exceeding jealousy of strangers penetrating into their villages, or of their advancing to any distance from the coast. They had seen the consequences of European visitations, and, like the Chinese, were disinclined to admit them into their country. They are naked, with the exception of a cloth of platted grass about their loins. They paint their bodies thickly with red ochre, and the more distinguished persons are marked with blue and other colours. Notwithstanding their naked persons, and savage manners, they have made considerable advances in agriculture; part of the island is cleared and highly improved, and their bananas and yams are peculiarly fine; these they barter for pieces of iron hoop, which they receive like regular money. It is cut into lengths of seven inches, and the natives prize it above any other articles of barter, and convert it into knives, daggers, and other implements. They have also fowls, but they are not so good, and die as soon as they are sent on shipboard.

The English settlement is on the north part of the island. It was selected with a view to salubrity, and it was afterwards found, from various remains, to have been the very place where the Spaniards had originally established themselves, when formerly masters of the island—sundry articles of broken pottery, and remnants of walls and bastions, indicate this fact.

The first governor of Ferdinand Po was Captain Owen, who brought with him twenty-five marines, and about two hundred

black soldiers of the African corps, besides carpenters and other artificers, to the number of seven hundred people, who erected a fort, governor's residence, and houses for themselves, where they were soon established, with every hope of enjoyment, on this beautiful island; but, notwithstanding the anticipations of its healthiness, it was soon found to be exceedingly insalubrious. The men were seized with low intermittent fevers, which in a short time left them in a deplorable state of mental and physical debility, from which very few recovered, and those who did so remained for a considerable time in a state approaching to idiotism.

The last station to which our cruisers were ordered to direct their attention was the river Gaboon, within thirty miles of the equator. It is notorious for its slave-trade. From hence to Mozambique, the whole coast was open to the Brazilians, who collected slaves from Molembo, Cabindo, and other places, which by treaty they were allowed to traffic with, insomuch so that in the year 1829 no less than 44,000, and in the year 1830, 52,000 slaves were openly imported into and sold in the slave-markets of Rio de Janeiro alone.\* On the twenty-third of last March, however, this permission expired, and no native is now allowed to traffic for slaves on any part of the coast of Africa, on pain of being punished as pirates.

It was the general opinion that the vigour and vigilance of our cruisers had nearly suppressed this traffic; such however, unfortunately, was not the fact. The whole number captured by our cruisers, and sent to Sierra Leone, from June 1819, to July 1828, was 13,281,† being, on an average, 1400 per annum; while during that period above 100,000 were annually taken from the coast, either by lawful or unlawful traders. The latter were principally from the isle of Cuba. In 1817 a treaty had been concluded with the Spanish government, that the slave-trade should be abolished in the entire dominions of Spain, and the sum of £400,000 was actually given by the British government, as a compensation to those engaged in it. Notwithstanding this, 20,000 slaves have been annually exported, from the Gallinas and the River Bonny, into Cuba alone, by armed vessels of dif-

\* Walsh's Brazil.. Vol. ii. page 322.

† Parliamentary Reports.

ferent nations, who act both as pirates and slavers. Their manner of proceeding is this: they set out from the Havannah to hover about the coast of Africa, and if they can elude our vigilance, and take in a cargo of slaves, they proceed direct with it to Cuba. If not, they turn pirates, seize the first ship they meet, preferring one laden with slaves. They murder, and, in some cases, put on shore in desert places, the crew, and proceed with the vessel and cargo to Cuba, where they readily dispose of them; the slaves are landed on the back of the island, and dispersed in various ways through the West Indies and Brazil.

These pirate slavers have been the pest and terror of the tropical regions of the Atlantic for some years; accounts of their atrocities fill the columns of our newspapers, and the law which makes a slave-dealer a pirate, is fully justified, as their characters are now combined and identified. One of the most dangerous and daring of this class has lately fallen into the hands of our cruisers. On the third of September, 1830, Captain Gordon, of His Majesty's sloop, Primrose, fell in with the Spanish ship of war Veloz Passageiro, pierced for thirty, and mounting twenty guns, commanded by José Antonio de la Bega, bound from Whyda, on the coast of Africa, to the Havannah, having on board five hundred and fifty-five slaves, and a crew of one hundred and fifty men of different nations; and after a short but desperate action, in which the pirate slaver had eighty-six men killed and wounded, with five of the unfortunate slaves, she was taken possession of.\*

It appears, then, that while the English public supposed the slave-trade suppressed, it has been carried on for the last ten or

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\* It appears that this formidable ship had long been known to carry on the nefarious trade. The following passage occurs in Dr. Walsh's "Notices of Brazil." "Captain Arabia had met, while on the coast, one of these atrocious vessels. She was a ship of war from the Havannah, commanded by a Spaniard, of the name of Jose Antonio de la Bega; she was called the Veloz Passageiro, mounted twenty-four long guns, and was manned by 161 desperate fellows of all nations. She was capable of containing 1200 slaves, and had a tender in company for stowing 400 more. He (Captain Arabian) had received certain information that he would sail for the Havannah on the first of May, with his own ship and his consort full of slaves, and so cross our course near the equator about this time. We had been, therefore, for some days, looking out for her, and, as it was supposed he would make a desperate resistance, preparations were made for his reception."—Vol. ii. p. 474. They afterwards pursued and captured a pirate slaver supposing it to be the one they expected, but it turned out to be another similar desperado.

twelve years, to nearly as great an extent, and under much more revolting circumstances than ever; it remains, therefore, for England to consider what must be done for its effectual suppression. Since the twenty-third of March, 1830, the difficulty is considerably abridged, for now the *whole* coast of Africa, from Mozambique to Morocco, is included in the prohibition, and no nation can trade for slaves, under any pretext or evasion, either to the south or north of the line. Much, however, yet remains to be done. The present instructions to His Majesty's ships are so vague and restrictive, that known slavers are constantly met on the coast and in the rivers of Africa, and cannot be molested unless they have the slaves actually on board. This is readily done in one night, as often as the cruiser is called or driven away from her station by business or bad weather; and when she returns again the slaver has departed with her full cargo, and it is in vain to follow her, as vessels of this description are built expressly for speed, and attempts to overtake them are fruitless. By an additional article, in the treaty with the Netherlands, it is stipulated that all vessels are to be considered as slavers, and treated as such, when they have an apparatus, such as hatches with their gratings, shackles, large copper boilers, &c., evidently intended for slaves, even though none should be found on board. This article should be included in the treaties with every other nation, so that any such vessel found on the coast, belonging to any country, should be seized and confiscated.

Again, by treaties with Spain, Portugal, the Netherlands, and Brazil, mutual right of search is allowed to cruisers of each nation, but no right of mutual search exists with France and North America, and slaves are continually transported with impunity under their flags. Efforts must be made to induce these latter nations to consent to this arrangement, and no longer to suffer the little etiquettes of national vanity to oppose this great cause of God and man. "If then," says Dr. Walsh, "when the *whole* coast of Africa is protected from this commerce, and no vessel of any nation is permitted to traffic on any part of it, the right of mutual search is acknowledged and acted on by all civilized nations, and every ship found with the damning proofs on board be confiscated, and the crews treated as pirates—then, and not till then, can we hope to see this horrid traffic finally abolished."

With this we perfectly agree; but something more yet remains to be done. As long as Cuba continues in its present state, the *refugium peccatorum* and the receptacle of buccaneers, it is hopeless to attempt to suppress entirely the traffic in slaves. Like the piratical state of Barbary, it is the opprobrium of the civilized world, a nest of pirates, and a den of slaves. We see no reason why it should not be taken possession of like Algiers, if its own weak or wicked government is not able or willing to uphold the common and recognized rights of nations.

But, above all, we must extinguish slavery in our own colonies. As long as that foul blot is permitted to stain our national character, our influence is weakened, and we cannot, with any justice or consistency, prescribe to others that they should not make slaves, when we ourselves hold nearly a million of our fellow-creatures in a similar bondage. As long as unhappy beings perish in that state at home, the cupidity of masters will find means directly or indirectly to supply the loss from abroad. This great act, then, remains to be accomplished, and then England may expect, with the high and commanding auxiliary of her moral influence, that others should follow her example.

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#### ABOLITION OF SLAVERY IN MEXICO.

We have been engaged in conversation, for several hours, with a gentleman of liberal education and religious principle, a native of this State, afterwards, for five years, a slave-holder in Mississippi, and now a resident at Metamoras, in Mexico. He has resided in that republic for about ten years, and is personally acquainted in most of the Mexican States. Our conversation turned principally on the abolition of slavery in that country. The fact that slavery was abolished at the time of their declaration of independence, was announced in the newspapers; but we have never seen any such minute account of the circumstances, mode, and results, of the transaction, as rendered the information of much value. Believing that the subject would interest our readers, and even hoping that it might excite inquiry, and eventually throw some light upon the path which our own country must pursue to escape from the evils of slavery, we have obtain-

ed the consent of our informant to lay the substance of our conversation before the public.

In some of the southern provinces, Africans had been introduced, purchased and held, as in the West Indies and in the United States. In the northern provinces, the slaves were, at least generally, of Indian extraction. They were more ignorant than the negroes in our southern States, and more vicious. They were surrounded, too, by a state of society less enlightened and less virtuous than of our slave-holders. Civil government was less understood, and less effectually administered. Immediately upon the declaration of independence, a law was passed by the general government, for the entire abolition of slavery throughout the Mexican Republic. Each of the provinces, now states, arranged the details of the process of emancipation for itself, but the principles, and in all important respects, the details, were every where the same, and substantially these.

The master at once opened an account with each of his servants, like the following.

	LOTT CARY TO	Da.
Jan. 1, 1810.	To cash paid for yourself,	\$600
	Do. for Mary your wife,	400
	Do. for John, your son,	200
22.	To calico for Mary,	2
Feb. 1.	To cash for schooling your children,	5
20.	To lost 5 days,	1
March 29.	To beef,	3
		<hr/> \$1,211
	Cr.	
April 1, 1810.	By 3 months' labor, at \$6 per month,	\$18
	Do. of Mary, at \$4,	12
	Do. of John, at \$2,	6
		<hr/> \$36

Here, the original debt is supposed to have been \$1,200, and the balance due to the master at the end of three months, is \$1,175. At this rate, the whole debt will be paid, and the whole family redeemed, in twelve years. The actual result was, that the great body of those who had been slaves, were out of debt in a shorter time.

Till the debt is paid, the servant is required by law to continue on the *haciendas* (plantation) and labour as formerly. While thus employed, he is entitled to his rations, which are a little less than half a bushel of Indian corn per week. If he wishes for more or other food, it is furnished by the master and charged in his

account. The same of all the other necessaries and comforts of life. Lest the master should take advantage of the improvidence of the servant, to keep him always in debt, it is enacted that the charges for supplies for a specified time shall never exceed half the amount of the wages of the family for that time, and any charge above that amount is absolutely void in law.

The master has no power to punish his servant, in any manner whatever. The duties of the servant are fixed by law, as definitely as the nature of the case permits, and magistrates are appointed in every neighbourhood, for the express purpose of enforcing them. If the servant is in any way worthy of punishment, the master complains to the magistrate, who investigates the matter and takes the necessary measures to ensure good conduct.— And on the other hand, if the master neglects his duty, the servant has the same means of enforcing its performance.

Among the other duties of the master, he is required to furnish those on his plantation with suitable means of literary, moral and religious instruction; and so generally do the servants avail themselves of this privilege, that nearly all the rising generation will be tolerably versed in reading, writing and arithmetic.

If any servant, whose debts are unpaid, wishes to leave the *hacienda* to which he belongs, he may demand of the master a written statement of his account; and if he can persuade any person to advance the sum due, the master is obliged to receive it, and the servant is transferred to him who advanced the money. Similar transfers take place for the accommodation of the master, but never without the consent of the servant. When his debts are paid, the servant may leave the *hacienda* if he chooses, or remain upon it, if the owner sees fit to employ him; but whether he remains there or removes to another, the mutual duties of master and servant continue the same, and there is the same system of laws to enforce the performance of them.

As the result of this system, the servants paid up their debts, purchase money and all, in a few years. During the process, they acquired habits of forethought and economy. The hope of bettering their condition, gave a spring to their minds, and elevation to their whole characters. Thus they were fitted for the enjoyment of perfect liberty, by the very process of acquiring it. Meanwhile, the despotic character of slavery is changed in-

the conciliating form of parental oversight. The master, when the servant asks for supplies which he ought not to have, commonly says, "My son, you cannot afford it. Such and such purchases are more suitable." The grudge which the slave naturally bears his master, gives way to filial confidence, and both parties regard themselves as members of the same family. Generally, when freed from debt, and at liberty to choose their residence, servants have chosen to remain on the *hacienda* to which they formerly belonged. Some have purchased small building lots, and erected houses upon them; but more generally, the excess of their wages over their expenditures is laid up in cash.

Our informant, thinks the example of Mexico invaluable to the United States. He thinks our situation, both as an established and well regulated civil government, and in respect to the character of masters and slaves, much more favorable to the success of such an experiment than theirs was. He declares without hesitation that, were he again a planter in Mississippi, and the laws of the State would permit, he would immediately commence the manumission of his slaves on the Mexican system, and has no doubt of a beneficial result.

We asked him one question, which we were almost ashamed to ask, and are now almost ashamed to record; but degrading as is the thought of introducing such considerations, on a subject which involves the mental and moral wellbeing of millions, we think it necessary, in order to remove an objection which will exist and have influence in minds that are quite ashamed to avow it. We asked him, whether any planter had been *made poor* by the termination of slavery. He at once answered in the negative, and stated that the plantations were now worth more than the plantations with the slaves on them formerly were. No one has been made poor by it. It has given property to the servant, and increased the riches of the master.

The justice of charging the slaves with their purchase money, how the amount of that charge is to be determined, and what modification the system needs, to adapt it to our southern States, are subjects on which we shall not at present speak. We commend the whole subject to the serious consideration of the people of the United States, and especially to that part of our citizens, whom it most nearly concerns.—*Vermont Chronicle.*

**A LAW OF THE STATE OF MARYLAND.***An Act Relating to the People of Colour of this State.*

**SECTION I.** *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland,* That the governor and council shall, as soon as conveniently may be, after the passage of this act, appoint a board of Managers, consisting of three persons, who shall at the time of their appointment, be members of the Maryland State Colonization Society, whose duty it shall be to remove from the State of Maryland the people of colour now free, and such as shall hereafter become so, to the Colony of Liberia in Africa or to such other place or places out of the limits of this State, as they may approve of, and the person or persons so to be removed shall consent to go to, according to the provisions of this act, and to provide for their establishment and support as far as necessary, and to discharge the other duties required of them by this act; and before the said managers shall proceed to act, they shall severally give bond to the State of Maryland, in the penalty of ten thousand dollars, conditioned for their faithful accounting for all the monies that may come to their hands, which bond shall be approved by one of the judges of Baltimore county court and sent to the treasurer of the Western Shore of this State.

**SECTION II.** *And be it enacted,* That it shall be the duty of the Treasurer of the Western Shore to pay to the board of managers to be appointed as hereinafter directed, such sums as they shall from time to time require, not exceeding in all, the sum of twenty thousand dollars during the present year, to be applied by them, as they in their discretion shall think best, in removing or causing to be removed such slaves as may hereafter become free, and such people of colour as are now free and may be willing to remove out of the State to the Colony of Liberia on the coast of Africa, or to such other place or places out of the limits of the State as they may think best, and as the said persons so to be removed, may consent to go to, in the manner hereinafter provided; and the said board may from time to time make such preparations at the said Colony of Liberia or elsewhere as they may think best, which shall seem to them expedient for the reception and accommodation and support of the said persons so to be removed, until they can be enabled to support themselves and shall also take such measures as may seem to them necessary and expedient to obtain and place before the people of colour of the State of Maryland, full and correct information of the condition and circumstances of the Colony of Liberia, or such other place or places to which they may recommend their removal, and shall return a faithful account of all their expenditures of the said sums and make a full report of all their proceedings to the next general assembly of this State.

**SECTION III.** *And be it enacted,* That it shall hereafter be the duty of every clerk of a county in this State, whenever a deed of manumission shall be left in his office for record, and of every Register of Wills, in every county of this State, whenever a will, manumitting a slave or slaves, shall be admitted to probate, to send within five days thereafter, (under a penalty of ten dollars for each and every omission so to do, to be recovered before any justice of the peace, one half whereof shall go to the informer and the other half to the State;) an extract from such deed or will, stating the names, number and ages of the slave or slaves so manumitted, (a list whereof, in the case of a will so proved, shall be filed therewith, by the executor or administrator) to the board of managers for Maryland, for removing the people of colour of said State; and it shall be the duty of the said board on receiving the same to notify the American Colonization Society, or the Maryland State Colonization Society thereof, and to propose to such society that they shall engage, at the expense of such society, to remove the said slave or slaves so manumitted to Liberia; and if the said society shall so engage, then it shall be the duty of the said board of managers to have the said slave or slaves delivered to the agent of such society, at such place as the said society shall appoint, for receiving such slave or slaves, for the purpose of such removal, at such time as the said society shall appoint; and in case the said society shall refuse so to receive and remove the person or persons so manumitted and offered, or in case the said person or persons shall refuse so to be removed, then it shall be the duty of the said board of managers to remove the said person or persons to such other place or places beyond the limits of this State, as the said board shall approve of, and the said person or persons shall be willing to go to, and to provide for their reception and support at such place or places as the said board may think necessary, until they shall be able to provide for themselves, out of any money that may be earned by their hire, or may be otherwise provided for that purpose, and in case the said person or persons shall refuse to be removed to any place beyond the limits of this State, and shall persist in remaining therein, then it shall be the duty of said board to inform the sheriff of the county wherein such person or persons may be, of such refusal, and it shall thereupon be the duty of the said sheriff forthwith to arrest or cause to be arrested the said person or persons so refusing to emigrate

from this State, and transport the said person or persons beyond the limits of this State; and all slaves shall be capable of receiving manumission, for the purpose of removal as aforesaid, with their consent, of whatever age, any law to the contrary notwithstanding.

**SECTION IV.** *And be it enacted*, That in case any slave or slaves so manumitted, cannot be removed without separating families, and the said slave or slaves unwilling on that account to be removed, shall desire to renounce the freedom so intended by the said deed or will to be given, then it shall and may be competent to such slave or slaves so to renounce in open court the benefit of said deed or will, and to continue a slave.

**SECTION V.** *And be it enacted*, That it shall and may be competent for the Orphan's Court of this State, and for Baltimore City Court, to grant annually a permit to any slave or slaves so manumitted as aforesaid, to remain as free in the said county, in cases where the said courts may be satisfied by respectable testimony that such slave or slaves so manumitted deserve such permission on account of their extraordinary good conduct and character; *Provided*, such permit shall not exempt any manumitter or his representatives, or his estate, from any liability to maintain any hereafter emancipated slave, who, at the time his or her right to freedom accrues, may be unable to gain a livelihood, or be over forty-five years of age at said time, and afterwards become unable to maintain himself or herself.

**SECTION VI.** *And be it enacted*, That the said Board of Managers shall in all cases where the removal of a slave or slaves manumitted as aforesaid, shall devolve upon them, have full power and authority, whenever the same shall be necessary and can be done with advantage, to hire out such slave or slaves so manumitted and so to be removed, until their wages shall produce a sufficient sum to defray all expenses attending their removal, and necessary support at the place or places of such removal.

**SECTION VII.** *And be it enacted*, That the Treasurer of the Western Shore is hereby authorized, and required, for the purpose of paying for the transportation of the coloured population of this State, to borrow on the credit of the State, in certificates of stock, not less than one thousand dollars each, the sum of twenty thousand dollars, redeemable at the expiration of fifteen years, at a rate of interest not exceeding five per cent. per annum; and the faith of the State is hereby pledged for the payment of the said principal when due, and the interest accruing semi-annually until paid; and the money so borrowed, is hereby appropriated to pay for the removal of the free coloured population of the several counties of this State; and the said Treasurer is also required to borrow, on similar terms, and payable at the lapse of fifteen years from the date of the loan, such further sum or sums as may be required to pay the expenses incurred under this law, in removing the free people of colour in this State to Liberia or elsewhere, beyond the limits of this State—*provided always*, that the amount of loans made, shall not exceed two hundred thousand dollars.

**SECTION VIII.** *And be it enacted*, That for the purpose of raising a fund to pay the principal and interest of the loans authorized and required by this act, the levy courts or commissioners of the several counties of this State, as the case may be, and the Mayor and city council of Baltimore are hereby authorized annually during the continuance of this act to levy on the assessable property within their respective counties, clear of the expense of collection, severally as follows:—On Somerset county, the sum of three hundred and sixty-nine dollars and thirty-three cents; on Worcester county, the sum of three hundred and twenty-seven dollars and thirty-three cents; on Dorchester county, the sum of three hundred and sixty-seven dollars and thirty-three cents; on Talbot county, the sum of two hundred and seventy-six dollars; on Queen Anne's county, the sum of three hundred and seventy-five dollars and thirty-three cents; on Caroline county, the sum of one hundred and fifty dollars; on Kent county, the sum of two hundred and eighty-one dollars; and on Cecil county, the sum of three hundred and ninety-six dollars and sixty-six cents; on Harford county, the sum of three hundred and fifty-six dollars and sixty-six cents; on Baltimore county, the sum of three thousand two hundred and forty-four dollars and sixty-six cents; on Anne Arundel county, the sum of six hundred and fifty four dollars; on Prince George county, the sum of five hundred and twelve dollars and sixty-six cents; on Calvert county, the sum of one hundred and sixty dollars and sixty-six cents; on St. Mary's county, the sum of two hundred and sixty-three dollars and thirty-three cents; on Charles county, the sum of four hundred and forty-six dollars and sixty-six cents; on Montgomery county, the sum of three hundred and forty dollars and sixty-six cents; on Frederick county, the sum of nine hundred and forty-four dollars and sixty-six cents; on Washington county, the sum of four hundred and ninety-one dollars and thirty-one cents; and on Alleghany county, the sum of one hundred and fifty-eight dollars; which said amount or sum shall be collected in the same manner and by

the same collector or collectors as county charges are collected, the levy courts or commissioners as the case may be, and the Mayor and city council of Baltimore respectively taking bond with sufficient security from each collector for the faithful collection and payment of the money in the treasury of the Eastern or Western Shore, as the case may be, at the time of paying other public moneys to and for the use of the State.

**SECTION IX.** *And be it enacted,* That the sheriffs of the several counties of this State shall be, and they are hereby required, to cause the number of the free people of colour, inhabiting their respective counties, to be taken, and cause to be made a list of the names of the said free people of colour residing in their respective counties; the said enumeration shall distinguish the sexes of said free people of colour, and the said list shall state the ages of such free people of colour, for effecting which the sheriffs aforesaid shall have power, and are hereby required, to appoint one or more assistants in their respective counties; the said list of names and the said enumeration shall be made by an actual inquiry by such sheriff or his assistant at every dwelling house, or by personal inquiry of the head of every family; the said listing and enumeration shall commence on the first day of June next, and be completed within three months thereafter, and the said sheriffs shall make out two copies of said list and enumeration, stating the names, sexes, and ages of the free people of colour, in their respective counties, and shall deliver one copy to the clerk of their respective counties, whose duty it shall be to record the same in a book, by him to be kept for that purpose, and the other copy shall be by said sheriffs transmitted to the board of managers appointed under this act, and every sheriff failing to comply with the duties prescribed in this section, shall forfeit two hundred dollars, to be recoverable in the county court of their respective counties, by action of debt or indictment.

**SECTION X.** *And be it enacted,* That the compensation of every sheriff and assistant shall be at the rate of two dollars and twenty-five cents for every fifty persons by him returned, except where such person resides in the city of Baltimore, where such sheriff or assistant shall receive at the rate of one dollar and twenty-five cents for three thousand, and at the rate of one dollar and twenty-five cents for every three hundred persons over three thousand residing in the city of Baltimore, which said compensation shall be levied on the assessable property within the respective counties, and be collected in the same manner, and by the said collector or collectors as county charges are collected, and be by them paid over to the person entitled to receive the same: *provided*, that the Levy Courts or Commissioners of the respective counties and the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore, as the case may be, may, if they deem the compensation hereby allowed inadequate, allow such further compensation as they may deem proper.

**SECTION XI.** *And be it enacted,* That the several sheriffs of the counties of this State shall, from time to time, make report to the said Board of Managers of such of said free people of colour, in their said counties, as they shall find willing to remove from the State, stating therein the names, ages and circumstances, of such persons, and the place or places beyond the limits of this State to which they are willing to remove, and whether they are or are not able to defray the expenses of such removal; whether any such means are provided; and it shall be the duty of the said Board of Managers whenever they shall ascertain by the said reports of the said sheriffs or otherwise, that such persons of colour are willing to remove from the State, to make a register of their names and ages, and take such measures as they may think necessary for their removal as soon as practicable, either to the Colony of Liberia, or to such other place or places beyond the limits of this State, which the said Board may approve of, and to which they may be willing to go, and it shall be the duty of the said Board, if there shall be offered to them more than they can send in any one year, from the different counties as aforesaid, to apportion the same among the said counties, according to the number respectively of their free people of colour, as appears by the last census.

**SECTION XII.** *And be it enacted,* That nothing in this act shall be taken or construed to extend to any slave or slaves who may be entitled to his, her, or their freedom, hereafter, by virtue of any deed of manumission executed and recorded according to law prior to the passage of this act, or last will and testament duly admitted to probate before the passage of said act, unless he, she, or they, shall consent thereto.

*By the House of Delegates, March 14, 1832.—This engrossed bill, the original of which passed this House the 9th day of March, 1832, was this day read and assented to.*

By order: **GEO. G. BREWER, Clerk.**

*By the Senate, March 14, 1832.—This engrossed bill, the original of which passed the Senate the 12th day of March, 1832, was this day read and assented to.*

By order: **JOS. H. NICHOLSON, Clerk.**

**GEO. HOWARD.**

## FROM LIBERIA.

By the return of the James Perkins, Capt. Crowell, which left Liberia on the 26th of January, we have despatches which represent the Colony to be decidedly prosperous. Capt. Crowell arrived at the Colony, after a quick passage of 35 days, on the 14th Jan. and landed 343 emigrants, all in good health. "It gives me pleasure," he remarks, "to add that I experienced much less trouble with them than I anticipated, never having occasion to resort to any mode of government, except that of mild and reasonable requests, and all my orders were uniformly received with cheerfulness, and promptly obeyed; to which cause, under the protecting hand of Providence, I in some measure ascribe their perhaps unparalleled health during the passage; for I am persuaded that if a like number had been distributed in the largest county in Virginia, they could not have enjoyed greater freedom from disease than those did while on board my ship.

"After conducting their families and effects to Caldwell, several of the most respectable of them, paid us a parting visit the day before we sailed, and expressed themselves in a very satisfactory manner relative to the general appearance of the country and town, their prospects of gaining a livelihood, &c. and to quote their own words, "thought they could, with industry, get a good living there, and be their own masters besides."—Extracts from the valuable communications of the Colonial Agent, will appear in our next number. We will only remark, that every thing seems to be prepared for a much larger, and more rapid emigration to Liberia than has hitherto taken place. "You can have no idea," observes the Colonial Agent, "of the favourable impressions we have made on the natives of the country. They are constantly sending messages, requesting us to settle at different points on the coast, from Cape Mount, to below Trade Town, and means only are wanting to enable us to occupy any portion of the Coast between these two points." Africa is indeed inviting her long exiled children to return to her bosom, and her past and present sufferings make an appeal in their and her behalf, which it would be criminal, if not impossible to resist.

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## COMMERCE WITH LIBERIA.

The Committee to whom was referred a resolution to inquire into the propriety of making some arrangements with a commercial agent to secure the regular departure of vessels for Liberia, made the following Report, which has been adopted by the Board of Managers.

That it would be inexpedient for the Board of Managers to prosecute, themselves, or to form with others, any commercial arrangements which would in any wise affect a free and equal competition among all those who may be disposed to engage in trade to Liberia. A temporary aid might perhaps be afforded to the funds of the Society by engaging in schemes founded on exclusive privileges; but such schemes, by abridging the field of competition, could scarcely fail to diminish the aggregate of its commerce, and would be attended by the usual and inevitable evils of all monopolies. So far as supplies are sent for the subsistence of the colonists by the Society, it might, on first consideration, be considered as fair, that they should be received free from duty: but when it is reflected that the apprehension of those disposed to engage in trade to Liberia, with a view to profit, that, under this pretext, quantities of goods might be introduced into the Colony, duty

free, to an unlimited amount, the effect would almost be to deter merchants from engaging in the trade altogether, or, if they should engage in it, to do so on so restricted a scale as to hazard the supplies required for the support of the Colony, or to furnish them at enhanced and extravagant prices, whereby injury would in this way be inflicted much beyond the benefit that might ensue from the partial supplies furnished by the Society or its privileged agents.

But there is another, which it is believed is the correct view to be taken of the subject. The supplies for the Colonists form but an inconsiderable portion of the demand that may be created by the wants of the adjacent inhabitants. It is the supply of these wants that presents a great commercial field, and will probably the most effectually advance the civilization of Africa, and with it the extermination of the slave trade. They who shall supply these wants on the fairest and lowest terms, will command this trade, and will ensure to it the greatest security and expansion. All experience shows that unrestricted individual interest constitutes the surest means of effecting this object; and that all other means, whatever illusory promises they may at first hold out, are soon converted into instruments of corruption and oppression. In short, the nearer Liberia can be approximated to a free port, the stronger and broader will be the foundations of a prosperous Colony. While, however, the soundness of this view of the subject is considered as incontrovertible, it is believed that great advantage may arise from the Society, in the incipient stage of the Colony, using such means as it may command, without any exclusive privileges, to extend the field of commerce by contributing its aid towards more extensive and regular supplies. And it is a recommendation of this object, that it will likewise yield the readiest means of a gradual and regular transportation of emigrants. The Committee, under these impressions, recommend the adoption of the following resolutions:

*Resolved*, That it is advisable to establish a regular system of Packets between the United States and Liberia, for the transportation of emigrants and goods, one of which shall depart from this country every two months, and, when the funds of the Society admit, every month; that such vessel be of between 200 and 400 tons burden.

*Resolved*, That, towards effecting this object, proposals be publicly invited of the terms on which such vessels will be furnished, including all the expenses incident to the voyages.

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### INTELLIGENCE.

**VIRGINIA.**—We regret to state that the Bill appropriating \$35,000 for the present, and \$90,000 for the next year, to aid in the colonization of her free people of colour, and which passed the House of Delegates, has been lost in the Senate by a very small majority. That the measure will ultimately succeed, we have not a doubt, and the success at the next session of the Legislature is certain, if the friends of the cause will do their duty.

**MARYLAND.**—This State, it will be seen by our present number, has engaged vigorously in the great cause. She has appropriated \$20,000 annually for ten years, for the colonization of her free people of colour, and this sum we are confident will be augmented as circumstances may show to be desirable. The whole American people are becoming deeply interested in a scheme full of blessings for this country and for Africa.

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### CONTRIBUTIONS

*To the American Colonization Society, from 7th February, 1832, to 12th March, 1832.*

Collection by Rev H W Huntt, of 2nd Pres Ch Woodbridge, near New Brunswick, N J per Simon Memdy, .. .. .. ..	5
Charles Kellogg, of Kelloggsville, Cayuga county, New York,	10
The Young Ladies composing the circle of industry in the East Parish, Rutland, Vt—Miss Mary B Page, Treasurer, per William Page, of Rutland, .. .. .. .. ..	150
Collection by Rev T D Baird, Pittsburg, Pa .. .. .. .. ..	\$3 75
Donation by Ditto, .. .. .. .. ..	1 25
Centre Cong'l Soc in Gilmantown, N H per Rev H Rood, Seth Shelby, South Yarmouth, Maine, .. .. .. .. ..	2 3

Miss Ann Maria Inglass, Newberg, New York, .....	1'
Collection by Rev G W Janvier, Pisgah Ch Pittsgrove, N J by Rev James C Barnes, in his Ch (his letter is not dated at any place, and it is not known where he resides), ... ..	11
Miss Cowper, near Savannah, Georgia, .....	5
Rev R R Gurley, postage on a private letter refunded, ....	6
Everard Peck, of Rochester, Monroe co N York, viz: Collection by Rev G Mead, Pres Ch Riga, ..... \$12 50 in 1st Pres Ch Portage co New York, 3 19 by W H Brown, Esq Baptist Church, Penfield, .....	18
Aux Soc Ogden, by Josiah Strong, Tr .....	7
Rev J Foote, of Va for balance of collection by him, per Hon Mr Armstrong, .....	32 69
G A Elliott, of Erie, Pa per Hon George Banks, viz: From his Aux Society, .....	2 40
Hugh Wilson, of Union Township, Pa ....	5
Rev T Alden, of Meadville, Pa per Hon Mr Banks, viz: Collection in Konneyant Congregation, .... \$1 16	6
in Watson's Run ditto, ... ..	1 82
Oliver P Hubbard, of New Haven, Conn viz: From Ladies of Norwich, Ct ... ..	\$35
Ladies of New Haven, Ct... ..	77
this sum over the amount intended, .....	1
Collections by Rev Mr. Crosby, in Pennsylvania, viz: <i>Harrisburg, Dauphin county</i> —A T Dean 5, Wm Graydon 5, J H Weir 10, R H Shannon 5, R Sloan 5, A Graydon 5, J Trimble 5, A Mahon 5, C Blythe 5, E Blythe 5, W Boyd 3, H Reid 1, H Smyron 2, H Beaver 1, (The 5 preceding do- nors are members of the Legislature.) J Johnson 3, S Ag- new 3, W R Dewit 1, D Zacharias 1, J Zearing 1, J Peacock 2, J P Keller 1, J McKinney 1, H Antis 1, W M Carson 1, A M Piper 1, J A Weir 2, W Allison 1, A Brenemen 1, H Mc- Gowan 1, J Beryhill 2, J Davies 1, J Roberts 1, G Gaulla- her 5, H Cross 1, M McKinney 1, J Wright 2, J M Forster 3, S Douglass 1, A H Lochman 1, Cash and donations less than a dollar 19 25, M Keller 1, .....	121 25
<i>Reading, Berks county</i> .—Obrien & Ragule 5, M J Biddle 5, W Darling 5,.....	15
<i>Lancaster, Lancaster county</i> .—W Kirkpatrick 10, The Misses Yeates 10, A Ellmaker 10, J Hopkins 5, W Hopkins 5, Mrs E Hall 5, G S Moyer 5, J Demuth 5, A L Hayes 5, H Keffer 2, J R Montgomery 1, Mrs Shaffner 1, J Cochran 1, Mrs Slay- maker 1, J F Heinrich 1, J Nicholson 1, R Jackson 1, Mrs McCoy 1, J Maffit 1, R Frazer 1, W Jenkins 2, Mrs Coning- ham 1, J Eberman 1, G Clarkson 1, G H King 2, M Dick- son 1, Mrs Franklin 2, W Frick 1, G L Atlee 2, Mrs Brien 2, Mrs E Huffnagle 1, F A Muhlenburg 2, Mrs C Jenkins 1 50, am't of donations less than a dollar 2 25, Cash 20 25,	114
<i>Columbia, Lancaster county</i> .—Amount paid by Juhn McKis- sick, Treasurer of the Columbia Aux Colonization Society	37 41
<i>Marietta, Lancaster county</i> .—D H Hatchman 1, J B Matteson 1, J A Stanet 2, Miss A Whitehill 1, J Steele 1 50, J Queen (coloured man) 1, H Hays 1 50, Cash 1 50, amount of donations less than a dollar 1 75, .....	12 25
<i>York, York county</i> .—Amount paid by J Voglesong, Treas- urer of the York county Colonization Society, it being the ayals of subscriptions and collections in York, 49 02,	

Donations, .....	24 50	73 52
Total donations and coll'n's acknowledged in the list,		\$573 43
Amount of collections acknowledged by me in former		
lists, but not forwarded, 130 95 Cash 2 .....	132 95	
Rev George Potts, of Natchez, Miss as follows—		
2nd annual payment of 8 D for 5 years, \$100		
2nd ditto, E D ditto, 100		
2nd ditto, M D ditto, 100		
2nd ditto, F S ditto, 100 —	400	
Aux Col Soc Albemarle co Va. per T W Gilmor, Esq .....	25	
Collection in Baptist Cong Petersburg, Va.—under pastoral		
care of Rev G Mason, by W M Atkinson, .....	6 31	
Dr Alex Somerville, of Essex co Va. per Hon C F Mercer,..	14	
Yellow Spring Congregation, Greene co Ohio, per		
J Crane, Esq .....	\$17 25	
Dr John Steele, Dayton, Ohio, per ditto, .....	25 —	42 25
John Coyle to supply the Colony with Bibles, ... .....	20	
Rev E Cheever, of Stillwater, N Y—collection in Pres Ch of		
that place, (should have been acknowledged earlier)	15	
Aux Soc of Carrollton, Indiana, per Hon J Duncan, .....	38	
Aux Soc Newark, N J. A W Corey, Tr. per Hon		
Mr. Frelinghuysen, as follows, viz:—		
Collection by Rev Mr Johnson, of Lexington		
Heights, Greene co New. York, \$14		
From Female Benevolent Association, by Rev		
Mr Johnson, .....	10 . —	24
Hon Ths M T McKennon, as follows, viz:—		
From Daniel More, Esq. Tr Aux Col Soci- ty, Washington co Pa of which the sum of		
\$14 40 was collected by Rev J Stockton, of		
Pres Ch Cross Creek Village, Washington co Pa		
From Aux Society, .....	\$11 85	
Collection by Mr Stockton, .....	14 40	
From Aux Soc of West Middleton, Wash- ington co Pa J McFadon, Tr .....	15 —	41 25
Hon Theodore Frelinghuysen—sent to him by Dr McDowell, of Elizabethtown, N J—from Rev Eli Mechlin, of the		
Presbytery of Elizabethtown, now in Jonesborough, Tenn .		
to constitute him a life member, .....	20	
Ohio State Col Soc per S Reynolds, Esq Tr—to be applied		
to removal of emigrants designated by said Society, ...	400	
John Dunlop, Edinburg, Great Britain, per Rev Dr Laurie,	10	
George A Elliott, Esq of Erie county, Pa per Hon John		
Banks—in addition to \$6 paid and credited 29 February,	5 79	
Indiana Col Soc per Isaac Coe, Tr. as follows—		
Collection in Pres Ch by Rev J R Moreland,		
pastor (Indianapolis), .....	\$10 57	
in Meth Ch of Indianapolis, by Rev		
Thomas Hill, .....	13 50	
in Pres Church, Washington, Davis		
co by Rev Ransom Hawley, ....	4 10	
in Pisgah Ch (Pres) Clark county,		
by Rev J Dickey, .....	6 75	
Balance by the Society, ... .. .... .	31 58 —	66 50
General Ebenezer Elmer, of Bridgetown, Cumber- land co N J. per Hon Theodore Frelinghuysen, .....	100	
Daniel Cloud, Shenandoah co Va per John V Rigdon, Bal- timore, ... .. .... .	5	

Elder T Broadus, of Rock Mills, Culpepper co		
Va—his subscription to the Liberia Herald, ..	2	
Thomas Ambler, of Farrowsville, Va—his sub-		
scription to the Liberia Herald, .....	2	— 4
Rev Levi White, collection by him at Sandisfield, Mass per		
George Hull, through J C Dunn, .....	7	
Collection by Rev Wm Johnston, in his cong Brownsville		
and Dunlap's Creek, Brownsville, Pa .....	11	84
Collections by R S Finley, as follows—		
Amount acknowledged in Repository, May, 1831, p. 93 ..	97	
do do do Sep. 1831, p. 210	316	74
Receipts acknowledged in letter of 12 Nov 1831, viz—		
Mrs Smith Treas Reading Fem Col Soc 23 60, 4th July col-	39	60
lection Pres Ch Danville, Ken 16, .....	75	
Rev S D Blythe, Hillsboro (O) 4th July collection \$15, Rev	38	
J Brown, Richmond, Ky. 4th July col 23 75, .....	75	
Mrs M Duncan Tr Fem Col Soc Winchester, Ky \$9 75, A	40	
M Preston, Tr Col Soc Winchester, Ky 31, .....	75	
R J Breckenridge, Esq col'n after an address by him at a	50	
camp-meeting held on his farm, .....	75	
R J Breckenridge, Esq donation \$100, M Fisher, Spring-	120	
field (O) 10, Mr Warder 10, .....	75	
Rev Wm Gray, Springfield (O) 4th of July collection 12,	21	25
Rev W L Gaines of Montgomery, Hamilton county, Ohio,	176	
4th of July coll's in Somerset and Hopewell churches 9 25,	6	75
G Moore, Secretary of Montgomery Col Society 11, Dr J	61	25
Steele, Treasurer of Dayton Colonization Society 165,	417	50
Rev A Blanchard, Cincinnati, 4th July col'n 6th Pres ch		
J B Morton, Sec Louisville Col Society, money paid in af-		
ter address by me 40 25, Mrs H Massie, same time, 20, Miss		
C James, same time, 1 .....		
Lexington Female Col Society 200, G Graham, Jr Treasur-		
er Cincinnati Col Society, per Dr. Shane, being from Ox-		
ford Col Society 80, Cincinnati Colonization Soc 137 50,		
Rec'd also from Dr Shane, the following sums collected by		
G Graham, Jr. viz:—Geo Graham (donation) \$25, W Ruf-		
fin 5, C Sontag 5, J B Jones 5, Mrs C Jones 5, A Brownell		
3, E Bibb 5, cash 5, S Hunt 5, cash 3, G Taylor 5. A P		
Howell 3, T H Yeatman 5, R Buchannan 10, T Sharpless 5,		
H Emerson 25, A Owen 3, W Deming 3, cash 5, J Brooke		
3, Eveleth & Co 2, B Storer 10, C Fox 5, cash 1, L L Shrive		
5, cash 1, A B Roff 2, W Griffin 10, W S Johnson 10, N G		
Pendleton 5, J S Armstrong 5, amounting to 189—Less		
2 50, not received .....	186	50
Rec'd also per Dr Shane, collections by Dr J C Finley, viz:		
Dr J C Finley 10, Stephen Burrows 10, P Symmes 10, J Ba-		
ker 10, Mr Crane 5, Curtis & Kellogg 2—and by same hand		
received collections by S Burrows 4 50, .....	51	50
Collected by Dr Sparks 8 75, 4th of July collection in Syc-	18	25
amore Street Baptist Ch 9 50, .....	273	
Amount acknowledged in Repository, Jan. 1832, p. 345..		
Receipts acknowledged in letter of 20th Jan. 1832, viz:—		
R Campbell, Augusta, Ga. 30, James Harper, do. 30,.....	60	
<i>Total,</i>		\$4,091 25

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 We are obliged to postpone much interesting intelligence.

THE  
**AFRICAN REPOSITORY,**  
AND  
**COLONIAL JOURNAL.**

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**VOL. VIII. APRIL, 1832.** **No. 2.**

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**LATEST FROM LIBERIA.**

We are happy to communicate sundry interesting extracts from despatches recently received from the Colony of Liberia. They bear ample testimony to the growing prosperity and influence of the Colony, and will awaken, we cannot doubt, an increased interest in the minds of our countrymen to contribute to its means and enlargement. It may here be proper to state, that the large number of emigrants lately sent to Liberia, and the great expenses consequently incurred by the Society, render it indispensable, that the funds of the Institution should be augmented, to enable the Board to meet the demands now made upon them. It is of the highest importance, that \$12,000 at least, should be added to the funds of the Society within sixty days from the present time.

LIBERIA, Dec. 14, 1831.

*Dear Sir:*—It affords me great satisfaction to announce, that the negotiations which were stated in my last communication, to be in progress with the Kings and head-men of Grand Cape Mount, have been satisfactorily concluded. On the 9th inst. a small tract of land was formally ceded to the American Colonization Society. It is situated on the shores of a lake, formerly the confluence of several large rivers, and is distant about ten miles from the sea; a fresh-water river discharges itself into the lake at this place, and the point of land formed by the junction is that which we have obtained. The lake is about twenty miles long, and from ten to twelve wide; and navigable for vessels drawing seven or eight feet. Several large rivers, which penetrate into the interior, and divide into numerous branches, afford great facilities for inland navigation and trade. I presume the amount of produce exported from Cape Mount cannot be less than \$60,000 to

\$70,000 per annum; and should we succeed in establishing ourselves securely, will be greatly increased.

The situation we have selected, is said to be one of the most healthy on the coast; the land very fertile, and capable of producing almost every thing that has been found to answer in the same parallel of latitude in any part of the globe; but not having visited the place myself, I regret that it is not in my power to give you a correct topographical view of the country, with its advantages, productions, &c. &c.; this I must defer until another opportunity; but at present I am, in consequence of the unexpected arrival of the expedition from Baltimore, so much occupied in making arrangements for their accommodation, that I can scarcely find time for any thing else.

It will be seen, by reference to the deed of conveyance, that the only consideration required, is that we shall settle on the land, and establish schools for the education of native children. This they strenuously urged, as many of them had acquired the rudiments of a common English education in the Colony, and were anxious to secure the same advantages to their countrymen.—The young men were enthusiastic in our cause, and many went forward and told the kings, unless they granted our request, they would abandon the country. They say as soon as we have established a settlement, they will join it, become colonists, and subject themselves to the same laws by which we are governed.—They are decidedly the most intelligent and most advanced in point of civilization, of any natives to the south of Sierra Leone, and are very desirous that their children should receive an education, and become acquainted with the arts of civilized nations, or, as they express it, "learn white man's fashion." They have promised hereafter to grant us as much land as we may require, but for the present give us this small tract; and as soon as they see us manifest a disposition to comply with the conditions of the grant, they will cheerfully enlarge our limits in any direction we may think proper.

As to our title, none can be better; the deed, or grant, is signed by those who are lords of the soil, both *de jure* and *de facto*.—The father of Prince Peter (old Peter Careful, of the Gourrah country,) conquered this country from King Gray, the father of James Gray, and uncle of the present King Gray, whose father

was a joint proprietor of the country, but in a manner tributary to the father of James Gray. The title of the present proprietors is acknowledged by all the neighbouring kings; and no others could have granted us an indefeasible right to the land.

Having thus accomplished this most important object, for which we have so long and so earnestly been striving, let me urge upon you, if you wish us to enjoy the advantages that must necessarily accrue from so important and valuable an acquisition, to send out arms and ammunition sufficient to enable us to make a successful resistance, should we hereafter be molested in the possession of our newly acquired territory. The history of the early settlement of Sierra Leone and this Colony must convince you that there is no great reliance to be placed on the good faith of the natives; and those of Cape Mount are better armed and more warlike than those we had to contend with some eight or nine years since.

We require for our defence, two six-pounder field pieces, 300 muskets, with plenty of fixed ammunition for each; also several barrels of good powder, such as is used in the army or navy; that which Mr. Cresson purchased, will scarcely drive a shot twenty yards. This I do most earnestly beg of you to attend to by the first opportunity.

If the schooner promised by the Board was now here, we should have no difficulty in taking possession of the land; but this dilatory mode of proceeding paralyzes our efforts, and renders all our plans abortive. Only let our friends at home promptly second our efforts, and all will be well; delay may prove ruinous.

The schooner Orion, from Baltimore, arrived here on the 9th inst. with 31 emigrants, all well.

I have seen with alarm, the various accounts of insurrectionary movements among our coloured population. This will no doubt compel many to emigrate, who, without such a stimulus, would never have left the land of their nativity. I would thank you to give me some information on this subject, especially how the cause of colonization is likely to be affected by the late disturbances.

The receptacle mentioned in one of your former communications, will be completed immediately. I have for some time

been collecting materials, and trust ere long to have it ready for the reception of emigrants. The cost will be about \$700; that is, if you send out such goods as the contractor requires, but if I have to pay for it here, it will cost about \$1500; a list of the articles wanted will be forwarded.

*December 15.*—This morning, the schooner Margaret Mercer anchored in our harbour; she could not have arrived more opportunely, as we were, in a great measure, destitute of trade goods, and the supply she brings will prove very acceptable. She is said to sail well, and Captain Abels informs me she is a fine sea boat, but she draws too much water for our bar: the cargo will have to be discharged before we can bring her into the river—she leaks badly, in consequence of the oakum having washed out of the seams, during some heavy weather experienced on her passage; should the leak prove extensive, she will have to be hove down and re-caulked. I think it probable that Captain Abels and mate will take passage in the schooner Orion, about to sail for Baltimore. I have represented to him the risk he incurred by sleeping on shore during the time the schooner was undergoing the necessary repairs, and find that he is unwilling to expose himself to any hazard that might possibly deprive his family of their only dependence. He asked my advice, and I could but recommend his availing himself of the present opportunity for returning to the United States, as it was not probable that another would offer for several months. I part with him the more willingly, as I have a man capable of taking charge of the schooner. He has been here several months, is thoroughly acclimated, and I find him sober, industrious, and in every respect worthy of our confidence.

Nothing has given me so great satisfaction as the intelligence that the cause of colonization is making such rapid advances in the United States. You may rest assured that no exertion on my part shall be spared to second the efforts now making by our friends in America; but it will cause some embarrassment to provide accommodations for the expected emigrants, should they be crowded on us in as great numbers as you anticipate; but do not hesitate to send as many as offer; only provide the means, and shelters and other comforts shall and will be in readiness.

Your request in regard to the location of emigrants shall be at-

tended to as far as is practicable, and a commodious receptacle, with a small dwelling for the physician, shall be commenced forthwith; but I trust ere long, to have a settlement at Grand Cape Mount, to which a part of the tide of emigration may be directed. This will, it is true, be attended with some additional expense, but I trust the recent disastrous occurrences in Virginia, Maryland, and other portions of the Southern section of the United States, will induce our national legislature to take the matter into serious consideration, and extend towards it their efficient aid and support. I would thank you to inform me in your next, what prospect we have from this quarter.

Dr. James Hall, the gentleman referred to in the resolution of the 12th of September, arrived here in the Orion. Should he recover from his unfortunate physical infirmities, he will, from his professional skill and attainments, prove a most valuable acquisition to the Colony. I will cheerfully do all in my power to render his situation comfortable and agreeable.

You will be happy to learn that the emigrants per the Volador and Criterion, have, with few exceptions, passed through the fever, with the loss of but four—three of these were children; for further particulars I must refer you to Dr. Todsen, who will doubtless give you a more detailed account of the treatment, &c. Most of them had the disease but slightly.

Should I be in the Colony when the next vessel sails for the United States, I will take up several subjects referred to in the various communications from the Board, and furnish you, as far as practicable, with all the information you require. It is my intention to visit Grand Bassa, and effect the purchase of part of that country; the kings are earnest in their solicitations for us to establish a settlement, and it will not answer to disappoint their expectations; the country must and shall be ours.

The bustle and confusion incident to the arrival of the schooner, with an unexpected addition to our number of emigrants, prevents me writing more fully; I must therefore avail myself of another opportunity.

With the highest consideration,

Your obedient Servant,

Rev. R. R. GURLEY.

J. MECHLIN, Jr.

LIBERIA, Jan. 1832.

Dear Sir: His Britannic Majesty's ship Favorite anchored in our harbour on the 18th inst. and from Lieut. Sullivan, who came on shore, I learned that the Island of Bulama is considered as belonging to the British Government. The purchase, as I remarked in one of my former communications, was effected in 1792, since which time several attempts have been made to settle it, but without success, it being so unhealthy that most of those placed there perished. He moreover confirmed the statements made in my communication above alluded to, respecting its medical topography. I think this will set the matter at rest, and convince those who so warmly advocated the propriety of our establishing a settlement there, of the impracticability of the scheme.

My last, per schr. Orion, mentioned that we were preparing ourselves to receive an attack from King Brumley; but on examination, the report of his having a design to molest us, proved to be without foundation. To-day I was credibly informed that he had died a few days since; he has for some time been very infirm, and we expected to hear of his decease some time ago.

In a letter which accompanies this, I have mentioned English bar Iron, as an article much needed for the purchase of rice on the leeward coast; I will now remark that the bars should be very thin and light, the rate at which they are traded being about one foot of Iron to the bushel of rice—the quality of the iron is of no consequence—we are also much in want of a few bundles of hoop iron, to repair our palm oil casks. Wooden hoops will not answer.

I find it will be impossible for me to prepare the account of expenditures for the 3d and 4th quarters of last year, and the school reports, &c. &c. in time to go by this conveyance, but they shall be attended to as soon as I can get through the business that at present engages my whole attention.

Our affairs are still in a prosperous condition; the natives of Grand Cape Mount, are more urgent than ever that I should establish a settlement. I have contracted with them for two very large native houses; and as soon as they are completed, will place some persons there to occupy the country until we shall be able to settle it with advantage. At present our means, both as to

arms, ammunition and merchandize, are too limited to effect much, we shall have to be very economical in order to make them last the stipulated term of six months. I shall anxiously await the arrival of the means of defence, &c. which have been requested to be sent out as early as possible. You can have no idea of the favourable impressions we have made on the natives of this country: they are constantly sending messages, requesting us to settle at different points on the coast, from Cape Mount to below Trade Town. Means are only wanting to enable us to occupy any portion of the coast between the points mentioned.

With great respect and esteem,

Your obedient Servant,

Rev. R. R. GURLEY.

J. MECHLIN, Jr.

LIBERIA, January 25th, 1832.

Dear Sir: By the James Perkins, which arrived here on the 14th inst. I received your several favours of November 9th, 15th, 18th, 27th, and December 2d. The emigrants to the number of three hundred and forty-three, have all been landed and are for the present placed in such vacant houses as we could procure until the completion of the receptacles for their accommodation—part of them have been sent up to Caldwell, and part of them will for some time remain at Monrovia.

Not having received timely notice that so large a number would be sent out, I was somewhat embarrassed in procuring shelters for them; but I have (though with difficulty,) made such temporary arrangements, as will ensure their comfortable accommodation until the frames which came out with them shall be erected, which, together with a large building previously contracted for, and nearly completed, will prove amply sufficient for their reception.

Now that I have been made acquainted with the fact, that large numbers may be expected during the ensuing twelve months, I can take measures for their reception, and accommodation. You may therefore inform those gentlemen of Virginia, who have proposed the question, that we will be able to receive at least one thousand, during the present year—provided lumber, shingles, nails, &c. sufficient to erect buildings for the ac-

commodation of the whole number, are shipped with the first and second expeditions—this is absolutely necessary, as it is impossible to procure a sufficient quantity of these materials in time to have buildings prepared for their reception on their arrival; it is moreover more economical to purchase them in the United States. I think the price, say \$35, fixed by the Board for the transportation of each emigrant, is entirely too low; it should be at least \$40 if not \$45. At these rates we could defray expenses incident to their transportation and subsistence for six months after their arrival. Only give me due notice and send out building materials, and I care not how many you transport; they must and shall be accommodated. You say truly that my utmost powers will be required to make suitable arrangements, but at the same time it is highly necessary that we should seize the present favorable opportunity to demonstrate the feasibility and utility of our scheme, and no sacrifice should be deemed too great to effect so desirable an object. I again repeat, you may depend upon my exerting myself to the uttermost; and should my life and health be spared, and my efforts seconded, all will go well.

My excursion to Grand Bassa, has been unavoidably postponed, in consequence of the Cape Mount negotiation, and the arrival of emigrants per the Criterion, Orion and James Perkins; but as soon as this latter vessel shall have been despatched, I will proceed immediately to leeward, convene the Chiefs, and make the necessary arrangements for the purchase of the country—of the result of this negotiation, you shall be advised by the earliest opportunity.

Many of the emigrants, per the James Perkins, are farmers, and should they prove at all enterprising or industrious, they cannot fail to do well; indeed the time has now arrived, when those who can, must till the soil for a subsistence or starve; all cannot trade—there are at present more engaged in it than can gain a livelihood, and they must therefore, of necessity, turn their attention to agriculture. I am at a loss to know, whether it would be better (in case we should get possession of Grand Bassa,) to permit the emigrants who may hereafter arrive, to land at this place and undergo their seasoning, or send them at once to Bassa—in the latter case, they will not have the advantages of

medical attendance; but on the other hand, if permitted to land at Monrovia, it may be difficult hereafter to induce them to remove. The same difficulty occurs with regard to Cape Mount, which will be taken possession of as soon as we are in a condition to do it without incurring any unnecessary risk. I trust you will take an early opportunity to send out the arms and ammunition required for our defence, whenever we occupy that station; the kind and quantity needed were mentioned in my communication per the Schooner Orion.

As we are about to extend ourselves along the coast, it is highly important that each settlement should be provided with adequate means of defence, so that they may be enabled to maintain their position, should the natives ever manifest a hostile disposition; it would be well, therefore, to endeavor to obtain from the general government such arms and ammunition as may be required for this purpose; you may perhaps procure them as a loan or donation, or on very accommodating terms, both as regards price and time of payment, should they not be inclined either to give or lend them. It will be necessary to have at least 300 good muskets, and two field pieces with plenty of fixed ammunition at each settlement. There are several other articles which are much needed, viz. a quantity of bar lead, for musket balls; say from 12 to 20 cwt.; we are also in great want of a large boat, capable of carrying four or five Hhds. of Tobacco, such a one would greatly facilitate the landing of emigrants, and discharging the cargo of vessels; it should be very strongly built, with oars &c. in abundance, and have a six-pounder on a sliding carriage, fitted in her bows, capable of being unshipped whenever she is employed in the transportation of emigrants, or merchandize—she would greatly aid our operations in establishing settlements at different points on the coast, particularly at Grand Cape Mount, as there is not water enough on the bar to permit the passage of our schooner, and should the natives ever become hostile, we could with a boat of this description afford the settlers efficient aid and support—and preserve a free and uninterrupted intercourse with any settlement we might think proper to establish. You can get every information as to the size, construction, &c. of such a boat from any of our naval officers, as our large vessels have generally one of this description attached

to them. I wish also you would send with the next expeditions, a large supply of agricultural implements, such as hoes, both weeding, and grubbing; pick axes, broad axes, hatchets, drawing knives, &c.; a large supply of soap is much needed, it is at present very scarce—two or three tons of bar Iron, would answer to purchase rice at the leeward—common English Iron will answer; the quality is of no consequence.

I fear the arrival of so large a number of emigrants, as we have every reason to expect will be sent out, will so multiply my duties as to interfere with the contemplated survey of the Colony.—The necessary examinations can only be made during the dry season; the remaining portion of the year, is too inclement to suffer me to expose myself with impunity, and the rivers are so swollen by the rains, that it is impossible to stem the current. My time after I return from Bassa, will be fully occupied in preparing for the reception of the emigrants, who must shortly arrive, and in selecting and laying off farms for those who have lately landed, so that it will be impossible for me to attend to little else—you need not therefore be surprised, should you not receive the information called for by the resolution of the 14th March last, as soon as you had reason to expect from my communication per schr. Hilarity.

Your Committee of Accounts were right with respect to the apparent balance against the Society—there is in reality no balance, the account is intended to show that I have paid off \$9,597 60 more than I actually received; the goods and merchandize are credited at first cost, and the profits on those goods together with the drafts enabled me to disburse the total amount as per account—the society was not at the time that account was stated \$100 in debt at this place.

I regret to learn that McPherson, the colonist alluded to by Gen. Mercer, has been spreading reports injurious to the Colony—he was one of those who used no exertion to gain a livelihood, and one of the most indolent and good for nothing characters in the Colony. I granted him a passport much against my inclination, not having any plausible pretext of refusing his request to return. I trust when his character is known, any representations he may have made, will not have much weight.

With great respect and esteem, your obedient servant,  
Rev. R. R. GURLEY. J. MECHLIN, Jr.

LIBERIA, Feb. 18, 1832.

*Dear Sir:*—Governor Mechlin being absent on an expedition to the Bassa country, it devolves upon me to inform you of the safe arrival, after a passage of sixty days, of the Schooner Crawford, Taylor master, from New Orleans, with twenty-two emigrants, under the care of Dr. Shane, of Cincinnati.

I look for the return of Governor Mechlin in a few days.—He has been absent about two weeks; has ascended the St. Johns to the falls, and is the first civilized man who has proceeded so far up the river.

The emigrants per the ship James Perkins are all doing well, only five or six have died—principally at the Cape.

It was Governor Mechlin's desire that the Board would see fit to order out a quantity of Paints (white, green and black), with spirits of turpentine, paint-oil, putty and brushes, by the first opportunity.

I hope Governor Mechlin's letter, addressed to the Board per the Ship James Perkins, has come safely to hand.

We are in daily expectation of the Norfolk expedition.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. D. WILLIAMS, Vice-Agent.

REV. R. R. GURLEY.

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The Colonial Physician, Dr. Todsen, under date of the 23d of January, writes:

*My Dear Sir:*—I have received your favour of the 15th of November, 1831, and would have addressed you a more full and detailed account in regard to the Resolutions, a copy of which has been sent to me by Dr. Mechlin, but on the 19th inst. I had several attacks of fever, so that at present, I shall only be able to send you a copy of some remarks written in great haste and addressed to Dr. Mechlin, on the subjects relating to the two first of these resolutions. As regards the third and fourth resolutions of the Board, namely “to prepare an account of the fever as it appeared among the emigrants by the Volador under his care,” and that it be the duty of the Colonial Physician to prepare and transmit to the Board, an account of the fever and diseases generally, as they may affect the emigrants of each expedition: together with the treatment found most successful therein: the number of deaths, &c. It is out of my power to

comply with them, both on account of my bad health and the great number of the James Perkins' emigrants, (265) which have been sent here, 37 of whom are already sick with fever, while others of the Criterion's and Orion's emigrants are affected with other complaints. I will however prepare the account of fever as soon as it shall be in my power.

I rejoice to be able to state that all the emigrants by the Criterion, 44, with the exception of Mr. and Mrs. Caesar, have had the fever. No deaths except the one I stated in my former letter, a victim to folly and obstinacy. The Baltimore emigrants, or those by the Orion, have been severely attacked by the fever, but all who have had it, 27 in number, among whom is a woman said to be past one hundred years, are safe.

The few deaths among the emigrants by the Volador, Criterion and Orion, the whole number one hundred and sixty odd, of whom, only one man and three children died, including one child lost by accident, will greatly diminish the terrors excited by our African climate, and show that our fever is as much under the control of medicine, as a bilious fever is in the U. States.

Feb. 4.

I think Millsburg an excellent site for those who may be disposed to cultivate the soil. At this time, when many spots at Caldwell, and all at the Cape are withered for want of rain, all is verdant and fresh about Millsburg. I have bought a horse of the Arabian breed, brought from the interior. He is small, but a more beautiful animal I never saw. I have offered five hundred bars, about two hundred dollars, to a native to induce him to bring down a mare. Once a few horses here, I flatter myself the people will make some roads! roads will induce them to make carts, ploughs and vehicles. The facility of conveyance then at all seasons, will stimulate them to cultivate many articles that will find a ready market for exportation to the Cape. I have learnt from persons who have been at Grand Bassa, that the country there is very low. Cape Mount is said to possess the finest water, and from its elevation, would be one of the most healthy sites on the Coast of Africa. Since my acquisition of a horse, my bodily fatigue has greatly diminished. The list of medicines sent to you some time ago, will be a good index of what is generally wanted here, with the exception Quinine, Piperine bark,

Colombo root, Quassia, Serpenteria, Chamomile flowers and other tonics, of which a much larger quantity should be sent. I would strongly advise to send of French Quinine one hundred and fifty ounces. I stand at present much in need of it. The quantity required may appear great; but it is not so for this country, and besides it never spoils as other medicines do, being always put up in glass-bottles well secured.

We had a remarkable instance of the courage and sagacity of my African horse, a day or two previous to his being brought down from Millsburg. A Leopard entered the yard where the horse and several goats were confined. The Leopard seized one of the goats and was in the act of leaping over the fence with him, when the horse attacked him, by raising himself on his hind feet and striking with his fore feet, and biting him, forced him to abandon the goat and seek safety in flight. The dogs were so terror-stricken as not even to bark, but ran towards some boys who witnessed the scene. The horse was bought of King Boatswain who got him from the Foulah Country. He is very gentle and docile.

Feb. 13.

Deaths of the emigrants by the Volador since their arrival in the Colony, two children; of the Criterion by fever, one man from Natchez above 48 years, and by accident one child; of the Orion emigrants, all are alive and well. Of the James Perkins, emigrants, 260 of them sent to Caldwell, one death. Two-thirds have had the fever.

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LIBERIA, Feb. 22, 1832.

*Rev. and Dear Sir:*—I embrace this opportunity per Hilarity, to acknowledge the receipt of your favor of October 19, 1832. We feel sorry that so many months elapse before you can hear from the Colony, but we know not how the thing is to be remedied, unless the Society put one or two vessels of their own in the trade. At the arrival of yours, the Agency had addressed the Board by no less than three if not four vessels previously, *viz:* Eagle (very important,) Zembuca, Criterion and Liberia.

We are waiting anxiously to hear from the Board. The Governor, as you will learn from Mr. Williams, has now been absent on an expedition to the Grand Bassa country, which he has

succeeded in purchasing. One of the head men is now here, waiting his arrival.

I am pleased to find the agent determined to make settlements at Grand Bassa and Cape Mount. Mr. Williams and myself, would like very much to emigrate to the latter, if the Board would see fit to send us there with Gov. Mechlin's consent.

Cape Mount is a place even at present of so much trade, that we ought to settle it as early as possible.

I am happy to inform you, that there is a prospect at present of the trade between us and Sierra Leone increasing, to the mutual advantage of both colonies. Mrs. Hannah Killum is now on a visit here; she has been out but little as yet. She appears to feel a deep interest in all that concerns Africa.

I wish much that some of our rich friends in the U. States, would put it into the power of the Board, to establish an English High School in the Colony. We want one much, as the present schools can hardly be called any thing more than elementary. The schools at this place and Caldwell are doing well; but that at Millsburg, kept by Nathl. Branden, is more nominal than any thing else. The teacher and people feel but little the importance of the object.

As I wish to be as serviceable as I possibly can to the cause, I am willing to defer my visit to the U. States for a few months. Mr. Williams begs me to tender his acknowledgments for your despatch of his account. E. Jones is at present at Sierra Leone: He is superintendent of Kent Village.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

Rev. R. R. GURLEY.

JOHN B. RUSSWURM.

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#### EARLY EDUCATION AND IMPROVEMENT OF COLOURED CHILDREN IN THE BRITISH WEST INDIES.

Through the kindness of our friend, Elliott Cresson, now in England, we have been favoured with the Fifth and Sixth Reports of the Ladies' Society in that kingdom, for promoting the interesting objects mentioned at the head of this article. This interesting and truly benevolent Society, which is patronized by many of the first Ladies in England, was established in 1825.— The amount of receipts into their treasury from July, 1829, to Ju-

ly, 1830, was £1205, 19s. 8d. and from July, 1830, to July, 1831, £1872, 19s. 5d. The following extracts are made from the Fifth Report.

"No doubt can any longer be entertained as to the capacity of improvement in the Negro race, for it has been ascertained in almost unnumbered instances, that the children possess, not only an extreme desire for instruction, but also, considerable quickness of apprehension and a retentive memory. The unfavourable nature of the soil cannot, therefore, be pleaded as an excuse for neglecting its cultivation, but all who are disposed to labour in this field may be cheered by the promise of an abundant harvest. The well-instructed Negro is invariably found to become more honest, orderly, and industrious; and the proprietors of estates, we hope, are increasingly convinced that, by promoting the moral and religious improvement of their slaves, they are also advancing their own interests. Nor let it be supposed that the effects of education will be remote, and not become evident till the children arrive at maturity. Already we are assured that wherever schools are established, their influence is felt by the adult population in the neighbourhood, and in some cases, parents have been known to listen eagerly to the instructions of their own children, and learn from them to read the word of God. It is, also, a happy circumstance, that however depraved or degraded they may be themselves, they are universally desirous that their children should be taught.

"In giving a narrative of their proceedings, the Committee will first notice the Island of JAMAICA, which yet stands alone in possessing an Auxiliary Association of Ladies. The non-arrival of their Third Annual Report is much to be regretted, as without it any account of the Society's proceedings in that Island must be imperfect. In a recent communication, the Secretary writes, 'We are constrained to ascribe to God all the glory when we find that we have been enabled to provide instruction for *six hundred children, four hundred of whom are slaves*, chiefly by the aid of the Ladies' Society, &c. *All these children are taught to read.*'

"The parish of Portland has long been an object of much interest to the Committee, who rejoice in being able to state that, by means of your Society, in conjunction with some other kindred institutions, three hundred children in that parish are now under a course of instruction, and are taught to read the scriptures for themselves. When it is remembered that, in the year 1827, when application was first made to the Committee, there was not, in the whole parish, a single school of any description, this gratifying change must excite surprise as well as pleasure.

"Much, however, yet remains to be done, and a station has been pointed out, which will be more exclusively occupied by your Society. St. Margaret's Bay is the spot referred to, and a school-house has recently been erected there, at an expense which the Committee could not have

incurred, had not the Bristol Auxiliary Association assisted them by the munificent grant of £50 sterling towards that object. The attendance of forty slave and twenty poor free coloured children, is confidently expected during the week, and the master will keep a Sunday-school to instruct in reading, all who may be disposed to attend, thus enabling any slave to acquire for himself this inestimable privilege.

"The schools connected with the Moravian settlement at New Carmel, continue to prosper. They were visited, during last Autumn, by the Bishop of Jamaica, who was much gratified by the ease with which the children of the first classes read the chapters he selected for them. His Lordship also noticed, with approbation, the correctness of their pronunciation: 150 children belonging to three schools, were present at this examination, when they also repeated the Church Catechism, and sang several hymns.

"The demand for moral and religious books in this neighbourhood is very great, and the Committee have received the warmest acknowledgments for the supply sent out for the use of the schools, and also for those contributed towards a lending library, established by the Moravian Missionary. The good effect of these schools is such as might have been expected, not only in improving the understanding, but in influencing the hearts of the children, and producing a quick sense of right and wrong, with a tenderness of conscience which cannot be too highly estimated.

"The various Institutions in **ANTIGUA**, which receive assistance from the Ladies' Society, continue to merit and require all possible support. The 'Female Refuge for Destitute Free Children of Colour,' is conducted on the same economical and judicious plans as formerly; but its funds are still so low as to limit the number of its inmates to fourteen.

"The Report of the Institution states, 'It is with great pleasure your Committee observe in those girls, who have grown up under your care, a remarkable contrast to others of the same age and station in life, who have not had the advantages which they enjoy.' Indeed, the highest testimony is borne to the good conduct of the poor girls educated in this Institution, wherever their lot may be cast; one of them has even been advanced to the management of a similar establishment in another island.

"The English Harbour Sunday School goes on prosperously. A correspondent mentions that the two last slaves admitted are distinguished by their diligence and improvement in learning.

"The English Harbour Infant School and its Branch Establishment at Indian Creek, contain, in all, thirty-nine scholars, some of whom are poor free children of colour, and some of them slaves; the former being frequently in a more wretched and neglected condition, as to morals, than the latter. *All the children learn to read*; and those who are old enough are also taught writing and arithmetic. The girls, at Indian Creek, are instructed in needle-work. A letter, dated May the 1st, states, 'that

many of the children have much improved in reading, and, in all respects, are greatly benefited by the Infant Schools, which prove to be on a plan of great utility in forming early habits of religious knowledge and propriety of manners."

"The Committee cannot speak of their schools at Willoughby-bay without peculiar satisfaction; and are rejoiced to state that, under the superintendence of Mr. and Mrs. Thwaites, eight Infant Schools have been established in that part of Antigua, at the expense of our Society.

"In these schools, besides 215 infants, 144 children receive instruction at noon, and 102 at night, (being prevented by their occupations from attending during the day,) making a total of 461 children. All these are taught reading, and some of them have made an astonishing proficiency in it, as was proved at an examination last Christmas. Mr. Thwaites has been singularly happy in procuring suitable teachers, who love their work and have gained the affections of their little pupils in a remarkable degree.

"An application was made, last February, by the Rev. B. Luckock, Rural Dean of Montserrat, and Rector of St. Anthony's, for rewards for the Free Negroe and Slave children in his schools, in number 750. This request was readily complied with by the Committee, who were glad to receive, in a second letter from Mr. Luckock, the following satisfactory statement:—'I am sorry to find that any doubt should have existed in England as to the children being taught reading in the different schools in the West Indies, but am happy to be able, by an unqualified assertion to the contrary, to refute so erroneous an opinion, not only as regards this, but, also, the two large neighbouring Islands of Antigua and St. Christopher, whose schools I have had opportunities of personally inspecting.—Indeed, on the estates which are weekly visited by myself, or the Catechists under my direction, both the children and adults so disposed are invariably taught to read, as well as instructed in religious knowledge.'

"A pressing appeal has been made by the Superintendent of the Wesleyan Mission, at Tortola, for assistance in erecting a school-room in that island, and also for books, of which he says they stand greatly in need.

"An application has also been received from a Wesleyan Missionary, at Kingston, Jamaica, on behalf of the day-school lately established in that town.

"An Infant School has been established in the Island of Nevis, upon the same system as the Parent School in London. The Master and Mistress were sent out from England fully qualified, having previously received instruction at the original Institution. It is attended by the children of four different estates, and is now flourishing beyond expectation. According to the latest reports, there are above ninety scholars, the greater number of whom are under three years of age.

"The older children on these estates, who are occupied during the day

in gathering herbage for sheep, come, also, daily, alternately, in companies to the school, about an hour at a time, for instruction; and, when one party goes out to work, another takes its place.'"

In the Sixth Report, these Christian Ladies observe, (quoting the language used by the Jamaica Branch Society)—

"To *feel* the contrast, we have only to look from those estates where education is in progress among the children, to those where they still remain the same wild, untaught, little savages as formerly. The view would rouse the charity of every benevolent mind, could they but witness the wonderful improvement in intelligence and orderly manners among those who are enjoying the blessings of Christian education, and the advance of that change of character which is rapidly taking place among these sons and daughters of Africa."

"The number of children now receiving instruction under the care of the Jamaica Association, has increased considerably in the past year, and now amounts to nearly one thousand in sixteen Schools, who are all taught reading, as the great means of enabling them to study for themselves the Word of Life."

The following is the interesting account of the schools in the Island of Bermuda.

"Of the three hundred scattered islets of the Bermudas only ten are inhabited. The largest of these, named *Bermuda*, is the principal sphere of the exertions of the Society, and being the residence of the Archdeacon, enjoys all the advantages of his unremitting care. To his patronage and attention, aided by the kind and constant superintendence of Mrs. Spencer, the Schools are in a great degree indebted for the progress they have made. The island contains four Sunday and three Day Schools for the blacks; namely, a Sunday and the Infant School in Paget's; Maria Tucker's in Warwick; Sally Succo's, in Smith's parish; a newly established and very thriving Sunday School in Bailey's Bay; a Day and Evening School in the town of Hamilton, and a small Sunday School in Port Royal. Of these the Infant School deserves the first place. It is conducted as closely as possible upon the model of the Bishop of London's Infant School, though some trifling alterations were found to be necessary in consequence of the difference of local circumstances.

"In order to give every advantage to such of the children as were considerably above the age of infants, a few hints from the Madras system were adopted with great success. Some of the earlier pupils have already been put out as apprentices, or have been removed from the School, in order to assist in household duties; among these are two of the first monitors, whose owners give them a very good character, and who afford evidence that they have not forgotten the instruction they received in the School. Miss Lloyd remarks, 'The scholars in the Testament are get-

ting on nicely, and appear, by the propriety of their answers, really to understand what they read.'

"The little ones, are never so happy as when you are telling them the story of some of the Scripture lessons that are hung round the walls. Some have a peculiar talent in relating to others, in their own way, the story they have just heard. Their memory is excellent, especially for any thing like poetry, which makes Mrs. Gilbert's beautiful collection of hymns a general favourite. While the children have been repeating them, I have frequently observed the interested countenances of the passing Negroes, who often stop at the door to listen at them. The girls are rather clever at their needle, and succeeded very nicely in making their Sunday frocks. The boys have been learning to weave the palmetto into onion-baskets, and will, we hope, soon be able to make them for sale.

"Upon the whole," Miss Lloyd's interesting narrative proceeds to say, "our truly valued and excellent friends, the Archdeacon and Mrs. Spencer, agree with me in the opinion that the progress of the children is highly satisfactory. They are more regular and attentive at their lessons, and their owners have repeatedly expressed their approbation of the change which has taken place in their behaviour at home.

"The appearance of the children has been wonderfully improved by the various presents of clothing contributed by their kind friends in England, and when the school was honoured by a visit from the Bishop last May twelvemonth, it presented a spectacle which his Lordship has pronounced to have been no less gratifying to the eye than to the heart. Above seventy were present, arranged in classes. The girls in their pink dresses, with a handkerchief tastefully folded round the head, and their gaily coloured work-bags on the arm, while the colour of their skin added a high degree of interest in the eyes of an European. The room, too, was prettily ornamented with flowering branches of the pride of India and palmetto, and when they all joined in the morning hymn, and knelt down to receive the good Bishop's benediction, I cannot describe the feelings which this interesting scene excited. The Bishop was particularly struck by their happy countenances and the order and propriety of their conduct.

"After the children had gone through their usual lessons, his Lordship heard them spell and read in classes, and was highly gratified with their progress."

We extract the following from near the close of the Sixth Report:

"Upon the whole, it appears evident that the blessing of God has, in a remarkable degree, attended the means which have been used to spread religious instruction among the inhabitants of these islands and throughout the West Indies. Young children have become not only willing learners, but successful teachers, while their improved conduct has pleaded eloquently in favour of those of the negro race who yet remain in ignorance."

## REPORT

*Of the Committee on Grievances and Courts of Justice, of the House of Delegates, relative to the Coloured Population of Maryland. H. BRAWNER, Chairman.*

The Committee to whom was referred the several memorials from numerous citizens of this state, upon the subject of the coloured population, report

That the views presented by the memorialists are various, and the recommendations contained in some of the memorials are entirely repugnant to those contained in others. The subjects, however, upon which legislative action is required, may be embraced under a few general heads:

First—That a law be passed prohibiting the future emancipation of slaves, unless provision be made for their removal from the state.

Secondly—That a sum of money adequate for the attainment of the object, be raised and appropriated for the removal of those already free.

Thirdly—That a system of police be established, regulating the future conduct and morals of this class of our population.

And Fourthly—There are several memorials from different parts of our state, signed by a numerous and highly respectable portion of our citizens, recommending the entire abolition of slavery in the state.

Your committee have endeavoured to give to the subject submitted to them, that consideration which its importance and difficulty demanded, and the deep and general interest manifested in relation to it by the people, required of them.

It is not now (if indeed it ever was) a question, whether the coloured population of this state is injurious to her prosperity. Her situation, upon the borders of a free state, has long since forced this conviction upon the most careless observer; and the comparison within her own limits, between counties largely infected with this evil, and those where it exists in a slight degree, as to their relative advance in population, and all those improvements that constitute the strength and happiness of a people, bring us to the same result. Recent events have added to the force of this conviction, and awakened us to see, that however tolerable in the otherwise prosperous state of our country, this evil may hitherto have been, the time is drawing on, which it cannot be borne—that it becomes us now, to examine it in all its dimensions and consequences, and ascertain whether a cure can be applied to that, which may otherwise become destructive of our dearest interests and happiness. This then is the question we are to meet. Is there a remedy for this admitted and awful evil? A remedy within the power of the state to apply, and consistent with its honour and a due regard to the welfare of that unfortunate class of our population, upon which it is to act? To the solution of this interesting question, the committee have given the most earnest attention of their minds—and they say, with feelings of heartfelt gratification, that it is their decided opinion, that Maryland may be delivered—that Providence has placed within her power, adequate means for redressing evils and dispensing blessings to all classes of her people.

To demonstrate the truth of this position, the committee beg leave to submit to the consideration of the Legislature, the following estimates and accompanying remarks, which they believe will be conclusive.

The colored population of Maryland, amounts to 155,932, of whom 52,938 are free. The removal of all these, or at least, as many as to leave only an inconsiderable and decreasing population of them within our limits, is the object to be accomplished. This separation is essential; for whatever speculations may be indulged upon this subject, by those who do not understand it, the people of Maryland do see and feel and know, that humanity and justice to all the parties concerned, absolutely requires it.

Can then such a removal be accomplished? As to the free, the committee have endeavored to devise the means, and have recommended the measures they considered proper and adequate. These means directly applied, they believe, will soon be seen to effect a sensible diminution of that class; and as soon as a regular intercourse shall be opened between the land of their fathers, the home intended for them, and their present abode, the free men of color will see the advantages of the change, and be excited to raise, by their own industry, the means of availing themselves of such a blessing. The annual increase of this class between the years 1810 and 1820, appears from the census for these years to have been 560. The increase between 1820 and 1830, was annually, 1340. In both these periods a great proportion of this increase must have arisen from emancipation. The natural increase, wherever they are found in situations where it can be ascertained, is very inconsiderable. Supposing, however, half the increase to be natural, and as

future addition to be made to their number by emancipation, in consequence of the measures now to be adopted, to prevent their remaining in the state after emancipation, and the annual increase to be removed would be 670. Estimating the expense of removal, and the sum to be required for their establishment and support in Africa, until they become able to maintain themselves, at \$30 each, (and this your committee have been informed is a liberal allowance, if judiciously expended here and sent with them,) and \$20,100 would be adequate to the removal and support of all the increase. This too, without taking into the estimate the number that might be enabled to provide for themselves.

That number, however, would be annually diminished, by the system recommended and adopted by the committee. The producing class of the whole population is estimated at one-sixth, and in order to keep down the increase, it would be necessary first to remove this class, the annual expenditure for which purpose would be greatly below the above estimate. If a removal from the producing class of 2-3 of the number set down for the increase, would be an adequate estimate for this purpose, and this, it is believed, would be sufficient; it would only require an annual appropriation of \$13,400, supposing it all to be done from the funds of the state; and whatever was expended beyond that amount, would proportionably accelerate the removal of the whole class. If this estimate be correct, the whole of this population, would be removed in the course of one generation alone, by the annual appropriation of an inconsiderable sum—and in a proportionably shorter period, according to the amount appropriated and the facility of obtaining emigrants.

The next subject for inquiry, is the other and larger class, the slaves, amounting to 102,878. Whilst this desirable operation is going on in reference to the free, can nothing be done towards the gradual reduction of them? They are not quite double the number of the free. If therefore, they increase in the same ratio, and if \$13,400 a year would remove and support a sufficient portion of the producing class to keep down the increase of the free, twice that sum or \$26,800 would remove and support a sufficient portion of the producing class to keep down the annual increase of the slaves, and therefore, \$40,200 annually expended, would in the course of a generation, finally and entirely remove all the coloured population of the state. Other causes are also to be considered which now operate in the reduction of the slaves, and which it may be expected, will still in some degree continue to operate. Many have heretofore been sold away, and no doubt this will still continue, though probably not to so great an extent. The fact as shown by the census is, that they have been decreasing for the last twenty years, at the rate of 420 a year. If therefore, slavery in our state has been wearing out of itself, should it not encourage us to efforts by which its rate of decrease may be accelerated? The annual increase of the whole coloured population, free and slaves, is now but 868, the removal and support of the whole of which, not confined to the producing portion of it, would amount to \$26,040. But it may be said these views are predicated on the removal of slaves—is it forgotten that they are property—property secured to their owners by the most solemn sanction? and that before they can be thus disposed of, they must be bought—and will not this enhance the cost of the operation, and make it unattainable? This consideration has not been overlooked by your committee. They are property and must be so regarded, and without their owners' consent, none of them can be touched.

Yet it may be answered to this suggestion, that it will be time enough for the state to consider, whether she will buy in order to remove, or adopt any other measure which the exigency may require, when she finds that she cannot otherwise get them to remove. For the present, and for years to come, she may find employment for all the funds she can spare in the removal of such as are now free, and such as will be freely offered for removal by her citizens. Look at the numbers to whom freedom has been annually given, and given under circumstances, making a gift, to say the least of it, of most doubtful benefit. If our people will emancipate when it inflicts most frequently, not only an evil upon society, but even upon the very objects of their benevolence—if they must be restrained by law from an indulgence in mistaken humanity, at the risk of injuring the community, will they cease to emancipate when real humanity, and the public good invite them to exercise it? when they see the state relieved, and the objects of their bounty benefited?

The people of Maryland, it is seen have emancipated one third of their slaves with very little to be discerned in the good accomplished by it, to encourage them. Is their humanity expended so that the most inviting circumstances cannot prevail upon them to continue it? and when patriotism and self-interest unite with the appeals of humanity?

It may well be expected from such a people with such inducement before them,

to the gratification of feelings so strongly displayed, that voluntary emancipation will still be continued, and to a much greater extent than has heretofore been practised—or at least that the evil will be so greatly reduced by the free will offerings of patriotism and benevolence, that it will be found a light burden upon the state to aid if necessary in its entire extinction.

But, however this may be, it has sufficiently operated, and is now operating to give sufficient employment to all the resources that can be applied. It is deemed unnecessary therefore, now to make any provisions for effecting what is not now and may never be required. This view of the subject, your committee beg leave to state, is more gratifying to their feelings as Marylanders, and more honorable to the State. They would rather leave it to their fellow-citizens, to make their free sacrifices to the public good, and the cause of humanity and justice, than compel them by legal enactments, or the offers of reward.

Believing that the legislature may securely rely on the patriotism and good sense and feeling of the people, they see no cause for the present, to recommend any scheme for the future, or progressive abolition of slavery; deeming it all-sufficient to provide means for the removal of those now free, and such as, with consent of their owners, shall hereafter become so, and leave it to future events to determine whether any and what legislative enactments may be found necessary to eradicate from our State this stain upon her, otherwise bright escutcheon.

It may be thought that the committee have recommended great expenditures, but they hope it will be considered not only that a great evil will be redressed, but also that every dollar thus expended will be returned ten fold to the wealth of the State. Laying aside all those great considerations, that would justify a far greater expenditure, even if the money was never in any way to be returned, and bringing ourselves down, to look at it as a mere question of profit and loss, we shall readily discover that a more judicious investment of capital could not be devised. If we examine the valuation of lands, made by authority of the different States of the Union, we are struck with the great disparity in value between the lands of the free and the slave States; as this difference is, in every instance, against the slave States, it cannot be accounted for, on any other principle than the continuance of this unfortunate population in the one, and its removal from the other. A valuation of lands in the United States, was made in 1799, and again in 1814, which enables us to see the rate of increase in the value of lands in the several States. This gives us a similar result, and shows that the free States are increasing far more rapidly, not only in population, but in the annual value of their lands. Thus the lands in Maryland will be found to have increased in a smaller ratio than those in Pennsylvania; and between Virginia and Pennsylvania the difference is still more striking. Virginia, with 40 millions of acres, having gained an increase within these 15 years, of 94 millions of dollars—while Pennsylvania, with only 28 millions of acres, finds an increase in the value of her lands, of 244 millions of dollars. No reason can be assigned why the average value of lands of Maryland should not equal that of the lands of Pennsylvania—nor why they should not increase in the same ratio, except that one is a free and the other a slave State. Let this distinction disappear—let Maryland transfer to her southern border the line of separation between the free and the slave States, and, in addition to all the vast benefits, moral and political, which she will have gained, the increased value of her land alone will repay, and far more than repay all she may have expended in accomplishing the change. Maryland has nearly nine millions of acres of land. If the average value of those lands shall rise nine dollars per acre, so as to equal those of Pennsylvania, there will have been gained in the aggregate wealth of the State, nearly 81 millions—a rise of but one dollar an acre, will give a sum more than sufficient to accomplish the object.

The gain to be thus realized, great as it undoubtedly would be, scarcely deserves to be reckoned among the multiplied blessings the state would derive from effecting such a purpose—when all her natural advantages of climate, soil and situation, are considered, the rich extent and variety of her mineral and agricultural products, who can tell what limits to assign to her improvements?

There is another point of view in which this subject must be considered as vitally affecting the interests of Maryland. Her climate, soil and production, her magnificent estuary, noble rivers and immense water power, all offering incentives and promises of reward to industry and enterprise, entitle her to exhibit a population increasing in a ratio equal to that of any state in the Union. Let her increase in this respect be compared with that of the neighbouring state of Pennsylvania, a state inferior to her in all these advantages—At the first census of 1790, Maryland had 313,723 inhabitants, and Pennsylvania 434,373, showing a difference of only 114,645—now by the last census it appears that Maryland has 446,913 and Pennsylvania 1,347,672, the difference now being 900,759. So that in 40 years,

while Pennsylvania has added to her population 913,279 inhabitants, Maryland has an increase of only 127,185. Similar results are shown by comparing Kentucky with Ohio and all the states, where the evil we are contemplating exists, with those that have been relieved from it—so that no other cause can be assigned for this striking difference, and it is put beyond controversy, that that which retards the rate of increase in the value of our lands, retards equally that which constitutes the true strength of a state, the increase of our people. Constituted as our government is, the continuance of this evil must sink Maryland to the lowest rank among the states of the Union—its removal will elevate her in proportion to her territory and its advantages, to a level with the highest. To this it may be added, that this all blighting cause operates to the injury of the state, not only numerically, but in infinitely more important respects. It diminishes not only the numbers, but the strength and happiness, the virtue and intelligence of her people; wherever it appears it presents a perpetual barrier in the way of almost every species of improvement. The existence of slavery amongst us, is a leading cause to the emigration of the laboring whites from our state, and our consequent sparse white population presents an insuperable obstacle to the extension and consummation of that system of free schools, which former legislatures have been endeavoring to establish, and which have been operating so beneficially to the north and east of us.

When our lands shall have become peopled with whites; and our population thereby rendered more dense, that obstacle to the march of mind at once will be removed. And who can say that Maryland will not equal the most favored and exalted of her sister States, not only in population, prosperity and wealth, but in the higher and more noble endowment of intellectual and scientific attainments?

The people of Maryland are therefore invited by every consideration that can animate an enlightened community, to make this effort to place their State in the high and happy condition, that a kind providence seems to have destined it to fill. Not only are these great inducements presented to them, but the peculiar situation of Maryland gives facilities to the efforts she is so loudly called upon to make, to accomplish this purpose. Her position near the free States, will enable her to make the change contemplated in her labouring class, with ease and success. The free white labor of these States, the overflowing of which now turns in another course, will be gradually poured into her territory, and as the slave retires from her fields, they will smile in renewed luxuriance, under the labor of the free man.

While the committee for the reasons they have given, decline proposing any scheme for abolition, present or future, they would nevertheless suggest the propriety of closing all the avenues by which the slave population of the State may be increased—with this view they recommend a repeal of the various savings in the present acts of Assembly, which admit that class of population to a residence in the State. The citizens of other States cannot complain, if we do not desire and will not admit (however otherwise we might be disposed to welcome them,) emigrants who may come among us attended by a population, are labouring to remove. Nor is it unjust to our own citizens who may acquire property of this description in other states to prohibit them from bringing to us what we consider injurious to the general welfare, and are incurring expence to get rid of; as the object we have in view is the constant diminution of this class of persons, justice and consistency require us to prohibit in every way, their importation as permanent residents. All which is respectfully submitted.

(Signed,)  
G. M. HANDY, Clerk.

H. BRAWNER, Chairman.

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#### REPORTS OF AGENTS.

The following statement gives in detail, an account of the efforts of the Rev. John Crosby, since the report of his proceedings, published in the African Repository, for February.

WASHINGTON CITY, March 1st, 1832.

Dear Sir.—In the last number of the Repository, there are reports of my agency, to the 9th of January. My doings since, have been as follows. On the 10th of January, I lectured at Williamsport, and received \$12,54. The same day I spent an hour at Newbury, and received \$7,50. On the 11th, I lectured at Jersey Shore, to about a dozen individuals, and

received before I left, the next morning, \$26,50. I stopped the next night at *Millhall*, where there are a few dwellings; I gave a lecture in the tavern, to an assembly, composed chiefly of the guests of a nuptial celebration from the next dwelling, and received \$20,50. On the 15th, I met a small congregation at *Millsboro*, and received \$14,04. On Sabbath evening, the 16th, I preached in *Bellefonte*, and received \$83,75—population about 700. On the 19th, I held a meeting at *Lewistown*, and received \$69,00. I preached on the 22d at *Huntingdon*, and the next evening at *Alexandria*. The former place, with a population of about 1400, gave \$127, and the latter, with a population of 500, gave \$73. In both instances, nearly the whole amount was subscribed at the meetings. At *Harrisburg*, I preached on the 29th, in the German Reformed Church and received from the citizens of the place, and a few members of the Legislature \$121,25. At *Lebanon*, I lectured on the 3d of February, and a committee was appointed to collect donations, who have since forwarded a check for \$23,50. The next week I spent at *Reading*—where I completed the organization of an auxiliary, and received \$15, additional donations, making the whole amount from *Reading* \$166,25. On the 12th, I presented the subject in *Lancaster*, in the Lutheran, Presbyterian, and Episcopalian churches, and received from the citizens of *Lancaster* \$114. I lectured at *Columbia* on the 15th, found an Auxiliary there in an expiring condition. A few pulsations of life were revived that evening, and I hope it will live. I received from the Treasurer \$37,41. The next evening I lectured to a small congregation at *Marietta*, and received \$12, 25. At *York*, I preached on the evening of the 19th, to a large congregation in the Lutheran Church. There is a feeble Auxiliary there, and I received from the Treasurer \$49,02, and \$24,50 in donations.

The whole amount of my collections in the interior of Pennsylvania, to this date, is upwards of thirteen hundred dollars; which were received in little more than two months. During which time I visited twenty-four places and lectured or preached twenty-seven times. In some of the towns Auxiliaries are, or probably will be formed, but from what I have seen, little can be expected from Auxiliaries in this State, unless an agent is constantly on the ground.

I will conclude this communication with an illustration of the inspired saying, "There is that scattereth and yet increaseth."

A coloured girl gave me one dollar, which she had saved by abstaining from sugar. Six months before, she had given the same sum to the same cause, which she had saved in the same way. After relating this fact to a congregation, a young attorney gave me privately a ten dollar note, requesting me to send five of it to the self-denying, and liberal-hearted coloured girl, which I shall send to her the first opportunity.

PHILADELPHIA, March 13, 1832.

I spent the Sabbath at *Wilmington*, and preached on the claims of the

African race, in the evening, in the Methodist church, to an immense congregation. The other churches gave up their usual services for the purpose of attending. On Monday evening, another meeting was held in one of the Presbyterian churches, to give me an opportunity to present more fully the subject of Colonization. In consequence of a severe thunder storm, the audience was small. Some subscriptions to the Wilmington Auxiliary Colonization Society were obtained, and it is believed a new impulse was given to the cause. This Society have passed a resolution to subscribe a hundred dollars a year on the plan of Gerrit Smith, beginning with 1831. You will soon have a remittance from them. I send you a list of their officers for the present year—Hon. Willard Hall, President; Wm. A. Mendenhall, Secretary; and Allan Thompson, Treas.

PHILADELPHIA, *March 27, 1832.*

As my attempts to collect congregations in Reading during the winter, failed in consequence of the inclemency of the weather, and the prevailing epidemic, I made another effort at my late visit; and on Sabbath evening, the 18th inst. I spoke in the Episcopal Church, which was filled to overflowing. Many of the most influential and respectable inhabitants were present, and, in consequence of the meeting, many were induced to enrol their names as members of the Reading Colonization Society, and many more, it was believed, would do the same as soon as they should be called upon.

The last Sabbath I spent at Norristown, and in Providence township, Montgomery county—presented the subject of colonization to three congregations, two of which were in the latter place, and one in the former, and received subscriptions to the amount of fifty-one dollars, most of which was from Providence township.

I was much gratified the other day to see upon the records of the General Assembly's Board of Education, a resolution to aid in the education of any coloured youth for the ministry, who should possess the usual qualifications, and who would consent to go to Liberia. The beneficiary must give evidence of personal piety, be a member of the Presbyterian Church, and possess talents to be useful. Do you know any that you can recommend. There are several manual labor schools where they could be put, and the Board of Education will take charge of them from the beginning of their studies.

The Rev. Samuel A. Latta, of Ohio, writes under date of

CINCINNATI, *March 21, 1832.*

I visited Batavia, in Clermont Co. and found a respectable society that had been formed on the fourth of July last. I delivered an address—raised a collection of \$5,25; added ten members to the Society, amount of subscription not known.

I delivered an address in the Protestant Methodist Church, Cincinnati—raised a collection of \$8, added 44 members to the Miami Colonization

Society—amount of subscription \$1,75; this meeting took place at the most unfavourable time, the rain was descending in torrents, and the night was extremely dark, and but few attended, but the few that did attend, manifested a zeal that would do honor to any people.

In January I visited Xenia in Green Co. and found the people more ardently devoted to the cause of Colonization, than in any other place I have visited. My meeting took place at ten o'clock on Monday morning; on this occasion the congregation was large, the ministers and members of all denominations were seen mingling together. This, sir, is the glory of our system, and the pledge of its future triumph. Here the distant parties meet, here all religious orders may sacrifice on the same altar, and the time is coming when the growing energies of the society shall spread over all these lands, and soon the wealth and talents of the whole nation will be engaged in accomplishing the deliverance of Africa's afflicted sons. In aid of this the citizens of Xenia contributed at our public collection \$27,68, and 41 members were added to the society, amount of subscription \$20,50.

I visited Columbus during the session of the Legislature, and on inquiry I found the State Society had been disorganized for two years past; that is, they had not held their annual meeting—but still the zeal of the old officers had not abated, they were willing to co-operate with me in its re-organization. A public meeting was appointed on Sabbath evening in the Methodist Church, which was crowded to overflowing. I delivered an address, raised a collection of \$45, added 40 or 50 members to the State Society. We obtained about the same number of female subscribers. A subsequent meeting took place on Monday evening, in the Legislative Hall, which was crowded; many, if not all the members of both houses were present. The State Society was reorganized, and several short but eloquent addresses were delivered (in favour of memorializing the Legislature) in which some powerful appeals were made to them for aid in this great work; an abiding interest we trust was felt throughout the assembly. At this meeting also new subscriptions were made—amount not known.

By private solicitation we have added 23 members to the Miami Colonization Society, and the amount subscribed to this Society since my last report, is \$87.50. I have also collected from individuals, the sum of \$33.50 to aid in removing Enoch Harleu and family, (to Liberia,)—he is preparing to go with the next expedition from the West.

The Rev. H. B. Bascom, permanent Agent for the Middle District of the United States, writes under date of

PHILADELPHIA, April 19, 1832.

I have made a brief excursion into Delaware, and I trust made an impression favourable to our cause. To-morrow I start into New Jersey. I have the honour to report the formation of the "Dover and Kent county

Colonization Societies, Delaware," and also the "Smyrna Colonization Society, Delaware." The Collection at Dover, amounted to \$45,34, at Smyrna, \$58,43, and at Wilmington, \$60,29, and a considerable amount on subscription, making about \$100 in all.

INTELLIGENCE.

*Formation of Auxiliary Societies.*

STATE SOCIETY FOR LOUISIANA.—In the month of December last, a Society was formed at New Orleans, with the title of the Louisiana State Colonization Society, which promises to effect much for the design of the Parent Institution. An address was delivered by Robert S. Finley, Esq. of Cincinnati, (who, for one whole year, had devoted himself without compensation to the cause of the Society, subsequently appointed Agent for the Western States). Many of the leading citizens of New Orleans and other parts of the State, became members of the Society; and on the 16th of January, the following gentlemen were elected officers:

*President.*—Hon. Alexander Porter, of New Orleans. *Vice-Presidents.*—James Workman, Esq. Charles Derbigny, Esq. Dominique Bouligny, Esq. of New Orleans; James Porter, Esq. of Thibadeauxville; General Philmon Thomas, of Baton Rouge; General E. W. Ripley, of West Feliciana; Hon. Benjamin Winchester, of St. James; Hon. Seth Lewis, of Opelousas; Hon. Henry A. Bullard, of Alexandria; Col. Daniel Edwards, of St. Tammany; J. Hiriart, of Point Coupee; Trasimond Landry, of Ascension. *Corresponding Secretary.*—J. A. Maybin, Esq. *Recording Secretary.*—E. C. Bushnell, Esq. *Treasurer.*—Wm. W. Caldwell, Esq. *Managers.*—Alfred Hennan, Thomas F. M'Caleb, Nathan Morse, James Foster, Jr. R. H. M'Nair, John Nicholson, W. C. Duplispis, Nathaniel Dick, and George T. Hearsey.

AUGUSTA COLONIZATION SOCIETY, GEORGIA.—This Society was formed on the eleventh of January, after an address by R. S. Finley Esq. Several of the citizens of that place had contemplated for some time, the formation of an Auxiliary Society; and now came forward with great decision and liberality, to aid the cause of African Colonization. The following is the list of Officers, of the Augusta Society. *President.*—Robert F. Poe. *Vice Presidents.*—Samuel K. Talmage, Robt. Campbell, James Harper, and John P. King. *Secretary and Treasurer.*—Wm. Poe. *Managers.*—Wm. I. Hobby, Benj. Hall, Barna M'Kenney, Milton Autony, Wm. Harper, Joseph A. Eve, and Geo. A. B. Walker.

On the 13th of January, a *Female Colonization Society* was formed in Augusta. The following is a list of the Officers.—*Mrs. Barna M'Kenney, President.*—*Mrs. Mary Barton, Vice President.*—*Mrs. W. Colten, Secretary and Treasurer.*

*Managers.*—*Mrs. Mary Smelt, Mrs. Elizabeth M'Kain, Mrs. Elizabeth Hand, Mrs. I. Coltin, Miss. Elizabeth Kain, and Miss. Eliza Tugram.*

RICHMOND, VA. JUNIOR COLONIZATION SOCIETY.—This Society was organized on the 16th of February. The following are its officers: Gustavus A. Myers, *President.*—Francis J. Smith, and Paleigh T. Daniel, *Vice Presidents.*—James C. Crane, *Corresponding Secretary.*—Thomas S. Taylor, *Recording Secretary.*—James B. Macmurdo, *Treasurer.*—Thomas M. Alfriend, Saml. J. Rutherford, Dr. Wm. S. Scott, Charles Holt, Jr. Efford B. Bentley, Wm. F. Watson, John S. Myers, Geo. W. Hundley, and David M. Branch, other *Managers.*

The following resolution was adopted: *On motion, Resolved,* That the young men throughout this State be requested to organize similar Auxiliary Societies; and that this Society will, with pleasure, aid them as far as is practicable, in extending any information which they may receive on the subject, which from their location may be available to them.

YOUNG MEN'S AUXILIARY COLONIZATION SOCIETY OF NEW YORK.—Pursuant to notice, a meeting was held on Thursday evening, 22d inst. at Clinton Hall, to take into consideration the expediency of forming a Young Men's Association, auxiliary to the American Colonization Society. It was numerously and respectfully attended, and in the process of organization, Gabriel P. Disosway, Esq., was called to the chair, and Messrs. Horace Fuller and John S. Bussing appointed secretaries.

After some appropriate remarks from the chairman, Mr. Disosway, and the reading of the letters of Mr. Madison and Judge Marshall, published in the February number, J. R. Townsend, Esq., rose and submitted the following resolution:

*Resolved,* That the formation of an institution, auxiliary to the American Colo-

nization Society, is worthy of the intelligence and liberality of the young men of this city: and that its object is eminently calculated to enlist their warmest sympathies and exertions in its favor.

A constitution was adopted, and the following gentlemen appointed officers and managers:

Gabriel P. Disosway, *President*.—John R. Townsend, John Cleveland, Wm. R. Williams, Richard Lawrence, and Theodore Dwight, Jr. *Vice Presidents*.—Wm. Inglis, *Corresponding Secretary*.—James Tripp, *Recording Secretary*.—Joseph L. Frame, *Treasurer*.

Wm. W. Campbell, Henry M. Schieffelin, Edward P. Heyer, John Lawrence, Jr., Frederic A. Guion, Cor. R. Disosway, David Thompson, R. T. Underhill, M. D. Rufus Leavitt, Effingham Townsend, James L. Curtis, Lemuel Bangs, Timothy R. Green, John S. Bussing, Wm. Emerson, Arthur Bronson, Joshua Underhill, John H. Hicks, Wm. B. Skidmore, Geo. D. Phelps, Wm. Van Wyck, James O. Grim, James P. Swaim, Benj. Drake, M. D., Wm. Duer, Albert E. Dorr, John F. Mitchell, Gilbert Bates, Edgar Everson, Effingham H. Warner, Edmund K. Bussing, John S. Worth, Rutesh Suckley, Wm. Hutchins.

**THE CAUSE OF THE COLONIZATION SOCIETY.**—A highly respectable assembly recently convened at the City Hotel, New York, to take into consideration the proper course to be pursued in reference to the advancement of the great objects of the Colonization Society. The Hon. William A. Duer, President of Columbia College, was called to the chair, and Richard R. Lansing, and William Kent, Esquires, were chosen Secretaries. The meeting was addressed by the Rev. Dr. Cox, L. H. Clarke, S. A. Foot, S. P. Staples and J. S. James, Esquires, who dwelt with force and feeling upon the importance of energetic and combined action in accelerating and accomplishing the benevolent scheme which the Society has in view. The following resolutions were adopted.

*Resolved*, That in the history of the Colony of Liberia, from its commencement to the present time, we have evidence, amounting to demonstration, of the practicability of the measure, and that nothing is wanting to ensure its ultimate success, but the effective co-operation of the American people, without regard to sectional interests and feelings.

*Resolved*, That in the opinion of this meeting, the American Colonization Society stands prominently forth, among the philanthropic enterprises of the age, and is justly entitled to our cordial patronage and support.

*Resolved*, That the members of the Legislatures of the States of Virginia and Maryland, and the conductors of the public press in those States, who have manifested a disposition to provide for the ultimate abolition of Slavery, without impairing such rights of property as are secured by law and recognised by the Constitution, are entitled to our unqualified approbation; and that while we disclaim the right and propriety of dictating to our Southern brethren, the measures which ought to be pursued for relieving our common country from the burthen of Slavery, we yet hail with joy their movements to effect this great object, and pledge ourselves to second their efforts.

*Resolved*, That this meeting have witnessed with great satisfaction, the introduction, into the House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States by a member from Maryland, of a Resolution, in favor of furnishing aid by the General Government to the cause of Colonization, and that we anxiously hope it may not be overlooked amidst the other important subjects, that occupy the consideration of that honorable body.

*Resolved*, That a respectful memorial be addressed by us to the Legislature of this State now in session, soliciting them to instruct their Senators and request their Representatives in Congress to exert all lawful and constitutional means to obtain an appropriation of the proceeds of the Public Lands, or of such other sources of revenue as may be deemed expedient, for the purpose of colonizing the free-colored population of this country, on the coast of Africa.

*Resolved*, As the sense of this meeting, that Colonization in Africa, as a Missionary effort, presents the most favorable prospect of introducing civilization and Christianity into that extended, but benighted Continent.

**RESOLUTIONS OF THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK.**—In the Senate on the 13th of April,

Mr. Tallmadge, from the select committee to which was referred the memorial of the State Colonization Society, and of Wm. A. Duer and others of the city of New-York, reported the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

*Resolved*, That the senate applaud the motives and approve the objects of the

American Colonization Society, and have full confidence in the fidelity, discretion and ability of its executive officers.

*Resolved*, That as the said society proposes to remove or mitigate existing evils, and prevent or diminish apprehended dangers, it deserves the confidence and encouragement of the American people.

*Resolved*, That the senate commend the said society to the consideration and patronage of the citizens of this state.

*Resolved*, That these resolutions be transmitted to the honorable the assembly for their consideration.

The Resolutions passed the House of Assembly, with hardly a dissenting voice.

**MANAGERS OF THE MARYLAND FUND.**—Messrs. Charles C. Harper, C. Howard, and Moses Shepperd, have been appointed by the Governor, and Council of Maryland Managers of the fund appropriated by that State, to promote the colonization of her free coloured population. The amount appropriated by the Legislature for this object, is \$200,000. For the present, \$20,000 only is at the disposal of the Managers, and the remainder after this year, whenever they may think proper to expend it. We trust that this liberal donation of the state, will be so successfully applied, as to secure further benefactions, and that Virginia, and other of the States of the south, will make a similar exhibition of their regard to the cause of African Colonization; a cause which commends itself alike to our sense of justice, to every feeling of humanity, patriotism, and religion.

**MISSISSIPPI.**—At a late meeting of the Board of Managers of the Mississippi State Colonization Society, it was Resolved that it was expedient before the middle of May to raise \$2000; and before I left Natchez for this place, the sum was, I believe nearly or quite obtained.—*Correspondent of Mississippi.*

**A NEW PLAN FOR AIDING THE WORK OF COLONIZATION.**—A correspondent from Ohio writes, “After reading the Repository, I was so taken with the plan of the Society, and the prospects of the Colony, that I thought how I might contribute more to assist it, and as I was gathering apples in the orchard, I thought I would dedicate the rent of my Cider Mill to the use of the Colony; so I wrote, and put up the following notice upon the Mill.

‘This is Liberia’s Cider Mill,  
At which my neighbors may grind at will;  
By paying ten cents the barrel to me,  
For the use of the African Colony.’

I deposited what was made last season, in this, with our Treasurer. I have had above 70 readers to that copy of the Repository you have sent me. I have proposed a plan of reading the Repository, which is generally fallen in with; that is by eleven persons uniting and having it two days, paying 25 cents, or five reading, having it four days, and paying fifty cents for the Colony. I wish you to send me three more copies of the Repository.” Let the spirit of this our Ohio friend prevail, and we shall never want funds.

**LIBERIA.**—It will be remembered by many of our readers, says the Cincinnati Journal, that a company of emigrants recently sailed from New Orleans for Liberia. This Expedition was accompanied by Dr. Charles G. Shane of this city. In a letter addressed to Dr. Mulford, dated Port of Monrovia, Liberia, Thursday evening, Feb. 17, 1832, Dr. Shane, among other things, says:

“Cape Montserado itself is a most beautiful and commanding place, far surpassing the most favorable idea I had formed of it—indeed I am greatly disappointed. I see not as fine and splendid mansions as in the United States, nor as extensive and richly stocked farms as the well-tilled lands of Ohio, but I here see a fine and very fertile country, inviting as it were, its poor and oppressed sons to thrust in their sickle and gather up its fullness. I here see many who left the United States in straitened circumstances, living with all the comforts of life around them, enjoying a respectable and useful station in society, and wondering that their brethren in the United States, who have it in their power, do not flee to this asylum of happiness and liberty, where they can enjoy all the unalienable rights of man. I was much surprised on visiting at least 60 people with Dr. Hall, to find them uniformly expressing their gratitude in being released from the degradation they had so long labored under, and that they had at last found a place where themselves and children could set under their own vine and fig tree, and none to make them afraid. And many have expressed the strongest contempt at the idea of re-

turning to the United States. I do think no unprejudiced person can visit here without becoming an ardent and sincere friend of Colonization. I can attribute the apathy and indifference on which it is looked by many as arising from ignorance alone, on the subject, and would that every free coloured man in the U. States could get a glimpse of his brethren, their situation and prospects. C. G. SHANE.

*Monrovia, Dec. 24, 1831.*

**REVIVAL AMONG THE BAPTISTS IN AFRICA.**—A great press of worldly business, and the great revival of religion which the Lord was pleased to bless us with last year and the greater part of this, have occupied all my time. Since Capt Sherman was with us, there has been nearly one hundred added to our church. The work began in June, 1830, in Monrovia, and lasted till the early part of 1831. It then extended to Caldwell and Carey Town, a settlement of recaptured Africans. Among the latter it has continued ever since, so they make up the largest number that has been added to the church, and they seem fully to adorn the Christian character. They have built themselves a small house of worship, at which they meet regularly on the Lord's day, and twice in the week for prayer. We have appointed one of the most intelligent among them, to take the oversight of them, and to exhort them, when none of the preachers are there from Monrovia. Monrovia may be said to be a christian community:—there is scarcely a family in it, that some one or the whole do not profess religion.

C. N. WARING.

#### PROSPECTS IN LOUISIANA.

We have received a very interesting letter from a Gentleman of high character in this State, from which we make the following extracts.

"You have no doubt been informed, of the progress of the cause of the American Colonization Society, in this quarter.— We have now the names of Mr. Bouligny, (late United States Senator,) Judge Ballard, now in Congress, Judge Lewis, Judge Woodruff, Judge Winchester, and Judge Johnston, of the Circuit Courts, Judge Baker, of St. Mary's Parish; the Secretary of State, Thomas F. McCaleb, Esq. twelve members of the Senate, and twenty to twenty-five members of the House of Representatives, and many other respectable names amounting to nearly one hundred. We have had a considerable number of copies of the constitution in French and English printed, and I have proposed to have copied all the names already subscribed, upon as many of them as may be deemed necessary, and hand them to friends of the cause throughout the state. With the good foundation we have, success cannot be doubtful; I know myself of several influential individuals who are not yet enrolled, who will promote the cause. With regard to money, we have considered that as a secondary consideration here at present, it will follow in good time."

It will be perceived that several subscriptions on the plan of Gerrit Smith, Esq. have been received from Louisiana.

#### MATTHEW CAREY'S PAMPHLET.

This able and ever-active Philanthropist, is preparing a second and improved edition of his "Reflections on the American Colo-

nization Society," addressed in the form of letters to the Hon. C. F. Mercer, one of the earliest, best, and most influential Friends of the Society. We hope the edition will be a large one, and would suggest to any wealthy individuals who desire to aid the Society, that they can hardly do it more effectually, than by sending an order for fifty or a hundred copies of this pamphlet to Mr. Carey, and giving them an extensive circulation.—We wish particularly that a copy may be placed in the hands of every clergyman in the United States, before the Fourth of July.

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**COLOURED MEN DEPUTED TO VISIT LIBERIA.**

Two very respectable free men of colour of Natchez, have been appointed by their coloured brethren to visit Liberia, and to return and make report of their observations. Three hundred dollars have been advanced by the Colonization Society, to defray the expenses of these men; and their arrival at Washington is daily expected. The President of the Colonization Society at Natchez observes, "on the report of these agents, will depend the further usefulness of this Society. I hope their examination may result satisfactorily to them, and I trust you will do all in your power to aid them in the accomplishment of their views."

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**SPIRIT OF EMIGRATION.**

This appears to be increasing rapidly among our free people of colour. A few days ago, two very respectable men from the Valley of Virginia, entered the office of the Society, stating that they had come about seventy miles, to obtain information concerning the Colony, and in case such information should be satisfactory, it was their wish to embark immediately with their families, and relatives, to the number of nineteen persons. These men had, on their way to Washington, been taken up. (owing to some informality in their papers,) thrown into jail, and after a delay of six days, and at the expense of 12 dollars, obtained their liberty. Both were men of some property, (one of them owning a considerable tract of land in Virginia;) but so convinced were they of the propriety of removing, that after learning what they might expect in Liberia, they proceeded home immediately, and speedily returned to Alexandria with a company of nineteen persons, and took the steam-boat to embark in the ship now in pre-

paration to sail from Norfolk to Liberia. May all their hopes be realized!

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**EXPEDITION FOR THE COLONY.**

The ship Jupiter, Capt. Peters, has been chartered, and will sail immediately from Norfolk with from 150 to 175 emigrants. Many more than this vessel will accommodate, are anxious to obtain a passage. But the funds of the Society are exhausted, and without the prompt and liberal aid of Auxiliary Societies, and the Friends of the cause generally, several months must pass away, before measures can be adopted for the removal of others. We have great confidence, however, in the charitable feelings of the public, towards those who are seeking a home in Liberia, and cannot believe that means will be withheld, for advancing with vastly more power and success, than have hitherto been witnessed, the truly great, patriotic, and christian objects of this institution. We suppose there are some individuals in the United States, who might give, and still be rich, as much to the cause of Africa, as has been realized by the Society since its origin, and we ask what wealthy man could desire a nobler monument than the Colony of Liberia.

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**CONTRIBUTIONS**

*To the American Colonization Society, from the 12th March, 1832,  
to the 26th April, 1832.*

Female Aux. Soc. of Georgetown, D. C. per Mrs. S. Kurtz,	\$30
N. Y. State Col. Soc. per R. Yates, Esq. thro' Mr. Lansing,	1132 98
Illinois Col. Society, per John Tilson, Esq. ....	50 25
R. Gilmor and Son, of Baltimore, their Subscription on plan of Gerrit Smith, .....	100
Wilmington, Del. Union Col. Society, their first payment on plan of Gerrit Smith, .....	\$100
Do. on account of second year; .....	16 07 — 116 07
Per Allen Thompson, Tr. of the Society of the above, the following collections were made, viz:	
by Rev. E. W. Gilbert, in Hanover Street, Presbyterian Church, .....	11 35
by Rev. J. Kennedy, in Meth. Epis. Church, .....	7 28
by Rev. Robert Adair, in 2d Presbyterian Ch. ....	4 44
by Rev. Mr. Dailey, in Meth. Ch. Del. Dist, .....	6 — 29 07
Collection in Meth. Ch. Caroline Street, Baltimore, .....	10 35
Colonization Society, Emmettsburg, Pennsylvania, .....	11
Isaac Motter, of Do. Do. ....	2 81
Nathan Thomas, of Marlborough, South Carolina, .....	3
Proceeds of sales of socks, by a Lady, .....	37
<i>Total.</i>	<u><u>\$1456 83</u></u>

THE  
**AFRICAN REPOSITORY,**  
AND  
**COLONIAL JOURNAL.**

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**ADDRESS TO THE COLONISTS OF LIBERIA.**

AMONG the papers of the lamented Ashmun, is the following instructive and affecting Address. It is without date, but was probably written one or two years before his departure from the Colony. Our prayer is, that it may effect the benevolent purpose for which it was penned, and that not only those to whom it is addressed, but all the christian people of our country may realize as its author realized the grandeur and excellency of the work of African Colonization. If the pious dead are permitted to witness the growing benefits of their christian labours, with what delight must Ashmun look down upon the prosperous Colony which he died to establish upon broad and sure foundations.

*To the Christian Colonists of Liberia.*

A time will arrive, when I must leave you: This time, whether I consider the nature of the African climate, my engagements with the Colonization Society, or the demands of duty, in other parts of the world, cannot be distant. I most fervently pray, that the beneficial effects of all my endeavors to be useful to you, may not be confined to the term of my residence among you. If you are just to yourselves, they will not. I have omitted no opportunities to inculcate by precept, and as far as my situation would permit, I hope by example, the great and fundamental maxims of integrity, industry, temperance, and order, on which all individual happiness, and all social prosperity must rest. The design of this paper, is to convey to the minds of all who are able to appreciate the subject, impressions which have been the result of a firm faith in the christian revelation, and a deep sense of the importance of its doctrines, in my own.

You are all sufficiently sensible, no doubt, of the injury inflict-

ed by Europeans, and Americans, bearing the name and professing the faith of christians, on your African, and perhaps for several generations, on your American ancestors. But many of you can now with gratitude to Almighty God, trace throughout that very work of injustice and oppression; the hand of a merciful and gracious Providence, operating for your everlasting welfare and salvation, and preparing the way for eventually disseminating the knowledge and blessings of the Gospel among all your countrymen. Cherish then in your bosoms, this consoling interpretation of that dispensation, otherwise so dark and distressing. Forgive and pray for such of your former oppressors, as are the proper objects of intercession and forgiveness: think of them tenderly and respectfully, as the agents employed by the Father of Mercies, to forward his own designs of goodness towards you. And looking round on the abject slaves of Africa, behold in them the likeness of what your ancestors were, and what, without their transportation and servitude beyond the sea, yourselves and your children would have been at the present time. And from this instructive spectacle, lift your eyes and your hearts to heaven, and adore that God who, in his own way, has made you to differ.

I have often delighted to contemplate your exile and absence of one or two hundred years, in America, as it is in the account of God, only a temporary errand to that country, for the purpose of bringing home to Africa, the inestimable treasures of his everlasting Gospel. How well you have used the advantages of birth and education in a christian land, and executed the great design of Providence in your return to this country, is for your own consciences to determine. The purpose of the Almighty, is to illuminate the tribes of Africa, and bring them all meekly to worship around the cross of Immanuel. You may read in the disposition of your own hearts towards this work, the share which you are to have in the honor and privilege of effecting it. I have no doubt but he will accomplish much by you, even if he afterwards should cast away and destroy his instrument. But my prayer is that there may be a willing, enlightened, and active concurrence on your part; that you may understand and rejoice in the operations of God, all the days of your life; and bequeath to your children after you, the dignity and supreme felicity of being co-workers of God in the establishment of a pure and glorious church on

these shores, which shall flourish without decline to the end of time.

In accordance with the view I have taken of the divine dispensation towards you, the design of the bitter exile from which you have just returned, appears to have been, **THE ACQUISITION OF THE RELIGION AND NOT THE VICES OF CHRISTENDOM.** Such was your errand. How have you performed it? Notwithstanding the rigorous servitude under which Providence chose to discipline you for the honorable service to which you are now advanced, have not many of you brought back to Africa, more of American effeminacy than of christian piety? More of the sloth, indolence, love of pleasure, and taste of the luxuries of civilized life, than of the hardy, self-denying virtues of christianity? Has not the ambition of show, and consequence, the poor pride of eclipsing one another, in ornamental and sumptuous dress, furniture, and dwellings; the lust of gain, and the vile love of money, up to the present hour, filled a much larger space in your hearts, and gone farther to form your characters, than the faith, hope, and charity, inculcated in our divine religion? Do your hearts ever revert with fretting regrets, and painful longings, to the sinful delights of the American Egypt? At the date of this paper, I bear a willing testimony in favour of the general morality and decency of your deportment. But to your consciences, and to your God, alone, are known the true springs of this commendable sobriety. The recent discipline of the sick-bed, and the fear of death, may have bridled for a time, without eradicating the least of your depraved lusts, and vicious propensities. Temptation and opportunity for their indulgence, may be wanting.—Your circumstances are materially changed by your emigration. It would therefore be surprising if no alteration should have taken place in your habits and the tenor of your lives. But remember; a change of climate is not a change of heart. If your life were vicious in America, your character, if only acted upon by outward circumstances, is equally vicious in Africa. The disguise, too, of a moral deportment, will shortly be torn off by the successive rise of new temptations. Your posterity, untrained and uninstructed by honest and pious parents, will publish by their scandalous profligacy, your true biography. They will have no blessings to inherit; and neither they nor you will es-

cape that curse, which, in the economy of a just and holy Providence, descends from parents to their children, through successive generations.

II. You are the messengers of Providence, charged with **THE INTRODUCTION OF PURE CHRISTIANITY INTO A PAGAN CONTINENT.** Have you, with this holy system, brought along a multitude of American corruptions? Have you conspired so far against the conversion of the world, and the simple gospel of Christ, as at this early period of its introduction here, to attempt to palm it, soaked and adulterated with the poison of transatlantic errors, heresies, or sectional inventions, upon the ignorance of your African brethren? If the first field ever planted in this part of Africa be sown with tares, tell me what the harvest will be? And by what rapid strides of degeneracy and corruption may you not expect to see the purity of the christian system travelling towards the abominations of heathenism.

I address these interrogatories, chiefly to you who have assumed the direction of the newly planted church of God, in Liberia. If the corruptions of our holy religion are introduced, or tolerated here, you are answerable. If you err through ignorance, why have you undertaken to instruct others, while groping thus in darkness yourselves? If you substitute for doctrines the traditions of a sect, through party zeal, and prejudice, you are equally culpable. No man has the shadow of an excuse for entertaining with bigot pride, the dogmas of a religious party in this country, where no such parties exist, till he wickedly creates them. In so doing, you sin without a temptation, and remain a bigot, from the mere love of bigotry. And will you sully the brightness and purity of the gospel of Jesus Christ, and mar the future hopes of christianity, throughout western Africa, rather than give up the unfounded opinions, which system-makers, and the partisans of some misguided sect, have invented to answer their own ends, in another hemisphere?

But remember, that the gospel is doubly corrupted, wherever christianity has been long established. In practice, most professors are more heretical, than in their faith. The prevalence of wealth and luxury, and a long and peaceable establishment of religious freedom, and the external state of the church, tend strongly to introduce a most unchristian conformity of the lives of chris-

tians, to the example and spirit of the world. Our American churches are peculiarly open to the irruption of this worldly influence. Few have wholly escaped the contagion. The standard of christian practice, compared with that of the primitive church, and the still more infallible commands of Christ, is low indeed. Most of our American pilgrims and sojourners, have a large worldly interest to take care of; extensive worldly connexions to maintain; and, many of them, a reputation for human science, literature, and talents, either to create or preserve. These things, although no sin in themselves, are powerfully seductive to worldly compliances. They tend to lower the standard of piety, to secularize the character of the church, and obscure the original splendour and glory of the gospel. Honor therefore and remain in the fullest communion with those religious bodies, in whose bosom so many of you have by the grace of God, been cherished into spiritual life, and nursed to some little strength, and understanding in his holy religion. But call none of them Master—no, not the holiest and most perfect of their members. Christ loves, and values them: You cannot respect and esteem them too highly. But while you have a more perfect and infallible example, why satisfy yourselves with theirs? Why idolize all their dogmas, while you have the word and doctrine of Christ himself?

But understand me, my friends. While delivering yourselves from unfounded prejudices, and from the misleading influence of human authority, **GUARD AGAINST A SPIRIT OF INNOVATION.**—This spirit always has a large and hateful mixture of self-righteousness, arrogance, and impious ambition. Our Lord Jesus himself, who came from Heaven, in the most corrupt times of the Jewish church, never required his disciples to dissent from it. He approved of many things, which the scribes taught, and commanded his followers to hear and obey them. I beg you never to forget that it will be as bad for others and worse for yourselves, to go after new schemes, parties and notions of your own, in religion, than to adopt the inventions of other men. If you find a spirit in your bosoms stirring you up to distinguish yourselves, as the authors of any new doctrines, new modes of worship, new names and observances in religion, distrust that spirit. It is working the effect of carnal pride. The spirit of Christ is peaceable,

gentle, opposed to every project of worldly or religious distinction, delights in self-abasement—chooses the shade—dreads popularity—thinks others better and wiser than the possessor—and would cheerfully, if duty allowed, pursue unnoticed and unknown, its silent way to God. Contract the habit of communing in spirit with the whole company of faithful people: and if any name distinguishes you, or convenience and divine providence have appointed you to some particular church and assembly, do your duty as members of this connexion; but enjoy the sublime privilege of loving and communing with all the followers of the lamb. “They have some errors.” So they have; and so have you. But they love the Saviour. And he loves them, and leads them, and will save them. They have no error of faith so great and hateful, as the sin you would commit against christian charity, by indulging your own pride and sectarian jealousies.

Do not imagine I offer this advice lightly: that I am tolerant of any unscriptural doctrines or usages—or suppose all names and professions on a level. Far from it. No christian was perhaps more exclusively attached, nay, bigoted to his own way, and his own associates in worship, than I have myself been—and all that from very sincere and conscientious motives. Whatever change I have known, is the result of much study of the word of God, and some prayer. It has caused my pride, and will worship a thousand severe wounds, and cost me some sacrifices. The great distinction of a true, and regenerate worshipper of God in Christ, so far outweighs any other of name or sect, or form of worship, as to make me nearly forget them. Would God you all might rise above the narrowness of little party views, and adopt the same rule of determining, of recognizing, and of loving the people of God, with Christ himself. Yes, my friends, I say again, guard against innovations. Content yourselves with that profession which is conducting so many millions to holiness and salvation. Are there not sects, and inventions enough, already in the world? Why should you then, reproach the character of christianity, and undertake to weaken its power, and bring guilt and wrath upon yourselves, by attempting to add more of your own? If you loved Christ, assure yourself, you would be content with the church of his own establishing—and

doctrines of his own revealing. I have cautioned you against the two equally dangerous errors, of giving into the sinful example and influence of others, on the one hand; and of such an overweening confidence in yourselves, on the other, as will render you schismatical, and heretical. Thousands in more favourable circumstances than yourselves, have lost themselves in one of these errors, when professing to avoid the other. You are peculiarly exposed, according to your different tempers, and circumstances, to both. I say it for your benefit. You have already discovered a tendency to both these extremes. This tendency will continue—it will become a spot and reproach to christianity here—unless God vouchsafe you a very large supply of his holy spirit—and stir up your minds to a very diligent perusal of his word. Thanks to his name, his holy word and spirit will guide you in certainty, in the most intricate paths; and carry you with perfect safety through the most dangerous.

Study then the word of God, with earnest prayer, and entire reliance on the illumination of the divine spirit. Thousands of living witnesses, are ready this moment to rise up and testify that it is no visionary nor idle duty—I press upon you. They are ready to testify that the word and spirit sought by prayer, has delivered them from the most distressing darkness and doubts—and poured the light of a meridian sun upon their path. They can testify, that by these divine means, they have, from the idiotism and ignorance of sin, been “made wise unto salvation.” To persons situated as you are—doubtful of the right in a thousand things belonging both to faith and duty; and fearful of going wrong, these holy helps are particularly adapted, and expressly promised. The Lord knows how much wisdom and grace you require. He is ready to bestow it. He has given you his word: he points you to the mercy seat, where he deigns to meet and answer the prayers of his people. O, if you will cease depending on yourselves and for the glory of God, seek the establishment of pure christianity in Africa; and look directly to God, as he reveals his truth by his word and spirit; how like the mountain of God might this Cape become. What a glorious church would here shine, in the sight of the benighted nations of Africa. A new and glorious luminary, the admiration of christendom, and the morning-star of hope to millions of your own blood,

now dead in sin, would soon be seen rising over this dark horizon. New acclamations and praise, in the language of St. John's vision, would break from the tongues of the heavenly company who surround the throne of God, and the Lamb. The Lord has done great things for you, of which I am with most of yourselves, a living witness: but it was only to encourage you to ask and obtain much greater. He has conferred on you all, great honour; granted you repeatedly, great deliverances; shown you great mercies; and laid you, of all other people in the world, under great obligations. You have a great work to perform—great, not in the eyes of a sensual world—great, not as it confers distinction on earth, or is to attract the notice and applause of men; but great in the estimation of Christ, who is engaged in it himself—great as to its effects on future generations of your descendants and countrymen—and the final recompense, which is to accrue to yourselves and them. Enlarge your prayer then. Pray for abundant communications of the holy spirit. God has already afforded you an earnest, of what he has in reserve for you.—He has sent you a most refreshing shower of heavenly influences. It is only the first fruits, my friends. The harvest is yet to be gathered in. Be encouraged: and O be vigilant, circumspect, humble, and entirely the Lord's. You and your children, are delivered from the dread of bodily servitude. Seek to obtain for yourselves and them, and all, deliverance from every enslaving sin. Become the Lord's freemen, and you will be free indeed. Never before. My heart is with you. My prayer is for your prosperity—as the people of the living God. I have trembled much—I tremble still, on your account. But my hopes in the great designs of God, in respect of you, outweigh my fears. God, I believe, will make you a blessing. If I have sacrificed something, and suffered much, for your establishment, as you know I have, I still rejoice, and praise God for permission to have done so. I never *have* regretted either: and believe that I shall have less reason than ever, to indulge regrets hereafter. I shall soon be forgotten. My name, only, among those of my worthier coadjutors, will survive the oblivious march of a few years. But to eternity, I shall every hour find something to revive within me, the remembrance of Montserado. From the distant abodes of departed spirits, I hope to return and mingle in

your religious assemblies. O measure your advances in holiness. I shall die in the hope of witnessing from this hill, the wide and healing flow of the waters of salvation. O disappoint not these hopes. Had I a voice to reach your unborn posterity, I would charge them not to disappoint these hopes. They are the hopes of the church of the Redeemer. You are the earthly depositaries—therefore, in the name of God, be true to the trust, and the Mighty Lord shall be your helper.

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*From the Philadelphian.*

#### A NATIONAL DEBT,

*Which has been overlooked in the adjustment of our finances.*

When I hear it said that the national debt is nearly paid off, I am reminded of certain foreign claims upon us, which have not yet received proper consideration. There is one whole continent which has claims upon us of an immense amount, and of long standing. I refer to Africa. Her claims are not for such spoliations, as often are the subject of complaint between nations. The depredations, for which Africa asks indemnity, are of much more serious character. They are depredations committed upon the flesh and blood and souls of her children. She complains that we have torn from her without any provocation her own offspring, and have compelled them to drink the bitter draught of interminable slavery. Before the slave trade was denounced by Christian nations, American merchants sent their ships to Africa to plunder her of her unoffending inhabitants, and ten thousands of that ill-fated race were thus dragged into bondage by American hands. Many millions of African exiles have died in slavery in this country; and more than two millions, we now hold in bondage. These are the wrongs for which Africa asks indemnity. It is for these that a debt is due. And was there ever, in the history of human relations, a more sacred obligation, and one of more appalling magnitude? The expenditure of millions of dollars, and the sacrifice of thousands of lives in the cause of African improvement, would cancel but a fraction of it. But something may be done. We may perhaps pay the interest of the claim, if nothing more. The colonization of Africa, as proposed by the American Colonization Society, opens

the way for making some indemnity for the wrongs we have committed upon her. We may send back her exiled children with the institutions of religion, and civilization. They will thus be raised from slavery to the enjoyment of rational liberty, and will be placed in a situation highly favourable to the attainment of moral and religious character. Living in settlements along the coasts of their persecuted country, they will guard it against those fiends in human form, who come thither for the purpose of seizing and reducing to slavery its poor inhabitants. By their intercourse with the native tribes, they will extend the knowledge of the Gospel, and will thus become missionaries of salvation to their wretched countrymen. Here then a way is open to make some compensation for the wrongs committed upon the African race. Every individual who contributes to the funds of the Colonization Society, helps to discharge the mighty debt.

As it is a national debt, it is said that Government should pay it. But the Government at present refuses to do this. And as the way is open for individual action, the obligation is thrown upon individuals; and let no one, especially, let no Christian who professes to practice both justice and mercy, plead exemption.

J. C.

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#### EMIGRATION TO LIBERIA.

##### *Sentiments of the Free Persons of color in Charleston, S. C.*

MR. EDITOR.—I saw in Norfolk, Va. a short time since, an intelligent and well educated man of color from Charleston, S. C., who together with his family, had come to Norfolk to take passage for Liberia, in a vessel expected shortly to leave the port. He informed me that  *fifty other families* were preparing to emigrate. That most of them were well educated,—that most of them also owned property, and that many had valuable trades. Through him I was furnished with a copy of the proceedings of a meeting of the free people of color of Charleston, held at the house of Titus Gregoire, on the 6th of December last, an abstract of which I send you for publication in your valuable paper. S.

"On motion of Titus Gregoire, Junius Eden was appointed chairman, and Charles Henry, Secretary.

The chairman then briefly stated the object of the meeting to be the devising of measures for emigrating to Liberia on the western coast of Africa, the land of our fathers. "The inhabitants," said the chairman, "invite us to come and possess it and to assist them to infuse into the natives notions of pure morality, and to erect temples dedicated to the worship of Jehovah, where the injured sons of Africa may enter, and with united voices raise melodious songs of praise to Heaven's Eternal King." He said that no sacrifice was too great to be made here in order to secure for ourselves and our children the blessings of social happiness in Africa, and concluded by calling on other members of the meeting to express their sentiments.

Charles Henry then arose and said, "Africa, the land of our fathers, although surrounded with clouds of darkness, seems to me to be extending her arms towards us as her only hope of relief, and calling on us loudly for help—saying, 'I struggle for light and for liberty, and call upon you by the *names* of your ancestors to come to my *help* and your *rightful possession*. Tarry thou not, but come over and dispel the darkness from your benighted land. Come, and inspire us by your example with sentiments of virtue, and with a love of the duties taught by the meek and lowly Jesus. Come and erect altars, and light them with the pure fire of devotion to the only living and true God. Come and enforce the empire of reason, truth, and christianity over our benighted minds. Be no longer as a sentinel asleep at your post; desert not your own people and the country of your ancestors.' Mr. Henry concluded by submitting the following preamble and resolutions:

"Whereas it will be unworthy of us as descendants of Africa, if after the bright and inspiring prospects which are held out to us of inheriting the land of our fathers, we let go by supine negligence the opportunity now offered by the Colonization Society of accepting the invitation of our brethren in Liberia to inherit and enjoy alike with them a land, not obtained by the harrowing price of blood and treachery, but by the unspotted gift of heaven to our ancestors, Therefore

*Resolved*, That we take the Bible for our chart, with a full supply of love, hope, and faith, and leave the land that gave us birth, and emigrate to Liberia, in Africa, the land of our ancestors, there to spend the remnant of our days, in peace and harmony.

*Resolved*, That we go to Africa as Harbingers of Peace in the fulness of the blessing of the Gospel of Christ, and determined by every virtuous deed, to set such examples as shall be worthy of the Christian name.

*Resolved*, That we who compose this meeting, placing our only reliance in an All-wise Providence, and supplicating his guidance and direction in our affairs, do solemnly, in his presence, pledge our faith to each other, that we will live in Africa in union and brotherly love as one family: And that they who shall reach Africa first, shall select suitable lands for the remainder; and that we will mutually assist each other and afford when needed both spiritual and temporal aid; and in case of the death of the heads of families, the surviving members shall foster and afford the family of the deceased every possible relief.

*Resolved*, That our motives for leaving the place that gave us birth, are honorable, just and right; and for the purity of our intentions, we appeal to the Judge of all theearth. And taking His word for our standard, we will not harbor or encourage any designs that may tend to disturb the peace and harmony of this state, or by any means alienate the affections of our brethren who are held as property, from their subordinate channel.

Aberdeen Gregoire then arose, and stated that the propositions of the chairman, as well as the resolutions just offered, of emigrating to Africa, the land of our fathers, met his entire approbation, and he therefore offered himself as a candidate for emigration.

Samuel Cochrane stated that he felt sorry that he had not ten years ago emigrated to Africa, as he had then contemplated; but he now felt happy in the prospect of dying in the land of his fathers.

Charles Snetter said that the resolutions met his entire approbation; that he and his family would leave the shores of Carolina for those of Africa, as soon as an opportunity was afforded them; that he had just received a letter from his aunt at Savannah, in answer to one from him, in which she stated her willingness to accompany him to the land of her *nativity*, she being an African, by birth. [He here read the letter, which was truly animating. He also handed to the chairman an extract of a letter from the Rev. R. R. Gurley, which had reference to the soil, trade and grant of land which each emigrant will be entitled to on reaching Liberia. It was of the most encouraging nature.]

Henry B. Mathews also responded to the general feelings of the meeting, and stated that he felt proud to think that he and his family would go with them.

Mr. Pharaoh Moses said that he was at a loss for words to express his feelings. "If you," said he, "who are natives of this country, and have never seen Africa, speak so highly of her, what must I say who have trod the soil—the soil which gave me birth, and where yet live my relations and kindred, from whom by the hand of violence I was torn away and deprived of freedom, which, thanks be to God, I have again obtained, and not only mine, but I have obtained also the liberty of the companion of my life, and that of two children. [Here Moses was so much overcome by his feelings, that he was obliged to take his seat. In sitting down, he said, "I go with you, my brethren. It is a good land."]

The resolutions were then put by the chair and unanimously carried.

James Eden then stated that the resolutions just adopted, had calmed his mind in regard to the dearest objects of his affection. In case of his death, his dear family would now be at no loss for friends, and, he added, "The sacrifices that will be made here, are not worth a thought, when compared with the advantages we will have in Africa. There we and our children will enjoy every privilege, as well as civil and religious liberty." He concluded by moving the following resolution:

*Resolved*, That as soon as our affairs can be brought to a close, we will make application to be conveyed to Liberia.

The resolution was adopted, and Charles Snetter, then said, that as there was a periodical paper published in Liberia, our future home, he moved the following resolution:

*Resolved*, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the chairman and secretary, and published in the Liberia Herald.

The resolution was adopted, after which, on motion, the meeting adjourned.

Signed            JAMES EDEN, Chairman,  
                          CHARLES HENRY, Secretary.

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**AGENCY OF ELLIOTT CRESSON IN ENGLAND.**

We have received from this active and enterprising friend of the Society, many valuable communications, which show the rapidly increasing interest which the benevolent in England feel in the operations of our Institution, and how deeply and strongly they are attached to all measures which are adapted to improve the condition and elevate the character of the African race. Mr. Cresson has visited many places in England, addressed public meetings, received the most kind attentions, and had the pleasure to know that the design and proceedings of the Society met the decided and cordial approbation of the enlightened friends of Africa. At Cheltenham, he observed, "I could not well get up a meeting, but got the papers engaged in our behalf, some of the best citizens in our interest, and a Treasurer announced as willing to receive subscriptions—£7 in hand, and several subscriptions promised. At Everham, I had a Committee at the house of their first Banker, and some pounds subscribed to be sent to our Treasurer at Cheltenham. At Worcester, I had a snug little meeting at our own place of worship; and from the feeling manifested, and the spirit of their journals, and the Mayor presiding, I trust for good results. At Birmingham there was no meeting, but one most excellent Clergyman observed, 'Your visit has converted me; I will do what I can for you, and when you come again, you shall have my church and influence.'" At Chesterfield, Mr. Cresson addressed a meeting of the citizens, and his remarks were received with warm approbation. At Sheffield were found warm friends to the cause, the columns of newspapers opened for its defence, and a Branch Society determined on. At Wakefield, there was a highly respectable meeting, attended by the Clergy of all sects. At Leeds, the largest public room was crowded to excess. T. W. Tottie, Esq. presided, and opened the meeting with an interesting speech, after which, Mr. Cresson having addressed the assembly,

The following resolutions were moved and seconded by Mr. Clapham, the Rev. R. W. Hamilton, Mr. Wailes, the Rev. James Acworth, the Rev. Thomas Scales, and Mr. Baines; who all briefly expressed their approbation of the plan of the American Colonization Society;—

1st. That this meeting highly approve the system of Colonization of Free Blacks, at the Settlement of Liberia, whereby our American brethren appear to have discovered and carried into execution one practicable means of redressing the wrongs which the natives of Africa have suffered from white men, and of promoting in the most effectual and beneficial manner the civilization and evangelization of that important portion of the human race.

2d. That a Committee be appointed, consisting of the following gentlemen, to consider how the information just received may be rendered most subservient to the welfare of the African race:—Mr. T. W. Tottie, Mr. J. Ridsdale, Mr. Rawson, Mr. Clapham, Mr. Aldham, Rev. R. W. Hamilton, Mr. H. H. Stansfeld, Dr. Wm. Sheepshanks, Rev. John Anderson, Rev. Thomas Scales, Mr. John Marshall, Jun. Mr. T. B. Pease, Mr. John Peele Clapham, Mr. Edward Baines, Jun. and Mr. Perring.

3d. That the cordial thanks of this meeting are due, and are hereby presented to Elliott Cresson, Esq. for the interesting statement he has made this evening, and for his philanthropic, disinterested, and zealous exertions on behalf of a numerous and long-oppressed portion of our fellow-creatures.

At Huddersfield, Mr. Cresson attended the Anniversary meeting of the Wesleyan Missionary Society, and his speech excited a strong feeling in behalf of the Society. We have reason to think that a letter, addressed by the Right Rev. Bishop Meade, of Virginia, which has been published and widely circulated in England, has contributed essentially to produce that kind and liberal feeling towards the Society, which pervades extensively the minds of the English public. The following letter, addressed to the Rev. Dr. Ely, Editor of "The Philadelphian," will show the benefits which may be anticipated from the visit and efforts of Mr. Cresson.

CAMBERWELL, (London,) Jan. 8, 1832.

Rev. Sir: Having hitherto not acknowledged the favour of your very condescension notice of my first letter otherwise than by a private hand, and having some doubts of any other having reached you, or others I so addressed, I now profit by an opportunity pointed out by Mr. Cresson, of renewing my acknowledgments, first, for the privilege of possessing a book from the revered author, from which I not only derived so much pleasure and profit, but which has had a decided influence on my after life, and also for the privilege of the acquaintance to which it has led.—My letters to you, Sir, and others, may afford some proof of the inadequate means afforded to the middle ranks of English Christians of acquiring information as to their American brethren, and of what is done and doing there in the cause of religion and humanity. I trust I shall be the means, in consequence of ascertaining my own ignorance, of making others about me sensible of theirs. The higher, that is, parliamentary circles, are, I believe, better informed. Among these, Mr. Cresson's reception proves it. It has been most cordial. But among the middle ranks, neither

himself nor his object are properly appreciated. I had indeed heard of Liberia, but vaguely—but I am now become a complete convert to the cause, and am convinced that this plan is the only hope of the enslaved negroes. Our great philanthropist, Granville Sharp, intended Sierra Leone for a Liberia. The causes that have hitherto perverted that Colony to far other objects, it becomes not me to enter on; but I have had great pleasure in observing, that in a short time after Mr. Cresson had opened the American plans to our extremely distinguished statesman, Mr. Spring Rice, in a long conversation of which he told me, the ministers expressed in the debates their intentions to change the whole system of our African colonies, and to officer them by educated coloured men. It is evident to me, from a knowledge of Mr. Rice's abilities, and tact in seizing ideas, that he mastered the subject, and means to execute the plan. Mr. Cresson's mission has therefore had already the most important result that could have been anticipated, if as I believe it has enlightened our government as to the only really hopeful method of counter-acting the barbarism of Africa, and the barbarising iniquity of European slave traders. Magnificent as are the hopes so opened to the suffering earth, there is another view which is perhaps equally interesting. No doubt is entertained here, that by the theatre, the journals, and the reviews, a spirit of exasperation was kept up between America and Britain, which is very adverse to peace. Similar apparently insignificant efforts to promote Christian intercourse, mutual kindness, and due appreciation of each others' motives, and characters, may, by the blessing of God, be as efficacious in subduing it. The "Visits of Mercy" proved heralds of love in many quarters when first known here. I am now anxious for American religious periodicals to be circulated here. It has not pleased God to give me funds for the purpose. What I cannot buy, I must beg. Old papers, tracts, &c. have a new interest here, and I can circulate such very extensively, where the publications of the English Tract Society, (in which I rejoice to see an increasing portion of American religious intelligence) are not encouraged, or indeed admitted, the religious part of the established Church being sadly prejudiced in most instances, against dissenting societies. I am most intimately connected, myself, with both parties, and can often force a communication between them, especially by circulating books and papers. Should any old intelligence or little books of this sort be collected for us at Philadelphia and consigned to Mr. Cresson for me, I make no doubt I shall be able to make a good report of their usefulness. It occurs to me to enclose a specimen of the sort of papers that I mean to suggest as likely to be useful here.

I remain, Rev. Sir, with much respect, your obliged friend and servant,

FRANCES ROLLESTON.

For ourselves, we estimate nothing as trifling, which may tend to unite more closely in affection, the enlightened and virtuous of England and America. In the language of Bishop Meade,— "The pious and benevolent are every where the same; having one heart given them by the Lord, and that is a heart of love." If it be enthusiasm to believe that freedom, and civilization, and peace, and christianity, will one day be universal, we are enthusiasts. Nor would we conceal our joy at the evidences coming daily upon our sight, that the beautiful and touching sympathy, which pervades and warms the hearts of individual Christians,

is moving Christian nations—that communities and governments feel its power—that no longer estranged from each other, as formerly, by the little differences and peculiarities of place and outward circumstances, they are commingling in principle and feeling, and becoming identified in charity, the great and eternal bond of union and usefulness, of happiness and glory, on earth and in heaven.

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**REPORTS OF AGENTS.**

Lucius H. Clark, Esq. Agent for the State of New York, has been very actively engaged for several months, in the service of the Society—under date of the 9th of April, he writes:

“During the winter months, *proper*, I was engaged in almost fruitless efforts, to organize Branch Societies in the respective religious congregations in New York City. My limited success, and the causes have been detailed to you. When the Cedar Street Branch was organized, about \$170 were subscribed on the spot—and for the rest, it was left to the management of the newly appointed officers. The next was Dr. Brodhead’s. Nothing has been paid over from this; but I calculate upon 100 or 150 dollars, from this Auxiliary.

“In the Middle Dutch Church, where a Branch was organized a few weeks ago, the meeting at which it was established, was addressed by Dr. Knox, Col. Knapp, and myself. Mr. De Witt, one of their Pastors, is to deliver a sermon to them, to-morrow evening, preparatory to the efforts of the Managers to obtain funds.”

There is reason to hope, that many other Branches, will finally be established in the churches of that city. After enumerating several causes, which have retarded his efforts in New York; Mr. Clark observes,

“Those who have usually the means, are often restricted by the pressure of the times. Many, very many, to whom I have personally applied, and of the richest order of merchants too, have told me frankly, that owing to the present pressure of the money market, they could do nothing *now*—and that I might repeat the call at a future time, when they might feel able and happy to contribute.”

*April 17th.*

“I have returned this morning from Albany. I was able in co-operation with Mr. Gerrit Smith, to obtain the passage of certain Resolutions in our favor in the Legislature of our State. They embrace all or nearly all we could expect. Mr. Smith thinks they embrace more than our New

York memorial presumed to ask. They seem to be a virtual instruction to our members of Congress without the form, for surely no one can suppose that the aim and object of such Legislative action, is to express an abstract opinion on a point of ethics. [For the Resolutions referred to, see the last number of the Repository.]

"In conversation with Mr. Smith, he expressed the hope, that in the course of the summer, I would visit and endeavor to form Auxiliary Societies in most of the counties of the State."

The Rev. Jno. C. Burruss, who was appointed some months ago by the Methodist Conference, to labour for the cause of the Society in the States of Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana; writes under date of April 11th:

"Though unavoidable delays have occurred in arranging my business, so as to enable me to give myself to the interests of my mission, yet I have not been entirely idle, but have called some of the Societies together, and endeavored to keep alive a recollection of the great and good work. The Mississippi State Society met at Natchez, two weeks since, and manifested much unanimity and zeal for the cause. On motion of Rev. B. M. Drake, a resolution was adopted to raise by the first of May, \$2000, and this too by that single Society, and such has been the industry on the part of the Managers, that this sum has been raised already."

Under date of the 4th of May, the Rev. Samuel A. Latta, Agent in the State of Ohio, writes:

CINCINNATI, May 4th, 1832.

Since I last wrote, I visited Dayton in Montgomery county, delivered an address in the Methodist Church, raised a collection of \$18,81—from thence I visited Fairfield, a small village in Green county, the notice was short, and the congregation small, but I delivered a short address, and seventeen subscribers were obtained for the purpose of forming an Auxiliary Society, and from the spirit manifested on that occasion by men of high respectability, I have no doubt but that a large Society will be formed. From thence, I visited Bellefontaine, in Logan county, delivered an address in the Presbyterian Church, formed a Society of thirty-three members, called the Bellefontain Colonization Society, auxiliary to the State Society—amount of subscription \$17,62. Names of officers, Rev J. Stevenson, *President*; Rev. R. Casebolt, and D. Robb, *Vice-Presidents*; D. Hopkins, *Secretary*; J. W. Williams, *Treasurer*; L. G. Callett, I. Seaman, G. Seaman, J. W. Marquess, D. Cook, S. Scott, and I. Morrison, *Managers*. I delivered an address in Mount Maria Meeting House, Logan County, formed a Society of twenty-five members—amount of subscription \$17,50. I visited Urbanna, in Champaign County, delivered an address in the Methodist Church, raised a collection of \$19,19, formed a Society of

eighty members, called the Urbana Colonization Society, auxiliary to the parent institution, amount of subscription \$24,37 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; officers, Jno. Reynolds, *President*; Rev. Wm. Wheatland, Israel Hamilton, *Vice-Presidents*; Jno. Owen, *Secretary*; Dr. A. Mosgrove, *Treasurer*; Jno. Goddard, E. C. Berry, *Managers*. I visited Springfield, in Clark County, and delivered an address in the Methodist Church, amount of public collection \$5,87; we formed a Society of thirty-five members, amount of subscription \$19,-75: this Society is called the Springfield Colonization Society, and is auxiliary to the parent institution; officers Dr. A. Blunt, *President*; Wm. Fisher, J. Thornton, J. A. Burris, and Jas. Edgar, *Vice-Presidents*; Rev. A. Sellers, *Secretary*; H. Britney, *Treasurer*; M. Fisher, J. Thornton, I. Robinson, A. Johnston, S. Steel, Wm. Worden, R. Crain, S. Parsons, Wm. Stacy, P. Cullen, and G. Harden, *Managers*. From thence I visited Arneys Meeting House in Champaign County—formed a Society of 35 members, called the Stormes's Creek Colonization Society, which is auxiliary to the Urbans Colonization Society—officers Rev. Jesse Goddard, *President*; Wm. Darnall, *Vice President*; Jas. West, *Secretary*; J. Chapman, *Treasurer*; G. Nees, I. Hill, B. Barnes, J. Kenney, and L. Carson, *Managers*.

I have received several small contributions to the amount of \$4. I visited New Carlisle, a small village in Clark County, delivered an address in the Methodist Church, raised a collection of \$18, formed a Society of 64 members; this Society is called the New Carlisle Colonization Society and is auxiliary to the parent institution, amount of subscription \$42; officers H. Q. Bets, *President*; R. Wallace, and Dr. Hanes, *Vice-Presidents*; Dr. W. Stanton, *Secretary*; I. Rayburn, *Treasurer*; J. Brown, D. H. Morris, S. C. Mitchell, O. Johnston, and J. McKee, *Managers*;—from thence, I visited Troy, in Miami County, delivered an address in the Methodist Church, raised a collection of \$5,31, formed a Society of thirty members, amount of subscription \$14,37 $\frac{1}{2}$ —this Society is auxiliary to the parent Institution; the names of the officers forgotten. I visited Piqua in Miami County, delivered an address in the Methodist Church, raised a collection of \$12,87 $\frac{1}{2}$ , formed a Society of 44 members—amount of subscription, \$39,12 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; this is called the Piqua Colonization Society, and is auxiliary to the American Colonization Society—officers S. Caldwell, *President*; M. Simpson, *Vice-President*; Col. T. B. Vanhorn, *Secretary*; J. Defrees, *Treasurer*; D. J. Jordan, E. French, J. Sage, Dr. J. Oferall, and J. Landis, *Managers*.—All these Societies will hold their annual meeting on the fourth of July, when the amount of their subscriptions will be paid to the Treasurers of their respective societies. We also formed a small Society in Germantown, and I have received from the Treasurer of that Society, by the hand of Mr. Goonkle, who is Secretary, \$7,12 $\frac{1}{2}$ .

N. B. I think you will do well to send the African Repository to some one officer of each Society.

The Rev. John Crosby writes, under date of

PHILADELPHIA, May 14, 1832.

The following includes all my collections, which have not before been acknowledged.

Lebanon, Lebanon county, Pa. J. B. Weidman, \$5, A. Ritcher, 1, I. Shindel, 1, A. Zeller, 1, I. Nagle, 1, W. G. Ernst, 1, E. P. Pearson, 1, S. Spencer, 1, J. B. Meish, 1, J. Gloninger, 2, J. Marquart, 1, A. W. Burns, 1, others 6, 50. \$23, 50

Providence Township, Montgomery county, Pa. J. Crawford \$5, D. Getty, 1, W. McHaig, 2, J. Teany, 1, L. Morris & wife (colored) 3, J. Carrons 1, P Shambaugh 1, W T Todd 1, Susan Teany 1, R Davis 1 50, Mrs Witherill 5, J Henry 5, J Walnut 1, W McGlathery 1, others 2 25. \$31 75

Norristown, Montgomery county.—Rev J Moor 1\$, H Hamill 1, W Powell 5, J D Custar 1, collection 6 25. \$14 25

Abington, Montgomery county.—Christina Beatty and two daughters \$10, Rev R Steel 5, J Morrison 5, J Wyman 5, C C Beatty 5, H B Boileau 5, B Barnes 1, J Major 1, Miss H Leach 1, M Spragle 1, S E Leach 1, J McNair 1, S Yerkes 1, J Yerkes 1, Benjamin Barnes 1, J S Mann 1, Miss Neville 1, Miss Dillion 1, two ladies 1, R Brown (colored) 1, Mrs Shelmire 1, others 7 05, collection in 1831 \$12—all in the Presbyterian church; thirty dollars of which are to constitute their pastor, Rev. Robert Steel, a life member. \$69 05

Bridgeton, N. J.—L Q C Elmar 5, T Elmar 1, E P Seeley 2, J B Potter 3, D Fithian 3, R G & H G Brewster 2, N L Stratton 5, J H Hampton 3, Cash 13, collection in Presbyterian Church 19 36, collection in Methodist church 5 40, collection in Pres church, 1831, \$13. \$74 76

Salem, N. J.—John Tufts 5, R S Field 5, J G Mason 5, B Ware 1, O B Stoughton 1, O Belden 1, J Tyler 1, B Acton 1, W G Beasley 1, J Vanmeter 1, H G Smith 1, A & P Keasley 1, L P Smith 1, others 14, J Tyler, Treasurer of Salem Col Society, 6 50 \$45 50

Woodbury, N. J.—Collection in the Presbyterian church \$12 84

Newcastle, Del.—J Janvier 1, Kensey Johns, jr. 5; G Janvier 2, E Williams 1, M Kean 1, Miss Danagh 1, J Cooper 3, E Booth 2, others 1 25. \$17 25

Philadelphia —Ladies of the Seventh Presbyterian church, to constitute their pastor, Rev W M Engles, a life member, \$30; Ladies of the Sixth Presbyterian church, \$35, of which \$30 is to constitute their pastor, Rev Samuel G Winchester, a life member; Ladies of the Eighth Presbyterian church, to constitute their pastor, Rev Wm L McCalla, a life member, \$30; Collection in the First Presbyterian church, Northern Liberties 14 26, a lady 1, little girl 25 cents, cash 59 \$111 10

Total amount acknowledged in the above list, \$400 00

I preached yesterday in two Baptist churches and shall hold meet-

ings in the same during the week. You must not expect money from this place at present. They who are enlightened upon the subject, have already given, as they think, liberally. But the great mass of people have given but little attention to the society.

The Rev. H. B. Bascom writes under date of

PHILADELPHIA, May 14th, 1832.

Please report the following collections—Murry Street Church New York, \$215—Newark, New Jersey, \$59—Brooklyn, New York, \$61. I shall resume my operations, so soon as the General Conference shall close its session—say 25th inst.

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#### EXTRACTS FROM CORRESPONDENCE.

*From a Gentleman in Virginia, May 1st.*

While addressing you, I seize the occasion to observe that the cause of colonization has, from events which have recently occurred, and which have not escaped your observation, advanced with wonderful rapidity. Scarcely a breath of opposition is now heard against it. The grandeur of its design is not more apparent than the certainty of its success. Nevertheless, contributions are not so numerous as I could wish, and, indeed, in such a state of feeling, anticipate. This is owing mainly to the pressure of the times, and the multiplicity of objects which demand pecuniary aid. We shall shortly send our present year's contribution, and I am not without sanguine expectations that our next annual meeting (in July) will witness a very great accession to our numbers.

*From a Gentleman in Mississippi, April 11.*

There is much good feeling cherished by the people of this country for the cause of colonization. Yet there are jealousies entertained, which must be cautiously quieted. Nevertheless, I can expect nothing but complete success to the benevolent enterprise if there is not an abandonment of prudence and perseverance by its friends.

*From a Gentleman in Kentucky, May 5.*

I think the cause is steadily advancing in this State; and I have good hope that funds and emigrants sufficient for an expedi-

tion will be raised in it during this spring and summer. I made an address at Richmond, in this State, a week ago, to a very good county Society, and ascertained that there were several free blacks in that region desirous of emigrating; and since my return, a neighbour called on me to say that his father-in-law had fifteen slaves he wished to send out, and desired advice and information as to the best means. There is a deep and growing interest among us also, on the subject of general gradual emancipation, which, I doubt not, ten years will see in full operation.—It is of the deepest moment that your means should be adequate to the utmost of these prospective demands on them.

*From a Gentleman in Massachusetts.*

The collections on the 4th of July for your Society appear to be popular, and will probably become universal. I wish to see new points occupied on the coast of Africa; as islands, mouths of rivers, &c. Bulama ought not to be once thought of. It is between the English colonies on the Gambia and Sierra Leone.—It is a small, low, sickly island; the soil of the interior, as I think, sandy and sterile.

If the Niger empties into the Gulf of Guinea through the Great and Little Calabar, Gaboon, &c. as I have long presumed, that district of the coast is entitled to much attention.

Agriculture, rather than trade or commerce, should be the immediate object, and perhaps new locations in the interior from Liberia, on the most navigable rivers, would be the most safe for the present. I wish to see expansion among our colonists, and not a disposition to crowd together at Monrovia.

*From a Lady in Virginia.*

As the spring advances, I often think whether you believe there is a good prospect of removing my people, and a pressing care to know how to secure them their liberty to the best advantage, urges me to action. I wish you as soon as convenient, to write me when you would counsel their going. The whole subject I rely on you to judge and act for me in, as if it were your own; for it is a care before God on my soul, which I can only find relief in from the instrument He has provided to act for Him, in behalf of His poor dependent ones. Adieu; my trust is in God, and

according to the success of my first effort will depend, I suppose, the settling all the others I own, and perhaps my children's also.

*From Matthew Carey, Esq. Philadelphia, May 2d.*

Deeming the cause a glorious one, I have determined on stereotyping my pamphlet, and shall make some important improvements—particularly, I shall add the all-important account of Liberia, by a British officer, in the African Repository, which alone is worth nearly all the rest of the matter published.



#### BISHOP MEADE'S LETTER.

The following letter, addressed to Elliott Cresson, the Society's Agent in England, has appeared in the English Journals, and will doubtless be read with interest by our own countrymen:

Those who know Bishop Meade, know that he is the friend of man, whatever be his colour or condition; and that in giving his support to the Colonization Society, he is moved by sentiments of exalted philanthropy and piety. He is perfectly acquainted with the state and prospects of our coloured population, and therefore able to judge of their interests and of the means best adapted to improve their character and elevate their condition.

"**MY DEAR SIR:**—"In a letter lately received from our common friend, Mr. Gurley, I have learned with pleasure that you have arrived safely in England, and are diligently labouring in the good cause which you have so much at heart. In England, as in America, you doubtless find opponents—honest, but mistaken ones, who think they are rendering God a service by resisting every effort for colonizing in some distant land, even the land of their fathers, the unhappy negroes. I have thought, read, conversed, written, and spoken much on this subject for the last fifteen years. I have travelled through all the length and breadth of our land, and witnessed the condition of the negroes, bond and free; conversed fully with them, their owners, and their philanthropic friends; and every year only rivets the conviction more deeply on my mind, that to do them real good they must be separated from those of a different colour.

"I have read and heard various plans for the amelioration of their condition, and for their emancipation in this our land; but have never met with one which appeared even tolerably plausible, when compared with that of the American Colonization So-

ciety. I am amazed at the continued opposition of the abolitionists to this scheme; seeing that it has already, in the few years of its operation, produced more emancipations than all their previous operations for so long a time. The Society, from its commencement to the present moment, has been even distressed with the applications from slaveholders to receive their negroes and convey them to the land of their forefathers—distressed, because unable to comply with the numerous requests. I speak confidently when I say that nothing is wanting but a sure and easy channel to that healthy, fertile, and suitable land, to induce slave-holders in increasing numbers to liberate their servants and transplant them there. The laws enacted in some slave states against manumission, or requiring the manumitted to leave those states, sufficiently prove the existence of the feeling which leads to emancipation. In urging the claims of Africa on British philanthropists and Christians, you need not fear to speak boldly of *very many* slave-holders who have hearts to feel as they ought to feel on this deeply interesting subject. Their true interests as agriculturists so happily accord (such is God's will) with the feelings of Christians, that we draw no little hope from this source. Even the covetous and the more worldly wise, may and will join issue with us when they perceive that to do justly and to love mercy will further their own favourite schemes. The very alarms to which we are liable, and which have of late so distressed a portion of Virginia and North Carolina, will, I trust, promote our cause. The applications for passages to Africa were never more pressing than at present, especially from that region where the late dreadful scenes were transacted. On the whole, I think we have much cause for encouragement: the more intelligent as well as pious throughout our land are, one after another, falling into our ranks, and something good and great must be the result of so much prayer, faith, zeal, and liberality as are now in active exercise in our cause. I sincerely wish you abundant success in your mission to England.

"The pious and benevolent are every where the same,—having one heart given them by the Lord, and that is a heart of love. Heaven bless and prosper you! prays your friend,

"W. MEADE.

"To Elliott Cresson, Esq. London."

## OPINION IN VIRGINIA.

The following remarks are from a letter addressed by a highly respectable Clergyman during the late debate on the subject of colonization in the Assembly of Virginia, to a member of the House of Delegates.

Now is the time for Virginia to *act*. By means known fully, only to the great author of all good, circumstances have been so combined, and agencies have been so directed, as to prepare the way, for a full, free, and liberal action, on the part of the State in favor of this cause.

Well do I recollect how appalling the difficulties seemed to be in 1818, 19-20-21 and '22, to the friends of Colonization, and had they then yielded to the suggestions of the timid, and the sneers of the unfriendly, who pronounced *the whole plan Utopian*, the entire scheme would have been *abandoned*. But the friends of the cause, relying equally upon its justice and necessity, determined not to yield—moved by a *just* confidence in the gracious purposes of heaven, whose benevolence is not partial, they persevered, and have now demonstrated not only the *practicability* of the scheme, but also the ease with which it may be accomplished.

I admire the proposition of Gen. Broadnax, which, as I understand it, contemplates the removal of the free blacks first. I regret that he has appended to his bill, the word "force;" believing the free blacks will never require *it*.

I have travelled extensively among them, and while an agent for the American Colonization Society, I scarcely ever failed to convince them that the scheme contemplated would assuredly effect their exaltation to blessings and privileges they never could enjoy under any circumstances in this country.

Were I in the Legislature, I should certainly oppose *it*; because force will not be necessary, and I would have the whole world to see that we are acting under the influence of other motives. Let the act be so framed, as to challenge at its first reading, the undivided sanction of the people. Let it speak the language of mercy and justice combined.—Place it upon the broad principle of *mutual rights—mutual benefits*. Then will its effects be almost simultaneous with the warmest wishes of all classes. Politicians, Philanthropists and Christians, will all unite in giving it the meed of their approbation, and by their united influence will rapidly accelerate the grand object it proposes to accomplish.

Should it have the effect, I have just glanced at, I am strongly inclined to believe it will collaterally effect and that too in no small degree, another, and a much more delicate subject; I mean the subject of the *gradual* emancipation of our slaves.

I am not among those who think that every thing is to be done at once by a word or by an act of assembly—or by a string of long resolutions.—

And this above all subjects that can be named among us, is the most delicate, and at the same time the most difficult.

But I do not despair—no—Let the bill reported by Gen. Broadnax, pass into a law, and it will in a few years, in all probability supersede the necessity of any thing like future legislation upon this delicate and difficult subject.

Yes, my dear Sir, (I am no Utopian,) believe me, there is now a voice in our state; but it acts not as the whirlwind which resistlessly prostrates every thing within its range—nor as the fire which reduces to ashes, or consumes into particles, every substance within its limits, and then at last, for want of materials upon which to act, dies away—no—it is the still small voice, which sweetly constrains to the love of justice, mercy, and religion. It is not heard in the tumult of angry debate. It is not felt at the moment of over-heated jealousy upon the subject of property and right to property. It comes in upon the mind gradually, and though almost imperceptibly yet efficaciously.

Let the voice be heard throughout our land, as it will be, and then how many will, in view of the grand realities of a future state and of their own high dignity, live for it, heartily unite in giving to the emigrant the means of knowledge, and to the children of Africa a happy passport to the land of their ancestors.

#### INTELLIGENCE.

It will be seen by the following notices from English papers, that the great river of Africa, is about to be ascended, and the interior of that continent explored, to bring to light its resources, and yield new treasures to the ever active, and enterprising commercial spirit of England. We did hope that our own countrymen would have been the first to send her products up the Niger, and to secure the commercial advantages which interior Africa must afford to those who will carry thither the means, and invite her tribes, to the pursuits of a peaceful and legitimate commerce. At this time, when the whole nation is considering the great scheme of African Colonization, we think the National Government might, at a small expense do much to explore the African Coast, and that it would be justified either in fitting out an expedition for this purpose, or in sending a vessel of war, to protect and assist a private expedition, (could some mercantile company be induced to send one) which might visit the mouth of the Niger, and examine the course of that noble stream. Certainly a company that should attempt to explore this river, and establish trading factories along its banks, might expect to be well compensated, while they would aid the glorious work of African Civilization.

*New African Expedition.*—On Saturday last, Mr. Richard Lander was honoured by an audience with his Majesty, at Windsor, on which occasion he presented the history of his late journey into the interior of Africa; about to be published by Murray. His Majesty expressed considerable interest in his travels, and entered into various details with him, respecting the natives and the country through which he had passed. Mr. Lander, we understand, is preparing for his departure on a second expedition to the Niger, in which he will be accompanied by another of his brothers. He will be employed by government to make his way up the river

to Timbuctoo, in order to explore the only part of the Niger of which we know nothing—namely, between that place and Gavori. A company of merchants at Liverpool have also requested his services to convey a steam-boat up the river as far as Rabba, which will be freighted with trading goods, under the charge of a supercargo. On their arrival at Rabba, the steam-boat will be left there in the charge of this gentleman, who will employ himself in trading with the natives, during which time Lander will proceed to Timbuctoo, and having reached that place and made observations for its geographical position, will rejoin the steam-boat and return down the river to England. It is expected, that he will leave England in the commencement of June, and will arrive in the river when it is swollen by the rains. He expects to return by the autumn.—In his way up the Niger, he will proceed a short distance up the Sharp, to ascertain the exact position of the city of Fanda.—*Athenaeum.*

Mr. Richard Lander, the traveller, who has succeeded in tracing the termination of the river Niger, was at Liverpool last week to make arrangements with the Liverpool merchants trading to the coast of Africa, preparatory to his projected journey to Timbuctoo.—*Morning Herald.*

It is, we are informed, the intention of a Company of merchants at Liverpool, to equip a steamer of 100 tons burthen, and other vessels, for a trading voyage up the Niger. We have further learned that the merchants have it in contemplation to send a limited number of Moravian Missionaries with the expedition, who are to remain in the country; though this matter is, we believe, undecided, the vessels, it is expected, will leave Liverpool about May next.—*Lon. Lit. Gazette.*

**SOUTH AFRICA.**—It is stated in “Le Scémur” of Jan. 20, that the most gratifying intelligence had just been received from the missionaries of the Paris Society in South Africa. One of them, M. Rolland, writes that he had penetrated into the interior, eighty leagues beyond New Latakou, and had throughout that region found savage tribes extremely anxious to have Christian missionaries among them. The chiefs generally received him in the kindest manner, and one of them gave him a considerable tract of land for a missionary station, and promised to establish himself, with all his tribe, in its vicinity. At this moment—the account continues—M. Rolland is probably employed in building there a house of worship and a school-house, in connexion with his colleague, M. Lemue—having with them a quantity of elementary books and of New Testaments in the Bechuana language.—The Society’s fourth missionary, M. Pelissier, had arrived at the Cape, and was to proceed immediately to the Bechuana country.—*Boston Recorder.*

**REV. MR. BASCOM’S ADDRESS.**—Agreeably to our notice on Saturday, an address was delivered yesterday evening in the Murray street Church, before the Young Men’s Colonization Society in this city. At an early hour the church and its avenues were crowded to excess, and the performance was not such as to disappoint the high expectations so evidently entertained. The appeal in behalf of the American Colonization Society was eloquent and powerful, evincing great research and familiarity with the subject. The manner of the speaker was *sui generis*, we had almost said eccentric—but he was impressive, and his flights of eloquence frequently of the most lofty character and thrilling energy. The historical and geographical descriptions that he gave of Africa, were out of the ordinary course of general reading; and were in a high degree interesting to the audience.—In the course of his remarks he showed that we are dependent on Africa for the lights of science—that literature was first cultivated in Abyssinia—was thence transferred to Egypt—passed over to Greece—to Rome—the West of Europe and the U. States; and hence inferred the natural and obvious duty on our part to repay in some measure the obligations we are under to Africa, or at all events to repair, as far as we are able, the wrongs inflicted upon that ancient and long abused country. The collection taken up at the close of the service, amounted to \$250.

[*N. Y. Spectator.*]

We have been much gratified by the following notice of a Ladies Society, in Louisville Kentucky, to aid in the education of females for Teachers in Liberia.—We recollect well, the pious zeal and benevolence of the esteemed Secretary of this society, while she resided in Richmond; and we rejoice that in another sphere she is imitating the bright example of goodness which is associated with the name of her venerated grandmother, which name she bears. She will find we doubt not as

strong an attachment to the objects of this society among the Ladies of Kentucky, as among those of Richmond—nor can we apprehend the failure of any cause which enlists the sympathy and aid of female hearts and female hands.

*From the Western Luminary.*

**LOUISVILLE FEMALE ASSOCIATION FOR THE EDUCATION OF FEMALES IN LIBERIA.**—A meeting of ladies was held on the 19th April, 1832, at the house of J. M. Weaver, for the purpose of organizing a Society for the promotion of the education of females in Liberia. The meeting was opened by the Rev. Eli N. Sawtell, who was invited to preside for the evening. The following Constitution was then read and unanimously adopted.

**CONSTITUTION.**

**ART. I.** This Society shall be called the Louisville Female Association, whose object shall be to promote the education of females in Liberia.

**ART. II.** The officers of this Society shall be a President, a Vice-President, Secretary and Treasurer, and a Board of Managers, consisting of two members from each co-operating congregation in this city.

**ART. III.** The officers and Managers shall constitute a board of Directors, any five of whom shall be a quorum to transact business.

**ART. IV.** It shall be the duty of the Managers to obtain subscribers, to collect the subscriptions, donations, &c. in their respective churches, and pay them over to the Treasurer, two months previous to the annual meeting.

**ART. V.** The sum to constitute membership shall be left optional with the contributor.

**ART. VI.** The Secretary may at any time call a meeting of the board.

**ART. VII.** The Board of Directors shall appoint the time for holding the annual meeting, and call special meetings of the Society when necessary.

**ART. VIII.** A majority of the members present at any regular meeting of the Society, shall have power to alter any article of the Constitution, previous notice having been given.

The Society then proceeded to the election of officers, when the following persons were elected.

Mrs. A. Hall, President; Mrs. Averill, Vice-President; Mrs. Helen Massie, Miss Susan Halloway, Mrs. Anderson, Miss Minerva M. Miller, Mrs. Constance M. Love, Miss Peny, Mrs. W. Miller, Mrs. Bayless, Managers; Mrs. Isabella Graham Weaver, Secretary and Treasurer.

**GRATITUDE IN A SLAVE.**—A lady residing at Mauritius, many years ago, emancipated a slave whose good conduct and fidelity she wished to reward—being in affluent circumstances, she gave him with his freedom, a sum of money which enabled him to establish himself in business, and being very industrious and thrifty, he soon became rich enough to purchase a small estate in the country, whither he retired with his family. Years passed away, and whilst he was rapidly accumulating money, his former mistress was sinking into poverty; misfortune had overtaken her, and she found herself in old age, poor, solitary, neglected, and in want of the common comforts of life. This man heard of her unhappy condition, and immediately came to the town and sought her out in her humble abode; with the utmost respect he expressed his concern at finding his honored lady in so reduced a state, and implored her to come to his estate, and allow him the gratification of providing for her future comfort. The lady was much affected at the feeling evinced by her old servant; but declined his offer: he could not, however, be prevailed on to relinquish his design; “My good mistress,” he said, “oblige me by accepting my services; when you were rich you were kind to me; you gave me freedom and money, with which, through God’s blessing, I have been enabled to make myself comfortable in life, and now I only do my duty in asking you to share my property when you are in need.” His urgent entreaties at length prevailed, and the lady was conveyed, in his palanquin, to the comfortable and well furnished apartments assigned to her by his grateful care; his wife and daughters received her with the utmost respect, and always showed, by their conduct, that they considered themselves her servants. Deserted by those who had professed themselves her friends whilst she was in affluence, this good lady passed the remainder of her days in comfort and ease, amid those who had once been her dependants. *Recollections of Seven Years Residence at Mauritius,*

FROM LIBERIA.—The Charleston Courier states, that a file of Barbadoes papers has recently been received, announcing the arrival there on her return from Liberia of the schooner Crawford, which sailed a short time since from N. Orleans, with 22 emigrants.

"Our Barbadoes papers contain copious extracts from the Liberia Herald, brought by the Crawford, to the last of February—from which it appears that the Colony was in the most thriving condition. The Herald of the 22d February says—'Death enters palaces as well as cottages, and knows no distinction—in our last it was our lot to notice the death of Ba Caia and King Peter, and again, we are called upon to record that of King Bromley.' This latter native King, it appears, had been from the first strongly opposed to the settlement of the Colony, and never to the last dissembled his hostility to it. His force, however, was small, although he possessed much influence with the neighbouring Kings. He was expected to be succeeded by his son, Cypan Broneley, should his people determine upon the election of another King, of which there was some doubt, as it was believed a majority of them would determine to become Americans, and several had already crossed St. Paul's River, upon which they resided, and joined the colonists.

"During the month of February, the port of Monrovia was visited by 3 French National vessels of war, accompanied by two slave schooners which they had captured; they had also captured another slave schooner, commanded by M. Blanquette, formerly of Baltimore, and a large Spanish armed brig, off Grand Bassa. A wish is expressed that our Government would send one or two of our smaller vessels of war upon that coast.

"The Colonial Governor, Mechlin, had left Monrovia, in company with E. Johnson, Esq. on an expedition to the Bassa community, which it was his intention to explore, preparatory to the location of another settlement. He also contemplated exploring one or two branches of the Junk River."

JAMAICA.—We have awful details of the late proceedings of the slaves in this Island. One hundred and fifty estates had been laid waste by fire—some of them the most extensive in the island—and the whole damage, from this cause, is put down at fifteen millions of dollars! More than two thousand slaves have been killed or executed.

BRIGHTENING PROSPECT FOR SLAVES.—The Editor of the Geo. Christian Repository says: "We believe, as we have already stated, that a happier dispensation awaits him—that the day of mercy will yet dawn, when all the obstacles to the enjoyment of his entire freedom will be removed—when the hearts of those who would now fetter him with the chains of avarice will be changed, and he too, will receive greater light and be better prepared for a combat with the friends of liberty for the scanty pittance of his life. We have thought that the Missions which have been recently established for the special purpose of instructing our slaves would effect much in the accomplishment of this object—that they were instituted under the special direction of Providence, as the means of preparing the way for greater mercy, and that masters and servants would both realize the benefits resulting, could they be permitted quietly to proceed in their labor of love."

COLONIZATION ANNIVERSARY.—The first anniversary of the Colonization Society of the City of New York, was held last evening at the City Hotel, pursuant to notice. At the appointed hour, President Duer took the chair, and the spacious Long Room was filled by a numerous and respectable audience.

The first Annual Report of the City Society was then read by Mr. Stone, Chairman of the Executive Committee, in which were presented in brief detail, the transactions of the Society during the past year. The Report set forth the circumstances under which the Criterion had been fitted out last year—its prosperous voyage and return—the hopeful prospects resulting from that enterprise; exhibited the financial concerns of the Society—and adverted to the efforts made to organize branch societies, and the other means resorted to, to awaken public attention and enlist private benevolence in favor of this great undertaking. The organization of three Branch Societies, in addition to the Young Men's Colonization Society, and also the resolutions adopted by our Legislature at its late session at Albany, approving the conduct and objects of the Society, were particularly stated.

The Report having been accepted, the Rev. J. N. Danforth, late of Washington, D. C. an Agent of the American Colonization Society, submitted the following resolution:

*Resolved*, That this meeting has witnessed with great satisfaction, the progress of public sentiment in favor of the Colonization Society; and that the crisis demands increased energy to carry into effect the high destinies, which, under Providence, it seems ordained to accomplish.

Mr. D. supported the resolution by a series of able and eloquent remarks, after which, being seconded, it was adopted.

Colonel S. L. Knapp then rose and offered the following.—

*Resolved*, That as a measure of National Policy, aside from the paramount considerations of philanthropy and religion, the Liberia enterprise is entitled to the support of every intelligent patriot, and may be expected, we trust, at no distant period to enlist, not only the good wishes, but the effective patronage of the States, and of the Union.

Col. K. adverted to the history of Slavery—its influences—and the results to which it must lead unless arrested; illustrating in his felicitous style of oratory, the sentiment contained in the Resolution. The question upon it was put and carried.

Rev. B. H. Rice next addressed the meeting in an able and impressive manner, taking a brief but comprehensive view of the subject in its relations to the welfare of the white and colored people in the United States—and dwelt particularly upon it as a missionary effort better calculated than any other to carry the blessings of civilization and Christianity into the interior of Africa. He offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

*Resolved*, That in the opinion of this meeting, the facilities afforded by the American Colonization Society, present, under Providence, the most favorable prospect of introducing Christianity into the regions of Africa, and of adding that benighted continent to the Redeemer's Kingdom.

Mr. Sylvester Graham then rose and presented many new and striking illustrations of the subject.

A collection was then taken up, amounting to \$68 08.

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#### PROSPECTS IN MISSISSIPPI.

A letter has been received from Natchez, from which the following is an extract. "We have raised funds for the transportation of the free blacks residing among us to Liberia. One gentleman has raised on his subscription paper, upwards of six thousand dollars, in less than a fortnight."

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#### MUNIFICENT DONATIONS.

We announced in our last number, the formation of an auxiliary Colonization Society in Augusta, Georgia, on the eleventh of January. This Society is one of great promise. The following letters will show the liberal spirit and manner, with which the Friends of the Society in Augusta are disposed to assist its great enterprise.

AUGUSTA, April 30, 1832.

Sir:—I enclose herein a check of the Cashier of the Bank of Augusta, upon the Cashier of the Bank of America, in the City of New York, in your favour for five hundred dollars, which be pleased to receive for the use of the Colonization Society as an evidence of my approval of the great and humane objects of the Society, and of my desire for their success. Yours truly,

To RICHARD SMITH, Esq.

A. CAMPBELL.

AUGUSTA, May 4th, 1832.

Sir:—The enclosed check of five hundred dollars, is intended as a Donation to the Colonization Society, for the removal of Free persons of Colour to Liberia.—Be pleased to acknowledge the receipt by the return of mail.

I am, Sir, your humble Servant,

GEO. HARGRAVES.

## DEPARTURE OF THE JUPITER.

In our last number, we mentioned that this ship was ready to sail from Norfolk for Liberia. She took her departure on the 9th inst., with *one hundred and seventy emigrants*, *ninety-one* of which were manumitted slaves. Of these latter, forty-six were liberated by the will of the late Dr. Bradley of Georgia; fourteen by Joseph A. Gray, Esq. of Halifax county, N. C.; fourteen by Mr. Stewart of Marlborough District, S. C.; three by Dr. Wilson of Smithfield, Va.; seven by George Reynolds, Esq. of Jefferson co. Va.; and nine by Thomas O. Taylor of Powhatan co. Va.—Of this whole company, *one hundred and seventy*, *fourteen* are between *thirty* and *forty* years of age, *thirty-one* between *twenty* and *thirty*, and *ninety-nine* under *twenty* years. They are, as a company, very intelligent and respectable, and promise by their industry, sobriety, and good sense, and especially by the noble motives which have induced them to seek a home in Africa, to add strength to the Colony, and to contribute largely to promote its permanent prosperity.

Our Agent writes, that "the anxiety of the free people of colour to obtain passages to Liberia, is very great. I have no doubt that ~~I~~ could obtain 500 more in sixty days if they could be taken." We hope that this fact will be duly considered by the Friends of the Society, and that means will be secured to enable the Society to prosecute its great undertaking with increased energy and unprecedented success.



## FOURTH OF JULY.

We need not inform our readers, generally, that the Colonization Society depends, in great measure, for the means of prosecuting its enterprise upon the Contributions annually made to its funds, in the Churches on the Fourth of July or on some Sabbath near to that day. The Christian community has felt to a great extent, that no charity was so appropriate to the season of thanksgiving for our National Independence and prosperity as that which would confer upon the wretched children of Africa similar blessings. The good Providence of God has thus far made the charity bestowed for this object greatly effectual, and ten thousand

benevolent and pious hearts rejoice to see the light breaking through and dispersing the clouds which have hung deep and heavy over Africa, and freedom and hope and knowledge going forth in blessed fellowship to put gladness into the broken hearts, and give strength to the faltering steps of her long neglected and afflicted children. Already on her own shores are they casting aside the badges of their degradation, and coming up from the sunken valleys of their shame and sorrow to shout upon the mountain tops with the disenthralled freemen of Jesus Christ. And what church, what disciple of Him, who tasted death for every man, who gave his Gospel that it might be written upon the hearts of savages, as well as of philosophers, a commandment of purity and message of life and salvation to both, will not rejoice to see a people, whose proper relationship to the christian world has so long been disowned, recognized as the partakers of our common nature and sharers in the mercies and privileges of redemption by the Son of God? We fervently pray that all the Clergy and Congregations of this land, will lay the claims of Africa to heart: that they will feel that her interests are especially entrusted to their care, and that her future history may contain a memorable record of their doings in her behalf. Let after ages read upon the monument of our fame "America glorious in achieving her own Independence, but more glorious as the Benefactress of Africa."

CONTRIBUTIONS

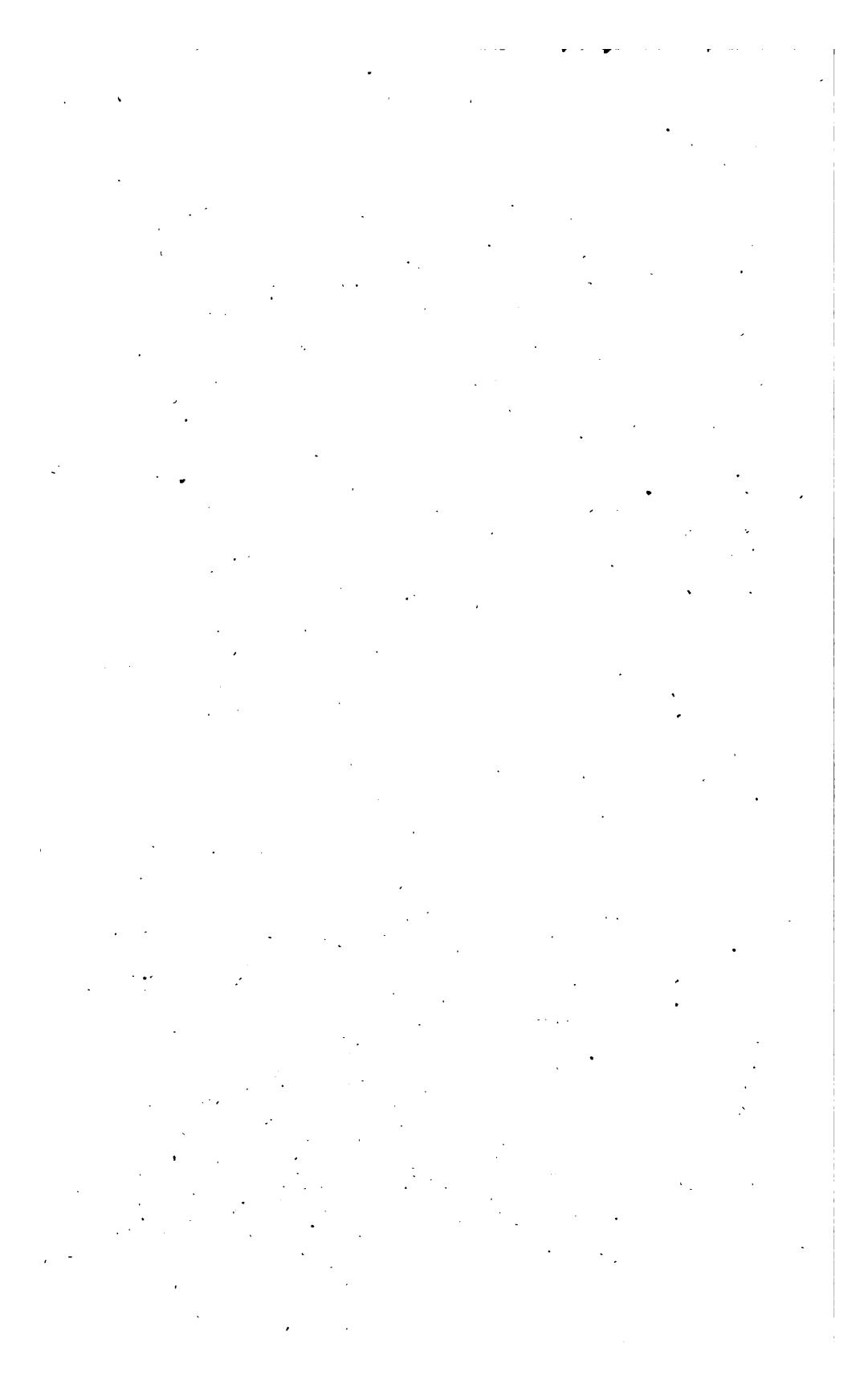
*To the American Colonization Society, from the 26th April, 1832,  
to the 23d May, 1832.*

E Chandwich, Esq. Trustee under the will of John Coffin Jones, Esq. late of Boston, deceased, for proceeds in part of the sales of Ohio lands; in conformity to the 14th clause of said will, the Trustee was directed to pay the American Colonization Society, to be by them (or such other Institution as may be duly authorized therefor,) applied at their discretion, in trust for the benefit of the people of colour, in promoting their colonization from time to time in Africa, .. . . . .	\$200
J Pipher, of Concord, per Hon Lewis Williams, as follows: Benevolent Society of Rocky River congregation, to be disbursed as the Society may direct, .. \$113	
to assist in building the Pres church in Liberia, 12 —	125
Auxiliary Colonization Society of Madison county, Alabama, per J G Birney, Esq. Treasurer, .. . . . .	\$1

Collection 4th of July, 1831, in Land Creek Presbyterian ch of which Rev S G Lowry is pastor, per Hon W Hendricks	5
Presbyterian congregation of West Alexandria, Washington county, Pa Rev J McClusky per Hon M M McKenno, ....	25
Kirtland, Granger co (O) Temperance Society, Enoch Moore, President, per Hon E Whittlesey, ..... ....	6
Received from L Brewer, of Norwich, Conn.—	
Collection in the Methodist Church by Rev D N Bentley, Norwich, Conn. ....	\$5
do. in Christ church, by Rev S B Paddock, ....	14
<b>A Campbell, Esq. of Augusta, Georgia—an evidence of his approval of the great and humane objects of the Society, and of his desire for their success, ....</b>	— 19
George Hargraves, Esq. of Augusta, Georgia—a donation, Hon. Alexander Porter, Judge of the Supreme Court of Lou- isiana, his first payment on the plan of Gerrit Smith, Esq.	500
John Linton, Esq. of New Orleans, his first payment on do.	500
Dr. Ker, of Natchez, Miss. his first payment on do. ....	100
D I Burr, of Va. his payment on do....	100
Fredericksburg and Falmouth (Va) Female Auxiliary Colo- nization Society, per L Y Atkins from Wm G Blackford,	100
Colonization Society of Virginia, per B Brand, Treasurer, of which the following sums form a part;	215
Goochland Auxiliary Society .....	\$11
Mount Zion Aux Society of Buckingham	30
Collection in Presbyterian church at Shoochoe Hill, Rev Stephen Taylor, 19 17	
Powhatan Auxiliary Society, .....	30 50
<b>Rev John Crosby, Agent, (for list see page 83.) .....</b>	400
<b>Moses Allen, Treasurer New York Col Society, as follows:</b>	
Cash rec'd from Nahum Gould, Broome county, \$7 50	
Rev Isaac Lewis, D. D. Greenwich Ch. per hands of Z Lewis, Esq. L. M. ....	20
From the Ladies of the Pleasant Street ch Ports- mouth, N. H. to constitute their pastor, Rev J B Waterhouse Life Member, .....	30
Robert Swartout, Esq. from Grand Jury of Decem- ber circuit, of Tompkins county, New York, 3 51	
The Benevolent Association, Walton, Del. co. by the hands of the Rev. A. L. Chapin, of Walton, 5	— 66 01
An old and highly respectable minister in Va. per Rev. John Early, of Lynchburg, Va....	20
Cortlandt Van Rensselaer, payment on plan of Gerrit Smith, ditto on account of subscription to Liberia Herald,	100
Society of Inquiry at Princeton, New Jersey, per Cortlandt Van Rensselaer, on acc't of subscription to Liberia Herald,	4
James Workman, New Orleans, 1st pay't plan of G. Smith,	2
Subscription on plan of Gerrit Smith, by a few Gentlemen of Fauquier county, Va. per Thomas Ambler, .....	100
Deposit in the Utica Bank, New York, by an individual, ...	5
S. Jones, Esq. of Frederick county, Virginia, .....	50
Estate of Miss Lucy F. Meade, of do. per Rev. Wm. Meade,	100
Collections by Rev. Mr. Bascom, Agent, ...	200
D. I. Burr, Esq. on acc't of his subscription on the plan of Gerrit Smith, .....	200

*Total,*\$3493 01





## TO THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES.

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THE practicability of colonizing in Africa, any number of the Free People of Colour of the United States, that may choose to emigrate, being demonstrated; the Managers of the American Colonization Society, address their fellow-citizens, under a deep conviction, that this whole nation is now summoned to aid the work, by the most weighty considerations of interest, duty, and charity. Believing, as the Managers do, that it is a work of immediate and vast importance, on the accomplishment of which, depends the temporal and eternal happiness of millions in this country, and in Africa, and which can be adequately done only by the combined powers of the nation, they are urged irresistably, to make an appeal in its behalf to all the patriotic, humane, and religious of the land. Nor can they doubt that ten thousand hearts will respond to this appeal, and ten thousand hands be stretched out with offerings to a cause, invested, with all that can attract affection and kindle enthusiasm in the noblest minds. Of the success of the plan, they can now speak not merely with hope, but with confidence.—A Colony of more than two thousand persons, firmly established, well-ordered and well-governed; prosperous in trade; moral and religious in character; with schools and churches; courts of justice, and a periodical press; enlarging its territory, and growing in strength; respected by all who have visited it from Europe, and exerting a salutary and extensive influence over the native tribes, now offers an asylum for our free coloured population, and to our citizens, every means and motive for conferring freedom on those who enjoy it not, and imparting civilization and christianity to Africa.

Though the Managers regard the scheme of the Society, as essentially connected with the purity and stability of our political institutions, and the glory of our national character, yet it is rather in its benevolent aspect towards a long afflicted and degraded people, in the midst of us; and their more wretched brethren in Africa, that they would commend it to the patronage of the public.—That there are causes operating to retard the improvement and depress the minds of the free people of colour in the United States, which no benevolence nor even Religion, can for ages, if ever remove; and that the elevation, to any great degree, of our coloured population generally, depends upon their settlement as a distinct community, in some country beyond the reach of those embarrassing circumstances, from which, neither humanity nor legislation can relieve them here, the Managers consider decided both by reason and experience. It is not merely with law and prejudice that the

free man of colour has here to contend; but with superior knowledge, wealth and influence, with a competition to which he is unequal, with a deep sense of the thraldom of his past, and the disadvantages of his present condition, with an inwrought conviction, that whatever may be the worthy temporal, object of his pursuit, he has little prospect of attaining it, and that neither he nor his brethren can stem the tide, which beats against him in almost every course of life.

In Liberia, he exhibits not the semblance, but the reality of freedom, stands forth conscious that no barrier opposes his progress in improvement, feels his spirit stirred by new motives and better hopes, is awakened to the conviction that a great practicable good is to be achieved by him, not for himself alone, but for his posterity, and his race throughout all time and throughout the world; experiences, in fine, almost the power of a new creation forming him for actions worthy of his nature and his destiny. That a change, so striking and beneficial, is realized by the intelligent and well-disposed man of colour on his arrival at the Colony, is proved by abundant and unquestionable testimony. The officers of our own Navy, as well as enlightened foreigners, have witnessed with wonder and delight this transformation, from imbecility and hopelessness, to activity, and confidence, and manliness and high anticipations.

But while the Society would confer upon free men of colour unspeakable blessings, it offers the best asylum for slaves manumitted from regard to interest, humanity or conscience. Who does not know that in many States, the right of emancipation has been denied to the master, on the ground, that the exercise of such right would be inconsistent with the public good? Yet the restrictions of law have to a great extent proved ineffectual to prevent manumission, and numerous slaves have been transferred to other States, wherein they might enjoy, at least, nominal freedom, though still untouched by the spirit, and denied the blessings of Genuine Liberty. The Society adhering closely to its original design and principles, and exerting no influence upon slavery, except a moral influence, through the will of the master; gives freedom to that will, relieves it from every embarrassment, and demonstrates to the view of all concerned, how emancipation to any and every extent desired, may be effected, not with danger or detriment, but rather with advantage to the public, and vast and perpetual benefit to the slave. Certain it is, that thousands of our fellow-citizens, whose dearest interests are identified with the prosperity and honour of the South, give their countenance and aid to the Society, not merely because it is most beneficial to the people of colour already free, but as offering powerful inducements to voluntary manumission by individuals, and States. And true it is, that the enemies of the Society are reduced to two classes, those who would abolish slavery instantaneously, and those who desire it may never be abolished. Hundreds are now freemen in Liberia, who were

recently slaves in the United States, and many others of the same class are held in trust for the Society whenever its means shall be adequate to their colonization.

But Africa makes her appeal to our sympathy and charity, in a tone of earnestness and distress to which we are bound to listen, and which the Board trust cannot be resisted. It is along her dark shores and over her immense but uncultivated fields, that the Society will dispense its richest blessings. What a night of gloom and terror has settled, for ages, on her land! Her immense population covered with barbarism, given up as prey to outrage and violence, cursed by a traffic which has set brother against brother, desolated families and villages, excited the worst passions of savage nature, ruthlessly sundered all the ties of kindred and affection, and seizing with merciless and unyielding grasp its bleeding and broken-hearted victims, borne them crowded and crushed and dying into foreign and hopeless bondage! And even now, when her cries have pierced the heart of Christendom, when states and kingdoms have legislated and united to put an end to her sufferings, still torn, plundered, and robbed of her children by the pirates of all nations; she stretches out her hands and casts an imploring eye towards the friends of God and man, in this free and blessed country, for that deliverance, which she has looked for in vain to all the world beside.

And who can doubt that to this Nation *the interests of the African race are, by Providence, especially entrusted.* The means by which our high and solemn duty to her is to be discharged, is evident. Her exiled children in the midst of us, are waiting to return to her, not as they came, ignorant and enslaved barbarians, but free and instructed christians, capable with the aid that we can give them, of founding upon her shores civilized institutions, of becoming teachers and guides to her people, of inculcating among them, those lessons of wisdom, which men with few advantages are not always the last to learn, that the duty of man is never at war with his interest, and that happiness is the handmaid of virtue. Already in the vicinity of Liberia are they abandoning the traffic in slaves, for a more peaceful commerce and the humane arts of life, and numerous tribes have sought the protection and adopted, as their own, the laws of the Colony.

That similar colonies established at proper intervals along the whole coast of western Africa, by men of the same complexion and ancestry with the natives, and who, having suffered, themselves, can commiserate their afflicted brethren, who, consenting and assisted to emigrate, not from mere selfish views, but by the holier motives of philanthropy and religion, that such colonies will erect impassable barriers between the parties in the slave trade, and by opening to the African tribes the sources of a better commerce and communicating to them a knowledge of the Christian faith, win them over to the love and practice of truth, and social virtue, may be as confidently expected, as that any moral means, well directed, will reform a debased and uncivilized people.

True it is asked, will the ignorant and degraded men of colour of this country become the best missionaries to enlighten and regenerate Africa? To this we reply that there are men of colour in the U. S. who are well informed and exemplary christians, that such as these have founded our present African Colony, that the very work to which they are called will develope their powers, and give elevation to their character, and finally, that plans for education and improvement commensurate with the necessities of every settlement which may be made, enter essentially into the views of the society.

If in a little more than two centuries, our own country has by colonization been changed from a wilderness into a fruitful field, if a free and enlightened Nation of twelve millions has sprung up here, where but lately, the wolf and savage roamed unmolested amid boundless forests, where nature looked wild and rude as they; if beautiful villages, and populous cities, Halls of Legislation, magnificent Edifices, Temples of justice and a thousand Churches stand before us the monuments of our greatness; what may we not anticipate for Africa from the settlement of civilized and christian men upon her shores? And by whom can such settlements be so well founded, as by the free people of colour of the United States? Does not Providence clearly invite them to a work of unexampled promise, to their posterity and mankind? And is not this nation urged to assist them by the same Providence not less manifestly, and by motives as numerous and great as ever wrought upon the human mind.

The Managers feel that the time has come, when it were criminal on this subject, to be silent. *They feel that something should be done, compared with which all that has been done is nothing.*—They know that a spirit should go abroad throughout all the borders of the land, like that which kindled in the hearts of our fathers, when they staked their all for independence; that every lover of man and of God, is called, as by a mandate from Heaven, to lift up his voice and bring forward his contribution to effect an object, the doing of which, will in all after ages, be deemed our Nation's chief glory, while Africa will record and celebrate it, as the great moral revolution in her history. True, the work is a great one; and therefore, worthy of a nation like this. That it is practicable to any extent desired, is as evident as that it is great. The sum saved in a single year to the state of New York, by the partial reformation from intemperance, would transport to Africa the annual increase of the whole coloured population of the U. S. And shall we, the most prosperous people in the world, who are legislating not to increase, but reduce our revenue, want for such an object, a mere pittance of that which is, yearly, by luxury and intemperance worse than wasted? The magnitude of the work and the expense to be incurred in its accomplishment, constitute no valid objections to it, because the importance and glory of it exceed the former, and our means the latter. And that history gives no precedent for such a work, will prove but a miserable apology for neglecting it, unless it be reasona-

ble to make the *standard of our duty and the measure of our renown* correspond to those of *long buried* nations, rather than to the *greatness* of our obligations to God, of our *opportunities* and *means* of usefulness and the *height* of christian *charity*. Surely the people of the United States cannot forget how God hath delivered and exalted them by his own right hand, that the light of their example might bless the world; nor will they sacrifice both duty and renown, for fear of showing to mankind that it is possible for nations as well as individuals to be magnanimous and illustrious for virtue.

The Managers appeal then to the clergy of every denomination, and invite them, annually, on or near the day consecrated to the memory of our Independence, to bring the claims of the Society before their people, and to receive, in furtherance of its object, such free-will offerings as gratitude to God and love to men may incline them to bestow.

They appeal to the Auxiliary Societies and urge them to come forward with increased power to the work, to assist in forming other kindred associations, and by widely diffusing information to excite the whole American community, duly to consider and promote the cause.

To their fair country-women, who are ever first to feel for the wretched, and foremost to administer relief, whose moral influence in society, though their own modesty may undervalue it, humanity and religion acknowledge to be of vast power and unspeakable worth, Africa, darker in her mourning than her complexion, offers in silent grief, her plea, which it were impossible to render more convincing by argument, or touching by eloquence. She looks to American benevolence as to that in which all her precious hopes are treasured up, and for their fulfilment, nature itself will plead more strongly than we can, in every female heart.

Nor would the Managers omit to say to those who control the public press, that almost omnipotent engine for moving human minds to action, that to them, belongs the power of securing to the design of this Society, the amplest means for its speedy consummation. Let every Editor in the country, feel himself responsible to make known throughout the limits of his influence, the views, operations and success of the Society; and that which it has been attempting in weakness, will be done with power, that which private charity has so well commenced, be completed by the bounty of the States and the Nation.

In concluding this, perhaps too protracted address, the Managers beg leave to say, that not less than one thousand emigrants are now seeking a passage to Liberia; that the Colony is prepared to receive them, that funds only are wanting to enable the society to prosecute its enterprise on a large scale, and that all which can appeal to our interests, encourage our hopes, or move our hearts to charity, now commends the cause of African Colonization to the affection and

liberality of our countrymen. Nor will they, the Managers are persuaded, remain insensible to the merits of this cause. Every where meet us the indications of its growing popularity. Justice and Compassion, Mercy and Charity, have gone forth in fellowship, to plead for it, and the Managers trust in the great Author of all good to send forth his spirit to their aid—that Spirit—under whose divine illuminations and all-gracious but all-subduing energies, men of every country and condition shall finally rejoice in peace and love, sharers, in unity, of the same faith, and of the same hope of the great and common salvation. And if from the thick gloom overshadowing Africa, light begins to break forth, let us look for brighter glory, and believe that he who made Joseph's captivity the precursor of his honour, and his usefulness, and the death of his own Son, at which nature trembled, the means of human redemption, will finally change the evils which have cursed Africa, into blessings; that the slave trade and slavery, which have been to her a torrent of wrath, laying waste all her happiness and hopes, will end in a tide, deep, tranquil and refreshing, flowing forth to wake life and gladness in all her wildernesses and solitary places, and to make even her deserts to bud and blossom as the rose.

By order of the Board.

R. R. GURLEY, *Secretary.*

THE  
**AFRICAN REPOSITORY,**  
AND  
**COLONIAL JOURNAL.**

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**VOL. VIII. JUNE, 1832.** **No. 4.**

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**PROCEEDINGS OF THE VIRGINIA LEGISLATURE ON  
THE SUBJECT OF AFRICAN COLONIZATION.**

We have been requested to publish the following Resolutions of the General Assembly of Virginia, and the correspondence that grew out of them between the Governor of that State, and the President of the United States. These Resolutions and documents show that the idea of colonizing the free people of colour was long ago deliberately and seriously considered in the Legislature of Virginia, and that her political men, at that day, *did not hesitate to make application for aid to the General Government.*

In the House of Delegates:

*December 31st, 1800.*

*Resolved*, That the Governor be requested to correspond with the President of the United States on the subject of purchasing lands without the limits of this State, whither persons obnoxious to the laws, or dangerous to the peace of society, may be removed.

A copy from the Journal of the House of Delegates.

W.M. WIRT, Clerk H. D.

RICHMOND, 15th June, 1801.

SIR:—I enclose you a Resolution of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth, of the last session, by which it is made my duty to correspond with you on the subject of obtaining, by purchase, lands without the limits of this State, to which persons obnoxious to the laws, or dangerous to the peace of society, may be removed. This Resolution was produced by the conspiracy of the slaves which took place in this city and neighbourhood, last year, and is applicable to that description only. The idea of such an acquisition was suggested by motives of humanity, it being intended by means thereof to provide an alternate mode of

punishment for those described by the resolution, who, under the existing law, might be doomed to suffer death. It was deemed more humane, and, it is hoped, would be found in practice not less expedient, to transport such offenders beyond the limits of the state.

It seems to be the more obvious intention of the Legislature, as inferred from the resolution, to make the proposed acquisition of land, in the vacant Western Territory of the United States; but it does not appear to me to preclude one without the limits of the Union. If a friendly power would designate a tract of country within its jurisdiction, either on this continent or a neighbouring island, to which we might send such persons, it is not improbable the Legislature might prefer it. In any event, an alternative could not be otherwise than desirable, since, after maturely weighing the condition and advantages of each position, the Legislature might still prefer that which appeared to it most eligible.

It is proper to remark, that the latter part of the resolution, which proposes the removal of such persons as are dangerous to the peace of society, may be understood as comprising many to whom the preceding member does not apply. Whether the Legislature intended to give it a more extensive import, or rather, whether it contemplated removing from the country any but culprits condemned to suffer death, I will not pretend to decide. But if the more enlarged construction of the resolution is deemed the true one, it furnishes, in my opinion, a strong additional motive why the Legislature, in disposing of this great concern, should command an alternative of places. As soon as the mind emerges in contemplating the subject, beyond the contracted scale of providing a mode of punishment for offenders, vast and interesting objects present themselves to view. It is impossible not to revolve in it the condition of those people, the embarrassment they have already occasioned us, and are still likely to subject us to. We perceive an existing evil, which commenced under our colonial system, with which we are not properly chargeable, or if at all, not in the present degree; and we acknowledge the extreme difficulty of remedying it. At this point, the mind rests with suspense, and surveys with anxiety, obstacles, which become more serious as we approach them. It is in vain for

the Legislature to deliberate on the subject, in the extent of which it is capable, with a view to adopt the system of policy which appears to it most wise and just, if it has not the means of executing it. To lead to a sound decision, and make the result a happy one, it is necessary that the field of practicable expedients be opened to its election on the widest possible scale.

Under this view of the subject, I shall be happy to be advised by you, whether a tract of land in the Western Territory of the United States can be procured for this purpose, in what quarter, and on what terms? And also, whether a friendly power will permit us to remove such persons within its limits, with like precision as to the place and conditions? It is possible a friendly power may be disposed to promote a population of the kind referred to, and willing to facilitate the measure, by co-operating with us in the accomplishment of it. It may be convenient for you to sound such powers, especially those more immediately in our neighbourhood, on the subject, in all the views which may appear to you to be suitable.

You will perceive, that I invite your attention to a subject of great delicacy and importance, one which, in a peculiar degree, involves the future peace, tranquillity and happiness of the good people of this commonwealth. I do it however, in a confidence, that you will take that interest in it, which we are taught to expect from your conduct through life, which gives you so many high claims to our regard.

With great respect,  
I have the honor to be, &c.

(Signed.)

JAMES MONROE.

THOS. JEFFERSON, *President of the U. S.*

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24th, 1801.

Dear Sir:—I had not been unmindful of your letter of June 15th, covering a Resolution of the House of Representatives of Virginia, and referred to, in yours of the 17th inst. The importance of the subject, and the belief that it gave us time for consideration till the next meeting of the Legislature, have induced me to defer the answer, to this date. You will perceive, that some circumstances connected with the subject, and necessarily pre-

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senting themselves to view, would be improper but for your's and the legislative ear. Their publication might have an ill effect in more than one quarter; in confidence of attention to this, I shall indulge greater freedom in writing.

Common malefactors, I presume, make no part of the object of that Resolution. Neither their numbers, nor the nature of their offences, seem to require any provisions, beyond those practised heretofore, and found adequate to the repression of ordinary crimes. Conspiracy, insurgency, treason, rebellion, among that description of persons who brought on us the alarm, and on themselves the tragedy of 1800, were doubtless within the view of every one; but many, perhaps, contemplated, and one expression of the Resolution might comprehend, a much larger scope. Respect to both opinions, makes it my duty to understand the resolution in all the extents of which it is susceptible.

The idea seems to be, to provide for these people by a purchase of land; and it is asked, whether such a purchase can be made of the U.S. in their western Territory? A very great extent of country north of the Ohio, has been laid off into townships, and is now at market, according to the provisions of the acts of Congress, with which you are acquainted. There is nothing which would restrain the State of Virginia, either in the purchase, or the application of these lands: but a purchase by the acre might perhaps, be a more expensive provision than the House of Representatives contemplated. Questions would also arise, whether, the establishment of such a colony, within our limits, and to become a part of our Union, would be desirable to the state of Virginia itself, or to the other states; especially those who would be in its vicinity?

Could we procure lands beyond the limits of the United States, to form a receptacle for these people? On our northern boundary the country not occupied by British subjects, is the property of Indian nations, whose titles would be to be extinguished, with the consent of Great Britain; and the new settlers would be British subjects. It is hardly to be believed that either Great Britain or the Indian proprietors have so disinterested a regard for us, as to be willing to relieve us, by receiving such a colony themselves; and as much is it to be doubted whether that race of men could long exist in so rigorous a climate. On our Western and

Southern frontiers, Spain holds an immense country; the occupancy of which, however, is in the Indian natives, except a few insulated spots possessed by Spanish subjects. It is very questionable indeed, whether the Indians would sell—whether Spain would be willing to receive these people—and nearly certain that she would not alienate the sovereignty. The same question to ourselves would recur here also, as did in the first case: should we be willing to have such a colony in contact with us? However our precedent interests may restrain us within our own limits, it is impossible not to look forward to distant times, when our rapid multiplication will expand itself beyond those limits, and cover the whole Northern, if not the Southern Continent, with a people speaking the same language, governed in similar forms, and by similar laws. Nor can we contemplate with satisfaction, either blot or mixture in that surface. Spain, France and Portugal hold possessions on the Southern Continent, as to which I am not well enough informed to say, how far they might meet our views. But either there or in the northern continent, should the constituted authorities of Virginia fix their attention of preference, I will have the dispositions of those powers sounded in the first instance.

The West Indies offer a more probable and practicable retreat for them. Inhabited already by a people of their own race and colour; climates congenial with their natural constitution, insulated from the other descriptions of men; nature seems to have formed these Islands to become the receptacles of the blacks, transplanted into this hemisphere. Whether we could obtain from the European Sovereigns of those Islands, leave to send thither the persons under contemplation, I cannot say: but I think it more probable than the former proposition, because of their being already inhabited more or less by the same race. The most promising portion of them is the Island of St. Domingo, where the blacks are established into a sovereignty, *de facto*, and have organized themselves under regular laws and government. I should conjecture that their present ruler, might be willing on many considerations, to receive even that description which would be exiled for acts deemed criminal by us; but meritorious perhaps by him. The possibility that these exiles might stimulate, and conduct vindictive or predatory descents on our coasts, and fa-

cilitate concert with their brethren remaining here, looks to a state of things between that Island and us not probable on a contemplation of our relative strength, and of the disproportion daily growing, and it is overweighed by the humanity of the measures proposed and the advantages of disembarrassing ourselves of such dangerous characters. Africa would offer a last and undoubted resort, if all others more desirable should fail us. Whenever the Legislature of Virginia shall have brought its mind to a point, so that I may know exactly what to propose to foreign authorities, I will execute their wishes with fidelity and zeal.— I hope however, they will pardon me for suggesting a single question for their own consideration. When we contemplate the variety of countries and of sovereigns, towards which we may direct our views, the vast revolutions and changes of circumstance which are now in a course of progression, the possibilities that arrangements now to be made with a view to any particular place, may at no great distance of time, be totally deranged by a change of sovereignty, of government or of other circumstances, it will be for the Legislature to consider whether, after they shall have made all those general provisions, which may be fixed by legislative authority: it would be reposing too much confidence in their executive to leave the place of relegation to be decided on by them, and executed with the aid of the federal executive? They could accommodate their arrangements to the actual state of things, in which countries or powers may be found to exist at that day; and may prevent the effect of the law from being defeated, by intervening changes. This however, is for them to decide. Our duty will be to respect their decision.

Accept assurances, &c.

THOS. JEFFERSON.

GOVERNOR MONROE.

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RICHMOND, December 21st, 1801.

Sir:—I have the pleasure to communicate to the General Assembly, a copy of my correspondence with the President of the U. States, in compliance with the Resolution of 31st Dec. last, relative to the purchase of lands without the limits of the state, to which persons obnoxious to its laws, or dangerous to the peace of society, may be removed. As it was known that the U.

fort to procure an incorporation of ours into it. An attack du-  
States had lands for sale, in the territory lying between the Ohio  
and Mississippi, a proposition to make the acquisition by pur-  
chase conveyed the idea, of a preference for a tract in that quar-  
ter. But as such preference was not declared, and a liberal con-  
struction of the resolution admitted a greater scope, I thought it  
my duty to open the subject in that light to the President. His  
reply has stated fully and ably the objections which occur to such  
an establishment within the limits of the U. States. He also pre-  
sents to view, all the other places on the continent and elsewhere,  
which furnish alternatives, with the advantages attending each,  
and assures us of the promptitude that he will co-operate in car-  
rying into effect, whatever plan the Legislature may adopt in  
reference to the object contemplated. It remains therefore, for  
the General Assembly to explain more fully, the description of  
persons who are to be thus transported, and the place to which  
it is disposed to give the preference. As soon as its sense is de-  
clared on these points, I shall hasten to communicate the same to  
the President, and shall not fail to lay the result before you, at  
your next session. It is proper to add, that it is the wish of the  
President, that the communication be considered as confidential.

I am, Sir, with great respect and esteem,

Your very humble servant,

JAMES MONROE.

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In the House of Delegates:

SATURDAY, JAN. 16th, 1802.

The Legislature of the Commonwealth, by their resolution of December last, having authorized the Governor to correspond with the President of the United States, relative to the purchase of lands without the limits of this state, to which persons obnoxious to the laws or dangerous to the peace of society, might be removed, from which general expressions, a difference of construction has prevailed, to reconcile which, recourse must be had to the actual state of things which produced the Resolution; therefore Resolved, that as the resolution was not intended to embrace offenders for ordinary crimes, to which the laws have been found equal, but only those for conspiracy, insurgency, treason and rebellion, among those particular persons who produced the

alarm in this state in the fall of 1800, that the Governor be requested, in carrying the said resolution into effect upon the construction here given, to request of the President of the U. States, in procuring the lands, to prefer the Continent of Africa, or any of the Spanish or Portugal settlements in South America.

Resolved also, that the Gov. be requested to correspond with the President of the U. States, for the purpose of obtaining a place without the limits of the same, to which free negroes or mulattoes and such negroes or mulattoes, as may be emancipated, may be sent or choose to remove as a place of asylum; and that it is not the wish of the Legislature to obtain on behalf of those who may remove or be sent thither the sovereignty of such place. Resolved also, that the Governor, lay before the next General Assembly, the result of his communication, to be subject to their control.

Wm. WIRT, C. H. D.

January 23d, 1802—Agreed to by the Senate.

H. BROOKE. C. S.

A Copy Test.

JAMES PLEASANTS, JR. C. H. D.

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WASHINGTON, Dec. 27th, 1804.

Dear Sir:—Resuming the subject of the Resolution of the H. of Delegates of Dec. 31st, 1800, Jan. 16th, 1802, and Feb. 3, 1804, I have it not in my power to say that any change of circumstances has taken place, which enables me yet to propose any specific asylum for the persons who are the subjects of our correspondence. The Island of St. Domingo, our nearest and most convenient recourse, is too unsettled in the conditions of its existence, to be looked to as yet for any permanent arrangements; and the European nations have Territories in the same quarter, and possess the same kind of population. Whether the inhabitants of our late acquisition beyond the Mississippi or the National Legislature would consent, that a portion of that country should be set apart for the persons contemplated, is not within my competence to say.

My last information as to Sierra Leone, is that the company was proposing to deliver up their Colony to their Government. Should this take place, it might furnish occasion for another effring the War, has done the settlement considerable injury.

I beg you to be assured that having the object of the House of Delegates sincerely at heart, I will keep it under my constant attention, and omit no occasion which may occur of giving it effect.

Accept my affectionate salutations and assurances of great respect and consideration.

THOMAS JEFFERSON.

Gov. PAGE.

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VIRGINIA.

General Assembly begun and held at the Capitol in the city of Richmond on Monday the third day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and four, and of the Commonwealth, the twenty-ninth.

Resolved, that the Senators of this state, in the Congress of the United States, be instructed, and the Representatives be requested to exert their best efforts, for the purpose of obtaining from the General Government, a competent portion of Territory, in the country of Louisiana, to be appropriated to the residence of such people of colour, as have been or shall be emancipated in Virginia, or may hereafter become dangerous to the public safety: provided that no contract or arrangement respecting such territory, shall be obligatory on this commonwealth, until ratified by the Legislature.

H. HOLMES, Speaker of the H. D.

Agreed to, January 22d, 1805.

C. TAYLOR, Speaker of the Senate.

A Copy Teste.

JAMES PLEASANT, JR. C. H. D.

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RICHMOND, February 2d, 1805.

Gentlemen:—I have the honor to enclose a Resolution of the General Assembly, for an explanation of which, I beg leave to refer you to the copies of letters, which passed between the President of the U. States and Governor Monroe, and to one written by the President to me, and by this mail transmitted to our Senators in Congress; but for more satisfactory information, I would refer you to the President himself, to whom I shall apologize for requesting you to trouble him on this occasion; but I know that he will with pleasure give you all the information you

may require. From the nature of the delicate business contemplated in the Resolution, you will see the propriety of its being considered confidential.

I am, Gentlemen, with great respect,  
Your obedient servant,

JOHN PAGE.

The REPRESENTATIVES from Virginia, in Congress.

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LATEST FROM LIBERIA.

LIBERIA, April 28th, 1832.

Dear Sir:—In my communication of — inst. per Brig Berthia, I gave you a short account of our recent hostilities with the inhabitants of the Dey Country, and enclosed a copy of a treaty of peace concluded with the Kings and Chiefs of that country on the 31st ult. Nothing worthy of note has since occurred; they now seem duly impressed with a sense of their inability to contend against us, and appear to be sincerely desirous of preserving the amicable relations at present subsisting between us; nor do I apprehend the Colony will ever again be molested from that quarter.

In one of my late communications, I suggested to you the expediency of appointing some one of the Colonists as Assistant Agent. The Colonial Physicians are so much occupied by their professional duties, as to be incapable of rendering me any assistance, even had they the requisite knowledge of our affairs, which it requires a long apprenticeship to acquire—and much of the success which has attended their exertions in the management of the late expeditions is to be attributed to their having given their undivided attention to the care of the sick. The appointment of an Assistant Agent, to be sent from the United States, will not, in my opinion answer, as he must of necessity undergo the seasoning, and in the event of his surviving, it would take him two or three years before he could acquire sufficient knowledge to conduct the affairs of the Colony properly.

The health of the Colony never was better than at present, and the number of deaths occurring among the emigrants by the Volador, Criterion, Orion, James Perkins, Margaret Mercer, and

Crawford, will not average quite four per cent. The attentions of the Physicians have been unremitting and very judicious; they have had a very arduous duty to perform, and have acquitted themselves in a manner, not only highly creditable in a professional point of view, but which will tend in a great measure to remove the unsavourable impressions that have gone abroad with regard to the deleterious effects of our climate. The situation chosen for the erection of the receptacles for emigrants, has in point of salubrity, fully answered my expectations; this is proved by the results above alluded to.

The expenditures of the present, will necessarily exceed those of any former year, and must be attributed to the annual influx of emigrants, the purchase of additional territory, the erection of additional buildings for the accommodation of emigrants, and other expenses, consequent on an increase of our population and the enlargement of our territory—the demands on your treasury will therefore be somewhat increased—debts have accumulated, say \$1,500 or \$1,600, and these must be liquidated; the vouchers showing the nature of the expenditures, shall be forwarded in due season.

Our schools are in a flourishing condition, as will be seen by reference to the enclosed report for the 3d and 4th quarters of last year. I have examined these several times myself, and was much pleased with the progress of the pupils—but we are greatly in need of a teacher for our recaptured Africans, and have not sufficient funds to provide a competent person to take charge of a school at their settlement: this inconvenience however, may be obviated by a revision of our revenue laws, which I think would place at our disposal a sum sufficient to defray all the expenses incident to our present school establishment, and leave a surplus adequate to the accomplishment of this desirable object. My views on this subject were briefly stated in a late communication, and to it I beg leave to refer you.

Enclosed you will receive the account showing the amount of disbursements for the 3d and 4th quarters of 1831; also the school report for the same period, marked A; statement of amount of monies collected and paid into the treasury, marked B; statement of amount drawn from treasury, from 1st July, to 31st December, 1831, and the objects to which they were applied, marked

C; and account between the Colonial Agency, and Colonial Treasury, marked D. These, I trust, will subserve the purposes of accurate information on these matters, and prove satisfactory. By the next vessel that sails, I will endeavour to forward a more connected and detailed statement of colonial affairs, offering a kind of retrospective view of all transactions of importance, that have occurred during the last eighteen months. It would have been sent by this vessel, but she has anticipated the time of sailing by at least three weeks, so that I have not an opportunity of preparing it.

We are much in need of a variety of articles, some of which have been already stated in a former communication, viz. Bunting for signals, both white, red, and blue—Paints, viz. white, green, yellow, and black, together with oil, paint brushes, spirits of turpentine, &c. We also need for the use of the schooner several spare anchors, of 350 lbs. 250 lbs. and 200 lbs. with a chain cable large enough for a vessel of 150 tons burden—we have already lost two anchors and one chain, and the rain is now approaching, when secure ground tackling is necessary to ensure the safety of any vessel on this coast—the other articles needed were handed to you by Capt. Abels, who obtained the list from me.

My health is now, and has been for some time, unusually good, and I have great hopes to be enabled hereafter to become more efficiently useful.

With great respect and esteem,  
Your obedient servant.

To Rev. R. R. GURLEY. J. MECHLIN, Jr.

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The following very interesting letter from Dr. Shane, who visited the Colony in the Schooner Crawford, which conveyed emigrants from New Orleans, cannot fail to gratify our readers.

MONROVIA, LIBERIA, AFRICA, Feb. 18, 1832.

DEAR SIR:—With great pleasure I inform you of our safe arrival at Monrovia, with all the passengers in good health and spirits. We came to anchor here on Sunday, the 12th inst. and commenced unloading on the 13th, and finished yesterday.—The emigrants were immediately taken up to Caldwell, where they will remain under charge of Dr. Todsen, who resides there,

until they have their seasoning spell (which takes place in two or three weeks), after which their lands will be assigned them, and every facility afforded to make them easy and comfortable in circumstances. At times on our passage out they were quite desponding, and seemed ready to turn back to the flesh pots of Egypt, especially when we stopped at the Island of Mayo, a remarkably barren and unfruitful place, which tended to confirm them in the opinion that the nearer they approached Africa, the more sterile and unfruitful was the land; but when we made Cape Mount, where vegetation was seen in all its luxuriance, and not a spot of ground but what was covered with the greenest verdure, their tone was changed, and their countenances brightened up, especially when the Kroomen boarded us, and in answer to their inquiries, enumerated some of the productions of Liberia, and they came to the conclusion that there was some hope of obtaining a decent livelihood. The coast between Cape Mount and here is lined with the lofty palm, and plantations of rice and cassada, and resembles very much the eastern coast of the United States. I visited them at Caldwell on Wednesday; they were overjoyed to see me, but soon let me know they had no wish to return. Davy's wife, Lishy, in particular, who had been complaining all the way out, and declaring she would go back or write to Kentucky for none to come, came to me and said,—“Oh, Doctor, I find I can live here as well as in the United States; all I want is to see the rest of my people here. I must write for them to come; you must see them, and tell them how it is,” &c. This was a source of much gratification, but not of wonder to me, when I see their prospects. All emigrants here are treated with the utmost kindness, by the officers of government, who interest themselves personally in their behalf, and endeavour to make them as comfortable as possible. The Vice-Agent, Mr. A. D. Williams, has promised to do all he can for Davy. McKie has the most flattering prospects held out. All that is wanting here is industry, to make the emigrants not only in easy circumstances, but wealthy. Land is purchased at 25 cents per acre, and every inducement held out to the farmer and mechanic. Coffee, sugar-cane and cotton grow wild; the last of which I was picking myself yesterday, in sight of the town. I hear no dissatisfaction expressed, by the emigrants nor any desire to return to the United States. Gov. Mech-

lin is absent, holding land palaver, and expects to make some very valuable additions to the Colony. Mr. Williams took charge of all on board, and I shall take his receipt for the same. At the Island of Mayo, I sold the potatoes, which were spoiling, and a few barrels of bread, and shipped 240 bushels of salt for the Colony, which will yield a nett profit of \$175 or \$200. The Crawford sails to-day for the Leeward, on a trading expedition of three weeks. At the advice of the Vice-Agent, I shall remain on board, as Gov. Mechlin requested I should not sleep on shore unless I remained here. I shall visit Millsburg on my return, and will probably reach the United States in June. The so much dreaded fever here is becoming quite harmless; some expeditions lose none; and nearly all who came out in the James Perkins, have gone through the attack with the loss of only four or five. Some of them have already commenced making brick, others working at the bench, others tanning hides, &c. I am certain no friend to humanity can come here and see the state of things without being impressed with the immense benefits the Society is conferring on the long neglected and oppressed sons of Africa, and find their whole soul enlisted in behalf of so noble an Institution. Let but the coloured man come and see for himself, and the tear of gratitude will beam in his eye, as he looks forward to the not far distant day, when Liberia shall take her stand among the nations of the world, and proclaim abroad an empire, founded by benevolence—offering a home to the poor, oppressed and weary. Nothing, rest assured that nothing but a want of knowledge of Liberia, prevents thousands of honest, industrious free blacks from rushing to this heaven-blessed land, where liberty and religion, with all their blessings, are enjoyed.

Four Guinea-men have been captured near here in less than a month. I remain

Your most obedient servant,

R. S. FINLEY, Esq.

CHARLES G. SHANE.

From the Presbyterian.

**THE WRONGS OF AFRICA.**

If any man can read the following affecting communication, on the "Wrongs of Africa," and not feel disposed to aid benevolence in its efforts to meliorate the condition of the hapless mil-

lions of that continent, we confess, that we shall be tempted to doubt, either the soundness of his understanding, or the genuineness of his humanity.—*Editor.*

In 1828, fifty-three thousand five hundred and fifty-five negro slaves were imported into Rio Janeiro. In 9 years and 3 months, from 1820, two hundred and sixty three thousand four hundred and twenty-three were brought into the same port, while 50,000 more, who were shipped with them from Africa, were buried in the ocean. Not less than 20,000 of these unhappy victims of avarice and cruelty are annually imported into Cuba. At the lowest estimate, 100,000 of the African race are every year seized, and borne across the Atlantic, to supply the West Indies and Brazilian markets. The wars attending the capture of such a multitude, make Africa one vast field of blood. The separation of relatives and friends, attendant on the forced removal of the captured, break a hundred thousand hearts. The horrors of the voyage across the Atlantic, as described by an eye witness, are such as no fancy can picture. "The poor creatures are crowded together so as not to have the power to move—forced under a deck not 30 inches in height—breathing an atmosphere the most putrid and pestilential possible—with little food and less water—subject to the most severe punishment at the caprice or fancy of the brute, who commands the vessel." Probably 250, or 300 cargoes of human flesh are thus shipped from Africa every year.

In addition to this enormous tax upon the flesh and blood of the poor Africans on the coast, countless multitudes are borne across the great desert by the Arab merchants, to supply the Northern market. Intensely dreadful are the sufferings of these poor wretches, who are obliged to wade through the deep burning sands of Sahara, scantily supplied with food, and often experiencing an entire failure of water. Denham and his fellow travellers, in their journeyings through the desert, saw melancholy proofs of the horrors attending this "middle passage" over land. They at one time halted near a well, around which were lying more than 100 human skeletons, some of them with the skin still remaining attached to their bones. "They were only blacks," said the Arabs as they observed the horror of the travellers, and they began to knock about the limbs with the butt-

end of their firelocks. "We bivouacked," says Denham, "in the midst of these unearthened remains of the victims of persecution and avarice, after a long day's journey of twenty-six miles, in the course of which one of our party counted 107 of these skeletons." In other instances, they passed 60 or 80 skeletons a day. Countless numbers lay about the wells of El-Hamar, of which those of two young women, faithful friends it would seem, were particularly shocking, as they lay with their fleshless arms still clasped around each other. "While," says Denham, "I was dozing on my horse about noon, overcome by the heat of the sun, which at that time of the day, always shone with great power, I was suddenly awakened by a crashing under his feet, which startled me excessively. I found that my steed had stepped upon the perfect skeletons of two human beings, cracking their brittle bones under his feet, and, by one trip of his foot, separated a skull from the trunk, which rolled on like a ball before him."—The slave hunts, by which victims are furnished to pave the highways of the desert with human bones, and to glut the avarice of the Mohammedan merchant, are scenes of horrid barbarity. Villages are burnt, the aged and the infants are slaughtered, together with the multitudes of the hale and the strong, who choose death rather than slavery.

Wretched Africa! What must she suffer, thus besieged within and without, with ten thousand harpies, eager to be gorged with her flesh! And is there no help for her? Must she remain through all coming generations, as she has been for a thousand years past? Not if the friends of suffering humanity do their duty. Give to the American Colonization Society ample means for prosecuting the benevolent enterprise, in which it is engaged, and before the present generation passes away, if God prospers the work as he has done, the whole western coast of Africa will be cleared of the traffic in human flesh. See what has been done in a few years, with comparatively feeble means. An extent of nearly 90 miles, which was one continued slave market, previously to the establishment of the colony of Liberia, is now, through the influence of this colony, not polluted by a slave factory, nor molested by a slave trader. Colonization on the coast will eventually send a restraining moral influence far into the interior, and will thus put an end to slave hunts, even among the

dark mountains, and deep valleys of central Africa. This may be thought a slow way to carry relief to the interior of that afflicted continent. But if, in the course of several generations, we can suppress that system of robbery and kidnapping, which from time immemorial has laid waste Central Africa, it will be well worth the effort—especially when in the same operation, we are causing a more speedy abolition of the slave trade on the coast, and are indirectly breaking up the system of African oppression in our own country.

REPORTS OF AGENTS.

The Rev. Joshua N. Danforth, permanent Agent of the Society for New England, and the State of New York, writes under date of

BOSTON, June 1st, 1832.

After leaving Washington, and arranging the affairs of my family at New Castle, I hastened to New York, where I spent the anniversary week with profit to myself, and as I trust to the interests of the Society. The assemblage of Ministers and influential Laymen from various parts of the country, enabled me to advance the interests of the Society in a way which under other circumstances would not have been practicable. During my stay in New York, I attended the anniversary of the New York Colonization Society, and delivered an address. I also appointed Rev. Charles Walker, of Rutland, Vermont, an Assistant Agent for the State of Vermont, to commence his labours on the 14th of May, and to report to me from time to time the progress and success of his labours. I also visited Patterson, an extensive manufacturing town, 18 miles from New York, where I delivered a public address, and though the weather was very unpropitious and few out, they presented the Society with upwards of \$27. Proceeding from New York to Providence, in the spacious steam boat Benjamin Franklin, with the consent of the Captain, who thought it would please the passengers, I delivered an address in the evening, and without solicitation on my part, \$17 were contributed to the funds of your Society; accompanied with cheering expressions of good will and fervent wishes for the prosperity of the Society.

Arrived at Providence, the first calls I made were on Dr. Wayland, Rev. Mr. Wilson, Nicholas Brown, Esq. Moses Brown, Esq. and Rev. Mr. Pattison, of the First Baptist Church. As usual I met in many a friendly spirit; in a number an enthusiastic attachment to the cause; in a few doubts, which are gradually vanishing away before the light of truth; in fewer, opposition. I delivered two addresses in Providence, one in

the Baptist, the other in Rev. Mr. Waterman's Congregational Church, and collected nearly \$60. A proposition was made on behalf of some of Mr. Waterman's church to raise \$1,000 in ten years by subscriptions of one dollar per year for ten years. They expressed a hope of completing it, and if they did, said they would send me word. I expect to revisit Providence. The subject of Colonization was noticed in articles published in a Providence paper. I proceeded in very cold and stormy weather to Newport, Bristol, and Fall River, the latter a thriving manufacturing village. I delivered an address to a considerable assembly in Newport, and received a few donations. They wish me to come again, that something effectual may be done. At Fall River, I addressed, in very bad weather, a small assembly, and a good prospect was held out of doing something hereafter.

I reached Boston on Saturday in a storm, which has continued with slight intervals, through the present week. After due deliberation with our friends, it was concluded to attempt no public meeting this week, but on Thursday, I addressed the Pastoral Association of this commonwealth, when some Resolutions bearing upon the approaching Fourth of July, were unanimously passed. These are appended. Among the Clergy of various denominations, and benevolent citizens generally, the Colonization cause is held in high estimation. The documents recently published by the Society of this State, have been circulated universally among the large number of the clergy this week congregated in Boston, which measure, I shall follow up by diffusing knowledge, and stimulating public feeling through the press, preparatory to the anniversary of our National Independence, I expect to address the four Baptist Congregations to be assembled in their largest church in the city. They welcome me to the work. They are deeply interested in what God is doing for Liberia. My ulterior operations for the summer, will probably have for their theatre, the States of Massachusetts, Maine, and Rhode Island. In due time, I trust, we shall have the moral machinery in full motion throughout the District. I shall not probably do much in Boston, by way of direct collections till Autumn, when I shall become more stationary.

It is true that New England, does much for other objects of benevolence; but I apprehend, she stands ready to do her share for this also, in which we are engaged. Send me, if you please, at this place, the African Repository, and also, two or three copies of the Liberia Herald. To conclude, I shall endeavour to proceed in my work, as rapidly as public sentiment, and the power of God's spirit shall sustain me.

*Resolutions of the Massachusetts Pastoral Association, passed at Boston,*  
May 30, 1832.

Whereas, in the developments of Divine Providence, a crisis has arrived, which calls loudly for the vigorous action of the friends of freedom and equal rights, in our own country, and throughout the world, and whereas, we consider the civilization and spiritual renovation of the con-

inent of Africa, a matter of the first importance, as tending to spread the empire of liberty and religion through the world, as well as to confer blessings on our own land; and whereas, in the view of this nation, as expressed by its most distinguished individuals, and more generally by most of our civil, legislative, and ecclesiastical bodies; the system of the American Colonization Society, has been stamped with public approbation, as best adapted to promote the ends in view, and whereas, to all this, the blessing of Almighty God has been manifestly superadded; Therefore,

*Resolved*, That, in the opinion of this Association, this great national object deserves the special attention and patronage of our churches and congregations. *Resolved*, further, That it be earnestly recommended to all our ministers, to preach on the subject of African Colonization, and to take up collections in their respective churches, on or about the anniversary of our National Independence.

Lucius H. Clarke, Esq. Agent in the State of New York, writes under date of June 5th, 1832.

The suspension of the pressure for money leads me to hope, very confidently, that the Fourth of July contributions, will be unusually large.—Until then, I expect very little. It is near at hand, and will I hope go far to remove any embarrassments that may clog your operations. There is a good spirit in the community to the cause: but it is always inert in a commercial city, until called into action, and is then liable to become torpid whenever the counting-house thermométer falls below Zero. The expansion of the mercury, is effected by the opening of vaults, as well as the opening of hearts.

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#### PUBLIC SENTIMENT—FOURTH OF JULY.

Never have there been such manifest evidences, as at present, of public favour towards the cause of African Colonization.—Many of the State, and other Auxiliary Societies, are coming forward with resolution and activity, to aid the great work, and to invite the co-operation of all our countrymen. This is right. The whole nation is summoned to the cause, by every consideration of interest and humanity, of mercy and religion. In a circular published by the State Society of Mississippi, we find the following sentiments.

True indeed, this institution, either from a misconception or suspicion of its real objects, or from a want of confidence in its final success, for a considerable period, excited little interest, and languished in obscurity.—But its objects are now generally understood and appreciated, and its success is triumphant. A flourishing colony of two thousand persons, has

been planted on the coast of Africa, which commands the high respect and admiration of the surrounding natives, which constitutes in itself, a home for the free black population of the United States, and which is, in all probability, the nucleus of a nation of Christians. Excellent in design, and successful in practice, it is by no means surprising that the object of this Society has already engaged the heads, the hearts, and the hands of hundreds and thousands, of our most virtuous and talented fellow-citizens. Nor is it surprising, that the Legislatures of twelve states have recommended it to the notice of Congress, as a subject in which the prospective welfare of the United States is deeply involved, and one therefore, which is well-worthy of their timely consideration. Nor is it strange that, within as many as two-thirds of the states, societies now exist for the promotion of this benevolent and national object. Nor, finally, is it unreasonable to believe that the day is at hand, when, on this subject, there will be but one opinion and one voice throughout every corner of the United States. To obtain this coincidence of sentiment one thing is chiefly wanting—ample information; such an accumulation of facts and details, relative to this subject, in the U. States and in the Colony of Liberia, as will satisfy every mind of the feasibility of the plan of colonizing the whole free black population of this country, and of the probability of its final accomplishment.

Upon the whole, there can be no doubt that we are, at least, as much interested in the scheme of this Institution as any portion of our fellow-citizens in the United States, and that we ought to furnish an additional arm to aid it in its high objects. Without the assistance of auxiliaries, it can be comparatively nothing in our widely extended country. Neither can isolated state societies accomplish any thing without a central Institution to unite and direct to one point the several results of their respective operations. Nevertheless, each auxiliary may contribute its aid and exertions with the full understanding that they shall bear principally or entirely upon the state in which it is located. With these remarks, we proceed to state distinctly, in a few words, the means by which the Mississippi Colonization Society will co-operate with the parent Institution:

1st. By the diffusion of knowledge, as already mentioned, it hopes to arouse and enlist the benevolent and patriotic citizens of this state in support of this noble cause.

2d. It will use its endeavors to obtain the consent of the free negroes of our own state to remove to the Colony of Liberia. A committee has been already appointed to converse with such persons of this description as are within the immediate vicinity of the city of Natchez, and the result of their enquiries shall be laid before our fellow-citizens. Whilst on this point, we cannot withhold a request which we respectfully make to such of our fellow-citizens as feel an interest in this subject: that they will transmit to this society such information as they may be able to col-

lect, within their immediate neighbourhoods, respecting the number of free negroes and their disposition of mind on the question of removal to the Colony of Liberia. And

Sdly. By pecuniary contributions. Without money, of course the society can accomplish nothing. It is, however, no small encouragement to us to know that with a little, much can be done—the small sum of twenty dollars, delivered to the parent society, will bear the expenses of one colonist from the place of embarkation to the Colony of Liberia. May not something be accomplished immediately, which may tend at once to inspire confidence, and stimulate us into vigorous and efficient operation? The parent society has recently passed a Resolution that they will send out to the colony during the present and ensuing year, no less than six ships, to take their departure from different ports of the Union, provided the auxiliary societies will furnish the means and the subjects. It depends, perhaps, altogether upon ourselves whether we shall or shall not, at once, commence the business of colonization from the State of Mississippi.

Fellow-citizens! We request your serious attention to this subject, and, once more, respectfully invite you to join us in an undertaking rich in honor and benefit to our country, and in benevolence to our fellow-man. Let us be faithful to ourselves, our country, and our God.

We have just been favoured with a copy of the Fifth Annual Report of the State Society of Connecticut, which after alluding to the great and rapid change which is taking place throughout the Union, and especially in the northern states, favourable to our coloured population, is thus eloquently concluded.

With these auspicious omens around us, and these vast prospects before us, it is hoped that every friend of the cause will renew his efforts, and augment his contributions. The more that is done by States to promote the removal of their own colored inhabitants, the broader and more rapid the tide of emigration becomes, the more need, obviously, will there be, of an increased expenditure in Africa. New territories must be purchased—new districts must be surveyed—new roads must be constructed—new school-houses, and then public edifices must be erected—new and higher institutions of education must be established and sustained; and for all these expenditures, indispensable to the full success of this great work of philanthropy, the principal reliance must be on the voluntary contributions of the benevolent and Christian public.

The Massachusetts Society has published and sent abroad throughout the state a statement of facts: and the New York and New Jersey State Societies are adopting similar measures to excite interest, and secure aid to the parent Institution. The President of the Vermont Colonization Society, in a circular ad-

dressed to the Ministers of the Gospel of every denomination in that State, thus speaks on the subject.

I am sorry to make the statement, that the contributions to the Vt. Society the last year, were less by nearly one half, than they were the year before. This I am persuaded did not arise from want of interest, or confidence in the objects or claims of the Society, but rather from negligence in seizing the opportunity which a sabbath near the fourth of July presented.

The events of the year past, have augmented the importance of the society. The recent insurrections at the South are of a portentous character, and they show the necessity of urging faster the work of colonization. The people in the states where those insurrections have occurred, have been aroused, and legislative measures have been taken and appropriations made. Munificent donations also have been made by individuals, advocates of the society have multiplied, and a general interest has been awakened. Meanwhile the energy of the society has increased, and the affairs of the colony are more and more prosperous. Recent arrivals from Africa represent the colony as opening wider and wider its fields of enterprise, already large, in commerce, in agriculture, in extended colonization, and in a happy influence on surrounding tribes. It is presenting also the most effectual check to the slave trade.

In this state of things, it is incumbent on all to lend a helping hand in aid of the objects of this society. Would any one be esteemed patriotic? let him look at the evils which his country suffers by reason of slavery; that it is in its introduction a crime and in its perpetuation a calamity, in which all suffer. Let him look also at the horrors of the slave trade, which yet exists unmitigated, notwithstanding all the legal liabilities to which its perpetrators are exposed. Does he as a Christian desire the diffusion of the light and privileges of the gospel among the tribes of Africa? let him consider how rapid may be the diffusion of this light and these privileges, by the contiguity of a large and flourishing colony established on their shores, going from a civilized and Christian country. While sharing in the festivities of the approaching anniversary, would he be thought truly grateful for his free country and the train of associated privileges? let him think how great these privileges are, and by what means so large a portion of his fellow-men are denied the enjoyment of the same. Let him think of these, and then let him testify his gratitude, his philanthropy, his patriotism, and I will add his religion, by contributing to this cause of humanity.

Gentlemen of the clerical profession, in whatever denomination you are ranged, surely this subject need only be presented to insure liberal and cheerful benefactions. You are the proper organs through which the call amount of information on the subject disseminated through their agency. They would indulge the hope that, in view of what has been done, their sisters, throughout the State, may be induced to come forward in

should be made. Will you not, then, on the fourth of July next, or on a sabbath nearly preceding or succeeding that day, present the subject to your respective congregations, and request a contribution? All monies transmitted to Daniel Baldwin, Esq. of Montpelier, Treasurer of the Vermont Auxiliary Society, shall be faithfully acknowledged, and forwarded to the parent Society at Washington. The African Repository, the Society's Monthly Journal, will be sent gratuitously for a year, to every Clergyman who complies with the above request.

We have also before us the very interesting Report of the Female Auxiliary Colonization Society of Fredericksburg and Falmouth, Va. presented on the 12th of last month. It is truly delightful to observe the zeal and liberality with which the Ladies of this Society have prosecuted their christian work. This association was formed on the 23d of February 1832, and since that time its contributions have amounted to \$1006,88. Will not such an example be imitated by our Female friends in every State of the Union? One of the most active and devoted members of this Society, writes "It seems to be just now of more importance than ever, that the people should be as much as possible informed and interested before the meeting of the next Legislature, when I suppose something decisive will be done for or against the cause. The subject is painfully interesting to me, and I almost wish I could not feel at all, unless I could do more good. I know something more ought to be doing at this important period, but I can do nothing my self, and cannot interest others. I have some where seen these words, "Prayer moves the hand that moves the world." I can pray, the Lord helping me to supplications in a right spirit, and I will pray for this blessed cause." Nor need our excellent friend, fear, that a work so benevolent, so sustained by devout hearts and generous hands—so favoured of Heaven—and so full of blessings for two continents, will fail of accomplishment. The following sentences, are extracted from this Report.

The Managers, in taking a retrospective view, feel that they have abundant reason to thank God for the degree of success which has attended their feeble efforts in the great and glorious cause of African Colonization, and to felicitate their constituents upon the sums, which have been, from time to time, remitted to the parent society, and upon the behalf of this most important charity—form associations—dispense a knowledge of the true character and objects of the society—and endeavor, as far as possible, to enlist public sentiment in the cause. All this,

they feel persuaded, can be attempted and accomplished without in the slightest degree compromising the proprieties of sex, or violating the rules of the most fastidious delicacy. We are aware that prejudices do yet exist, and have heretofore been more general, against the active agency of females in behalf of any of the great charities of the day, and particularly of this, inasmuch as it is one which, in a degree, divides public sentiment, and is, in some respects, a political question. We do not feel ourselves called upon to discuss these points—but we would ask whether, because the scheme of Colonization involves ultimate political interests, our sex is to be forever precluded from any agency in its promotion? Shall the opportunity of doing immense and immediate good, in ameliorating the condition of a portion of our fellow-men, be presented to us, and we be forbidden to embrace it, because, when the grand outlines of the plan are completely filled up, the question becomes one of the highest public importance. The same course of reasoning would go to exclude female agency from the promotion of the Sunday School, the Missionary or the Bible cause—for who will pretend to say that each of these schemes of amelioration, is not pregnant with the highest consequences to the peace and prosperity of the State.

It would not comport with the limits to which we would desire to confine this exposition of our doings, to go into a full investigation of the great question of Colonization. Nor indeed would this be necessary.—The change which has been wrought, within the last few months, in public sentiment, upon this subject; the fact that a bill, appropriating a large sum of money for the purpose of removing the free colored people of our State, was passed by the more popular branch of the Legislature by a large majority—though rejected from peculiar circumstances by the Senate—is sufficient answer to those who may still be disposed to consider the enterprise as the offspring of sincere but mistaken philanthropy—or, what is more probable,—to denounce it as the result of a mischievous and visionary enthusiasm. That the plan of the American Colonization Society is based upon enlarged views of humanity and policy; that it is capable of being carried into full effect, by the aid of the State; and that there is necessity, present necessity, for prompt and vigorous action, are positions, the truth of which, few are now disposed to deny.

The time, however,—though as it is fondly hoped near at hand—has not yet arrived, when associated influence and individual contribution are no longer necessary. There are still prejudices to subdue—ignorance to enlighten—and wavering zeal to re-animate and establish. Never was there a period when the brightest anticipations of the friends of Colonization were so near their realization—and never was there a time when the necessity of active and unremitting exertion, on their part, was more necessary. One more zealous and general effort on the part of individuals, and it is ardently hoped that the period—so long wished for—will have arrived, when they may surrender the great cause into the

hands of the Legislature, and confidently wait for that glorious consummation of the scheme, to which it will inevitably be conducted by wise enactments and liberal appropriations. We call then upon all who are friends of the Society, to remit not, in the slightest degree, their exertions and prayers in its behalf. Let each and all of us be alive to the importance of the crisis and the claims of the subject upon our time and attention, and, with a prayerful reliance on the Almighty, renew our efforts to promote a scheme, sanctioned by every consideration of justice, policy, and humanity.

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**EXTRACTS FROM CORRESPONDENCE.**

*From a Gentleman in Maryland.*

Our Agent has just returned from the Eastern Shore, and given us very cheering accounts of the state of public sentiment towards Liberia, not only among the whites, but also the coloured people. He thinks we may have 200 emigrants from thence this autumn.

*From a Gentleman in Albany.*

Fearing I might not have time to address you for some time on my arrival in Albany, I embrace the leisure of the steam-boat to give you a few suggestions with regard to a plan for extending the knowledge of your Society, its objects, and what it wishes to accomplish. I am convinced that the most efficacious means within your reach, and which at all times you can command, is the public press; and I would strongly recommend your Society to put it in immediate requisition.

As soon as I return, it is my intention to send you all our documents; by an attentive perusal of them, you will discover the means by which a good Providence has set in motion a moral revolution, which is changing the whole aspect and character of this state, and indeed the United States. We consider the paper the most important measure we have adopted—and through its instrumentality we hope to save enough money to the nation, and by other temperance efforts, within ten years, to pay for the whole slave population of the country; provided the savings could be applied to that channel. Fixing on 50 cents per year for the paper would induce many to become subscribers—and it appears to me that by speaking monthly to the public through this paper great good would result to the cause. My hands are very full, or I would propose to aid you in this work.

*Albany, June 2, 1832.*—I now have yours of 29th ult. I rejoice to hear you say that it is your intention to use the public press to the extent you propose. I wish it was in my power to say draw on me for the full 100,000 of the document you hope to issue.

*From a Gentleman in Peterboro, N. Y.—June 11, 1832.*

On my return home, after a fortnight's absence, I find your favour of the 1st instant, dated at Philadelphia, where it seems you were spending "two or three days in endeavouring to obtain the means of printing," &c. You are well employed. More printing—a thousand times more printing, is what we need. I am glad you met with my friend Delavan.—No man is more sensible than he is of the value of the press. He has tried its power most effectually and triumphantly in promoting the great and glorious Reformation which is blessing our land. It is more by the agency of the press than by all other means, that we have been able to accomplish such wonders for the cause of Temperance in this State. I hope you may succeed in raising specific funds, to enable you to print a very large edition of an Address to the People of the United States. But, if you cannot, still I trust, you will print it, and defray the expense of doing so out of your general funds. These funds cannot be more advantageously used.

#### PROSPECTS AT THE SOUTH.

*From the President of the Mississippi State Society.*

Your favour of 25th ult. came at hand last week. Enclosed you will find the first report of our Society, and a circular prepared by a committee, and distributed throughout this State.

I am happy in having it in my power to say that the efforts of the committee appointed to carry into effect the resolution of the Rev. B. M. Drake, have been crowned with a success that could not have been anticipated by the warmest friends of the good cause. I learn from one of the committee, consisting of five persons, that he has "nearly six thousand, dollars subscribed on his paper." I have little doubt the most ample funds will be provided for defraying the expense of all that can be induced to go from this State.

We feel deeply solicitous on the subject of the report that

will be made by the two coloured men who have gone to Liberia from this place.

*From R. S. Finley, Esq.*

On the 25th December, I delivered an address to a large audience in Mobile, Alabama. But having been informed that Mr. Burruss of Mississippi, would shortly visit that place for the purpose of organizing an Auxiliary Society,—I did not propose the formation of one.

From Mobile I hastened to Augusta, Georgia, to meet the Methodist Conference of Georgia, which commenced its session at the latter place, on the 5th inst. Upon my arrival in Augusta, I was happy to be informed that several worthy citizens of that place had for some time had it in contemplation to organize a society there.

On 9th inst. as a preparatory to holding a public meeting, I delivered an address to the *Conference*, and solicited their concurrence in the measure. As a testimony of their approbation, they agreed to attend the meeting themselves; and suspended the public religious services which were daily held in their church, during the session of Conference, for the purpose of giving their congregation an opportunity to attend. On the evening of the 11th inst. I delivered an address to a large audience of Ladies and Gentlemen in the Masonic Hall. On the same evening a very efficient Society was organized. You will find a list of the officers in a newspaper which I directed to be forwarded to you. On the 13th, several Ladies met, moved by the mere promptings of their benevolence, without any suggestion on my part, and formed a Female Society, which from the character of the Ladies engaged in it, cannot but be efficient.

I would press upon the attention of the Board, the importance of selecting emigrants for the Colony from this region of the U. States; because their constitutions are better adapted to the African climate; and with proper attention, a large number of suitable emigrants might soon be embarked from this region.—There are several in this city who wish to go.

I have now been more than a week in Charleston, S. C. endeavouring, and I trust with great success, to further the interests of the colonizing enterprise. The debates in the Virginia Legislature have moderated the tone of the opposition and embold-

ened the hearts and strengthened the hands of the friends. I find in this place many persons avowedly friendly and a great many secretly friendly.

*From a Clergyman in Georgia.*

I have delayed my reply to your favour of the 8th inst. in order to confer with some of the friends of the colonization cause. I am one of those who think that this question must soon engage much of the attention of the southern country—and I believe the sooner it is brought permanently before us the better. Mr. Finley's efforts have animated and united the feelings of the friends of the cause, and brought over some enemies to acknowledge the excellence of the institution he advocated. The society here is yet small, but it is sustained by intelligent, influential, and energetic men.

The late full and open debate in the Virginia Legislature, has alarmed the people of the south, and I think it has for the present operated against the colonization cause here—but I believe it will in the end, greatly promote the object. I rejoice at that event, and I feel a strong confidence, that the light which by its sudden and overpowering blaze, has dazzled many an eye, will yet prove a lamp to our path, when our sight is so far recovered as to enable us steadily to gaze at the truth which at first glance dimmed our vision, and made us turn away with sensations of pain. The cause of colonization is sustained on the basis of truth and humanity, of wisdom and policy, and it must ere long prevail and become popular throughout the south.

It is the only hope, under God, for this section of the country, and I have little doubt but it will in a short time be a universal favourite among us.

A Gentleman of this place, is waiting for the first favourable opportunity to liberate and send to Liberia eight slaves, and there are a number of free negroes in this place, who are willing to emigrate.

*From a Gentleman in Georgia.*

The officers of the Auxiliary Society, formed here during the visit of Mr. Finley, are now arranging information for circulation in this State, with the view of making the benevolent intentions of the parent Society more generally known, of correcting many false impressions that exist, and of shewing that its ob-

jects should be particularly fostered, by Planters and other slave holders.

After this has been generally diffused, and has had sufficient time to be discussed and fully understood, I would be much pleased to see among us such an Agent as you have mentioned. Before long I have no doubt Georgia will contribute liberally in support of your institution.

*From a Gentleman in North Carolina.*

This place is twenty-eight miles from Raleigh, and from the latter Mr. Finley paid us a visit. I introduced him to some of the leading students, who undertook to extend his acquaintance with others. It was published at 5 o'clock in the afternoon, that if a meeting should be held in the Hall, Mr. Finley would address them on the subject of colonizing the free coloured people. There was a general attendance. The address was at some length, well expressed, and impressively delivered. Every evidence appeared that a favorable interest was excited in all present. All were pleased. The views presented by Mr. F. to his audience that evening, will, I think, not be forgotten by the young men, as long as they live, in behalf of the objects of the Society. They seemed ready to show their concurrence, almost with acclamation.

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INTELLIGENCE.

**GREAT MEETING IN PHILADELPHIA.**—A large and respectable meeting was held in the Musical Fund Society's Hall, Dr. James, President of the Pennsylvania Colonization Society, in Chair, and *Gerard Rulston*, Secretary.

Mr. Crosby, Agent of the American Colonization Society, proposed the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted.

*Resolved*, That it be recommended to our fellow-citizens throughout the State, forthwith to form societies auxiliary to the Pennsylvania Colonization Society, in their respective counties, and to neglect no means of exciting a deep and universal interest in the general cause for which the Society was established.

R. J. Breckenridge, Esq. of Kentucky, proposed the following resolution, which was adopted.

*Resolved*, That while it is proper that the funds of the Colonization Society should be exclusively appropriated to the removal and settlement in Africa, of such free persons of colour as may be disposed to emigrate, and of slaves who may be manumitted for the purpose: Yet the moral influence of the Society working legitimately and unexceptionably for the entire abolition of Slavery, powerfully recommends it to the favour and patronage of our citizens.

Mr. Cockman of the Methodist Church, proposed the following, which was adopted.

*Resolved*, That in the opinion of this meeting the American Colonization Society is an institution founded upon humane and christian principles, commanding itself alike to the friends of God and man in every State of this Union.

Rev. Mr. Boyd of the Episcopal Church, brought forward the following, which was adopted.

*Resolved*, That this meeting earnestly recommend to the clergy and congregations of every denomination in this city and state, to unite in the measure of taking

up collections for the Society on the Fourth of July, or on some Sabbath near that day.

Mr. Gurley, Secretary of the American Colonization Society, proposed the following, which was adopted.

*Resolved.* That in the progress of the Society, a crisis has now arrived in which much may be effected with comparatively little effort, and when the greatest efforts to diffuse information and obtain funds are demanded by every consideration of love and charity.—*Pulson's Ad.*

*From the Virginia Free Press.*

TRIBUTES TO M. CAREY IN VIRGINIA.—The Auxiliary Colonization Society of Jefferson county, Va. held its annual meeting on Friday the 27th April, 1832, at the Episcopal Church in Charlestown.

The President laid before the society a letter which he had received from the venerable Matthew Carey, of Philadelphia, announcing his intention of publishing another edition of his pamphlet in defence of the American Colonization Society, provided a sufficient number were subscribed for, to pay the expenses of printing, &c.

On motion of Dr. Wm. Yates, (supported by the remarks immediately following,) it was

*Resolved.* That this Society, duly appreciating the character of Matthew Carey, the value, ability, clearness and comprehensiveness, with which he has written on all subjects, and more particularly the scheme of Colonizing the Free Blacks of our country, will subscribe for as many copies of his pamphlet as can be procured for five dollars.

Mr. PRESIDENT.—“*Let there be light,*” was the simple but sublime and omnipotent expression of Him who spoke into existence this mighty world. “*Give us but light, and I ask no more,*” was the heroic and supplicating exclamation of the ancient warrior, who, in the heat of battle, amidst the clangor of arms and the exultation of enemies, was overwhelmed and enveloped in the darkness of night, and his puissant and resistless arm, which at each blow had numbered another with the dead, now folded in quiescent and inglorious uselessness. Following in the language of the Almighty of Heaven, and the immortal of earth, the American Colonization Society may well say, “*Let there be light!*”—*Grant but light or knowledge*—let us be perfectly understood by the people of the United States, and freed from the *darkness of ignorance and misrepresentation*, and truly we'll “*ask for no more.*”

It is most shocking, in this enlightened age, and this most enlightened country, to find people, comparatively well informed on other subjects, most grossly ignorant, indifferent, or opposed to this heaven-born, philanthropic, patriotic and necessary institution. We are told, sir, that the whole scheme is but a crusade against slavery, that it would invade the sanctity of private property, and snatch from the South her greatest source of wealth and prosperity. But what are the facts? The Colonization Society originated, in truth, in Virginia, and was reduced to practice by the exertions of the Rev. Robert Finley, a learned and pious President of a Georgia college. A majority of the founders of the Society, and all who expressed their sentiments on that occasion, were slave-holders.

It is feared by some that the natural operation of this Society is to extinguish slavery. Happy thought! Be it so—then, indeed, will it be a blessing to our country; and our aspirations should be, “may this fair land, which our ancestors won by their chivalry, and which we have adorned by the arts and elegancies of polished life, be kept sacred for our descendants, untarnished by the footsteps of him, that hath ever been a slave.”

As to the practicability of the scheme, there is no longer any doubt. The Society has only been in existence sixteen years, and it is but ten years since Liberia was but a dark and dismal coast, and where was but the “desert gloom of barbarism.” Now there is a hardy, enterprising, intelligent, republican, religious people, numbering thousands, and so powerful as to strike with awe and admiration the surrounding savages, who put themselves by whole tribes under their protection; and shaking off the benighted ignorance and superstition of ages, readily adopt the language, the manners, the customs, the government and the religion of those who were little less degraded than themselves, when in the land of the white man. What other colony ever prospered in an equal degree? And how small has been its means? If a few patriotic, generous individuals could effect all this, what may we not expect when the whole American nation is enlightened and alive to its importance; and the people arise in the majesty of their strength, and instruct their representatives to devote the superabundant wealth of the na-

tion to promote the removal of our black population, which would be the greatest "internal improvement" that could occupy the attention of the American statesman, and of infinitely more importance than the snags and sawyers of the Mississippi, or the shoals and Breakwaters of the Delaware.

But, sir, it is useless for one so inadequate as myself, to make any effort at instruction in this enlightened assemblage, nor has that been my object. I merely wish to impress you with the importance of the resolution I have offered. It is to such men as Matthew Carey that the public look for "light." Let him but write, and a nation reads. We have all with pleasure, witnessed the tributes that his "Olive Branch" has forced even from opponents, and foreigners. A man of age, of experience, of the loftiest patriotism, and almost unrivalled goodness and liberality, we might have known that he would have enlisted in the cause of Colonization. But he overstepped the common bounds of membership, and we find him not satisfied with giving a thousand dollars as a single donation, but devoting his labor, his time and his pen to the sacred cause, and only asking in turn, that his zealous efforts may not be a still farther taxation. What rich fruits may our society reap from the general dissemination of the writings of this talented and practical philanthropist? By him "truths are told, arguments stated, principles developed, thoughts and emotions awakened, before the power of which, prejudice must yield, opposition relent, ignorance be humble, and generous and candid minds kindle and glow with holy enthusiasm for a cause clearly seen to be connected with the reputation and welfare of our country, and with all the hopes and interests of injured Africa."

**PRACTICABLENESS OF COLONIZING AFRICA.**—Let those who doubt this, read the following, from a late N. York Spectator, and then tell us what should prevent the same spirit which is rapidly peopling our own country with Foreigners, from urging the free people of colour, to seek a home in Africa. Will they not go, when they shall clearly see it for their advantage to emigrate? And is there not testimony enough, to prove that it is now for their interest to remove thither, and reason enough to believe that it is becoming more and more so?

"On Sunday last, 1446 emigrants arrived in this city from Europe, and yesterday, four hundred and twenty-eight. The number which arrived at Quebec on the 26th, 27th and 28th of May, was two thousand, four hundred and eighty-eight."

A missionary just arrived from Jamaica, informs us that the late insurrection in that Island is attributed by the planters, principally, to the Baptist and Wesleyan Missionaries, who, they allege, incited the negroes to revolt by inflammatory discourses from the pulpit, and otherwise. Churches belonging to those denominations had been demolished and their ministers obliged to fly for life.

He represents that place as rank with barbarous oppression, and the late legitimate effects of which the cruel despots have charged upon the unoffending teachers of mercy and truth. Though an Englishman himself, he avers that the abominable excesses committed there against the rights of humanity, by British subjects would disgrace the annals of Algerine atrocity, and must eventually bring down some signal judgment of Heaven.—*Genius of Temperance.*

#### DR. SHANE'S LETTER.

The letter of this Gentleman, in our present number, is not less favourable to the Colony, than that of Capt. Abels, published in the No. for February. The fact that Dr. Shane and Capt. Abels knew nothing of each others opinions, and that both were witnesses having no permanent connection with the Society, may add, in the opinion of some, to the weight of their testimony. That their statements should agree so remarkably, is not easily to be accounted for, unless both are founded, as from the character of these gentlemen, and the testimony of many other enlightened men on the same subject, we cannot doubt they are, in truth.

## FOURTH OF JULY.

This glorious day is at hand. We hope it will find all American Christians zealously and generously engaged in delivering Africa from her ignorance and her chains, and sending forth to her those blessings, which, the more we communicate them, will become the more abundant; by giving which, we enrich and exalt ourselves, and make Africa rich indeed.

## PROSPECTS AT CHARLESTON.

We have received a list of one hundred and eighty-one free persons of colour who propose in the Autumn, to emigrate from Charleston to Liberia. They are highly intelligent and respectable, and many of them exemplary and very active and useful christians. Some of them are men of property, and all we believe of good moral and industrious habits. The pious and benevolent of Charleston, will doubtless contribute liberally to their aid, and we trust they will prove pioneers to a multitude of others from the same State.

## TEMPERANCE IN LIBERIA.

We have just received a letter from Roberts Vaux, Esq. President of the Temperance Society of the state of Pennsylvania, urging upon the Managers, the vast importance of preventing by timely measures, intemperance in the Colony. The Board are disposed to do all which can be done to meet the views of the friends of Temperance on this subject. The best moral means are now at work in Liberia to promote Temperance: heavy duties are imposed upon ardent spirits imported and on retailing, so as to amount to a prohibition. The settlers are represented as almost universally sober men, and the Society, it is believed has neglected no practicable means of disconcerting and checking intemperance. The following is extracted from the letter:

The settlement which originated, and which has been conducted with much success under your auspices, has perhaps in many respects, no parallel in the history of human affairs. It is a community ostensibly founded upon the most benevolent principles, and composed of some of the descendants of a long injured race restored to the land whence their ancestors were cruelly removed during many ages; and it is moreover designed to be the source where Africa may receive from her own children, instructive examples of civilization, and christianity. Whoever reviews the story of the degrading, and frightful scenes produced by the slave trade, must be struck with the melancholy fact, that *ardent spirit* was one of the most efficient agents in the hands of avarice, and violence for carrying on the traffic. This maddening liquid not only rendered the *cultivated* white man ferocious, and otherwise qualified him for his unholiest purposes, but it also developed the worst passions of ruder nature, exciting the native tribes to internal warfare; and the conquests of battle and stratagem thus induced, furnished innumerable cargoes of captives, to perish in the middle passage, or to be consigned to interminable servitude in foreign countries. Well need Africa dread the coming again of this formidable enemy, it matters not in what specious attire it may approach. Is it probable that the efforts now so zealously employed to establish the dominion of reason, and of right, and to inculcate the doctrines of a pure religion in the land of the negro, will be crowned with permanent success, if the most fruitful cause of evil, the deadliest foe of man, be introduced in the very infancy of the enterprise?—The favour of the Ruler of the world cannot be expected to rest upon such inconsistency, and error.

THE  
**AFRICAN REPOSITORY,**  
AND  
**COLONIAL JOURNAL.**

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**VOL. VIII. JULY, 1832. No. 5.**

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**FROM LIBERIA.**

In our last number, we published a letter from the Colonial Agent, dated the 28th of April, in which allusion was made to despatches sent by the Brig Berthia, that contained an account of hostilities which had for a short time existed between the Colony, and the people of the Dey Country, which, however, had been happily concluded by a treaty of peace. The following is the communication of the Colonial Agent, by the Berthia.

**LIBERIA, April 1832.**

*Dear Sir:—* My communication per Ship James Perkins, informed you that I was about to visit Grand Bassa, for the purpose of purchasing a portion of that territory, and making arrangements for establishing a settlement on St. John's River.—I now have the satisfaction to inform you that the objects of my journey have been attained, and herewith enclose you a copy of the deed of conveyance, which puts us in possession of a considerable tract of country situated on the West bank of the St. John's River, together with four large Islands in said river, about three miles above Factory Island.

The journey from the mouth of Junk River, to Grand Bassa, (a distance, following the windings of the coast, of about fifty miles,) was performed on foot and was fatiguing in the extreme, owing to the deep sand of the sea shore, and the exposure to the rays of a tropical sun; but I consider myself amply recompensed for all my sufferings by the opportunity thus afforded me for examining the country through which I travelled. A full account of my excursion with a description of the country, &c. will be hereafter furnished—at present I have not sufficient leisure to devote

to it; but from the appearance of the country, its fertility, the facilities of the water communication, the abundance of rice, palm-oil, live stock, and other articles of subsistence; I have every reason to believe it will prove a valuable acquisition, and a desirable location for future emigrants. The Chiefs from whom we have purchased the land have agreed to build three large houses in the country style for the accommodation of such emigrants as I may think proper to locate there, but I doubt whether they will be ready for their reception before the close of the rainy season. I have paid the whole of the purchase money, and taken a receipt for the same. I also found there was a considerable balance due on Factory Island: this I have likewise paid, as the natives refused to open the negotiation, unless I first promised to liquidate this claim.

In a communication per Schr. Orion, it was mentioned that we entertained some fears of an attack from King Brumley and the other Dey Kings, and in a subsequent communication, I informed you of the death of this individual, and at the same time expressed my belief that all hostile movements, should any have been contemplated, would cease—in this, however, I regret to have to state, I have been disappointed, and we have been compelled to have recourse to arms to ensure the safety of our upper settlements. You will probably recollect that I mentioned the escape of several of Brumley's slaves, who when they were about to be sold to the Spaniards, at the Gallinas, fled and took shelter with our recaptured Africans. Kai Pa, King Brumley's son, came down and demanded them, but I refused to have any thing to say on the subject, unless King Brumley came himself, when I would endeavour to make such arrangements as would be mutually satisfactory. Brumley never came, as the disease with which he had for some time been afflicted, increased in violence, and shortly after terminated his existence. Immediately after his disease, Kai Pa and his successor Kai, who also assumed the name of Brumley, resolved on commencing hostilities, and exerted themselves to procure the co-operation of the Dey and Gurrah Kings; in this they were in some measure successful; several of the Dey chiefs promised their assistance, and although none of the Gurrah Kings openly joined this alliance, yet they permitted their people to come to the war, and a great number of them

were in the battle. King Willies' town, about ten miles from King Brumley's, was fortified with a barricade, as a strong hold to which they could retreat in the event of their being defeated. Having thus matured their plans, they commenced aggressions by seizing and imprisoning such of our colonists and recaptured Africans as fell into their hands; one of the latter, who effected his escape, reached Caldwell severely wounded by their spears and knives, and gave the first intelligence of the intended hostilities. A messenger was despatched to King Willy, to demand the release of those colonists and recaptured Africans then confined at his town, but they treated them with contempt and tore up the letter, of which he was the bearer, and told him to inform me they would seize upon and imprison every colonist they could fall in with. On the day following, they appeared on the banks of the St. Paul's, opposite Caldwell, blowing their war horns, firing their muskets, and defying us to the combat. Being convinced that a war was inevitable, I called a council of some of the oldest colonists who were best acquainted with the habits and customs of the natives, and it was their unanimous opinion that the Dey people should be punished for the outrages committed; and to effect this, it was determined to send a part of our recaptured Africans well armed to Willies town, with instructions to seize upon the chiefs then assembled there holding a council or palaver, as I was informed, to determine the best mode of attacking us. Accordingly on the evening of the 17th ult about one hundred of the recaptured Africans crossed the river and took up the line of march for King Willies'; but on approaching the town they found a large force of the enemy already assembled, and were forced after some skirmishing to make a precipitate retreat, with the loss of one man. This partial success highly elated the enemy; they had already barricaded their town as a place of retreat, and now sent us word if we did not speedily meet them in the field, they would attack Caldwell and Millsburg, which they deemed themselves strong enough to destroy. It was now evident that if some energetic measures were not resorted to, we should have the whole of the Dey and Gurrah countries combined against us. I therefore determined to march against them, destroy their fortified town, and give them such signal chastisement as would deter them hereafter from attempting to molest us.

Accordingly on the morning of the 20th ult. I left Monrovia with part of the volunteer companies, under the command of Capts. Stewart, and Weaver, and part of the militia under the command of Capt. Brander; we took with us also a light field piece, the whole force amounting to eighty men. We arrived at Caldwell in the afternoon, and took up our quarters for the night; here we were joined by Capt. Nixon's volunteer company and a part of the Caldwell militia under the command of Lieut. Thompson, amounting in all to 70 men—the recaptured Africans, to the number of 120, also joined us; these were placed under the command of Capt. E. Johnson. Our whole force, including recaptured Africans, amounted to 270 men. The day following we crossed over to King Brumley's town, which we took possession of without opposition; here we took up our quarters for the night—employing the remainder of the day in posting piquet guards and making arrangements for the attack on the barricade, which it was resolved should take place on the next day—during the night we were several times disturbed by our piquets firing on such of the enemy as appeared round our encampment. Next morning we took up the line of march for King Willies' town, where we were informed the enemy had assembled in great force.

The route from Brumley's to King Willies' was very fatiguing, being in many places completely obstructed by large trees which had fallen across the path, and which we had to cut through and remove before we could bring forward the field piece; in some places we had to cut a new road round obstructions which could not be removed, our progress on this account was slow and we were nearly seven hours in marching ten miles. About half past one o'clock, P. M. a heavy discharge of musketry in part announced that our recaptured Africans were engaged with the enemy; the field piece was immediately pushed up, and after crossing a small rivulet and ascending a slight elevation, we found ourselves in front of the barricade, distant about 25 or 30 yards; we immediately opened fire, and after a few discharges, forced the enemy to abandon their position in front; our pioneers then rushed forward under the fire of the gun and cut through the barricade; the field piece was immediately run into the enclosure, and we found ourselves in posses-

sion of the town, the enemy having escaped through the opening in the rear.

The position of the enemy was well chosen, and if properly defended would have occasioned great loss ere we could have carried it; the barricade was constructed of logs 15 feet in length, with the interstices filled up with smaller logs so as to be completely proof against musketry—numerous loop holes were left through which they pointed their guns, and a small gun (a 3 pounder) was placed, so as to rake the approach to the town, which, on either side for the distance of about 20 yards from the gate, was fortified by a kind of chevaux de frize, formed by the trunks, and branches of trees cut down and placed in the original dense undergrowth, so as to render it absolutely impervious; behind this they had placed a strong force to take us in flank should we attempt to force the barricade. Immediately on discovering their position, Capt. Johnson ordered his men to fire, which they did with such effect as to dislodge the enemy from their ambuscade in flank with the loss of several killed and wounded, while those in the barricade were so much confused by the suddenness of the attack that they delivered their fire with uncertainty, and most of the shot passed over our heads. Our loss on this occasion, was one killed, viz. Lieut. James Thompson, who was shot while attempting to storm the barricade, and three wounded, two slightly, and one severely. On the side of the enemy, the loss was greater; 15 killed, and a great number wounded. Kai Pa, the instigator of the war, was wounded through the shoulder, in the very act of applying the match to the three-pounder. This was a most fortunate occurrence for us; for had he succeeded in firing the gun, few of us who were in front of the field piece would have escaped—it was loaded nearly to the muzzle with bits of iron bolts, pot metal, &c. and placed so as to rake our position; we were crowded in a space of not more than fifteen or twenty yards, wide flanked on either side by the chevaux de frize, before mentioned, and distant not more than twenty-five yards from the gate, so that every shot must have told.

The action commenced at half past one o'clock, P. M. and by two o'clock, we were in possession of the town; the fire of musketry for about twenty minutes was incessant, and it is astonish-

ing that so few of us should have been injured, but this may in a great measure be attributed to the natives having been so much confused by the suddenness of the attack made by the recaptured Africans in the onset, as to be unable to take certain aim; they merely thrust the muzzles of their guns through the loop holes, and crouching behind the barricade, fired so high that the shot passed over our heads.

It was our intention to take up our quarters for the night at this town, but while making arrangements for this purpose, it was discovered to be on fire; this was done by our recaptured Africans, whom it was found impossible to restrain—the flames spread rapidly and forced us, fatigued as we were, to take up the line of march for King Brumley's, which we reached just before sun set. Here we were also preparing to pass the night, but soon found that the recaptured Africans, who preceded us, had set fire to the windward houses, so that we were obliged to leave the place precipitately to avoid the flames; we accordingly embarked on board the boats and returned to Caldwell, where we passed the night. On the following day, returned to Monrovia and interred Lt. Thompson with military honours.

On the 26th ulto. messengers arrived from King Willie and King Brister to sue for peace; they acknowledged themselves unable to contend with us, and were willing to make every concession and reparation for the insults and injuries we had sustained at their hands: in reply, I told them to inform the Dey Kings, that if they wished for peace they must come to the Cape themselves, when the terms on which it would be granted would be made known. On the 30th ulto. Kings Brister, Sitma, Ba Bey or King Long Peter and Kai or King Jemmy, presented themselves: King Willy appeared by his representative Baugh, or new Peter. They readily agreed to the terms offered, and a treaty of peace was signed on the following day. Thus peace has been restored and our upper settlements, which were in some danger from an attack of the combined forces of the Dey and Gurrah countries, have been rendered secure: nor will the natives hereafter attempt to molest them.

The consequences of this war will prove highly advantageous to the colony. The natives before this had always asserted that we were unable to cope with them, except in an open country.

They moreover deemed it impossible for us to transport artillery through their dense forests. Our resolving to strike at once at their fortified town, thought by them to be impregnable, and which they had regarded as a secure place of retreat, should they fail in the contemplated attack on the upper settlements, has produced the utmost consternation throughout the Dey and Gurreh countries—and will not only deter the tribes in our immediate vicinity from again molesting us, but will also prevent others, more remote, from injuring the settlements we are about to establish at Cape Mount and Grand Bassa; as the news of our victory, with all its attendant circumstances greatly exaggerated, has spread along the coast from Sherbro to Cape Palmas; and none now deem themselves secure, no matter how remote or inland they may be situated. Our commerce with the interior will also be increased, as we have stipulated for a free passage for the natives of the interior through the Dey country. The Dey people had hitherto been in the habit of stopping such of the interior natives as wished to trade with the colony and compelling them to employ them as brokers to manage their business. In this manner, they had monopolized nearly the whole of the interior trade, and greatly enhanced the value of the produce of the country.

I enclose you herewith a copy of the treaty, signed by the principal Kings of the Dey country. The provisions of the sixth article may appear somewhat strange, but they are such as were alone calculated to remove a fruitful source of dissatisfaction and discord. Our recaptured Africans of the Ebo and Pessa tribes, were in the habit of procuring wives from the adjacent tribes: this they effected by paying a small sum to the parents of the girl; the women thus obtained were brought into the colony, clothed after our own fashion, and we compelled them to be married according to the forms of some one of the Churches, or to acknowledge themselves to be husband and wife before the Clerk of the Court of Sessions. They in a short time adopt our habits, become civilized, and are scarcely to be distinguished from such of the recaptured Africans as have resided for some time in the U. States. Our own traders have also when in the country, been guilty of gross immoralities; they have formed connections with the native women, and frequently have on this account, been obliged to pay considerable sums, or if unable to

pay, have been imprisoned until the amount demanded, has been paid by their friends. The article above alluded to, provides that all disputes of this nature shall be submitted to the Agent for adjustment, and I have great hopes that a dread of exposure will deter them hereafter from being guilty of like irregularities.

The vessel that carries this, anchored in our harbour yesterday and sails at so short notice, that I have not had time to prepare my despatches to send by her, but will endeavour to have them in readiness to forward by the vessel that will bring out the next expedition.

The U. S. Schooner Boxer, Benjamin Page, Esq. Commander, anchored in our harbour on the 7th inst. We have been much pleased with this visit and any aid or assistance that could be rendered, was freely bestowed by her commander. She looked in at Gallinas and Grand Cape Mount, but could obtain no intelligence of the pirate who captured Thompson. We have reason to believe he left this coast for the W. Indies some time since. The Boxer sailed last night, bound for the north coast of Brazil. All well on board.

The health of the Colony never was better: the number of deaths occurring among the emigrants per. Volador, Criterion, Orion, Margaret Mercer, Jas. Perkins and Crawford, will not exceed four per cent, but of this, you will be more particularly informed hereafter.

With sentiments of high respect,

Your obedient servant,

J. MECHLIN, JR.

To REV. R. R. GURLEY.

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LETTERS FROM DR. TODSEN.

This gentleman, under date of the 26th of April, writes—

"With the expectation of embarking in the vessel that brings the next emigrants, and of soon enjoying the pleasure of seeing you and the members of the Board personally, to communicate my views on subjects connected with the health and prosperity of emigrants, as well as old settlers, I shall only communicate, with my sincere regard, the names of all those emigrants lost of the several expeditions, that were, soon after their arrival, sent

up to Caldwell from the Cape, that is, before being seized with fever, and also those who were transported while labouring under fever. Every death in the expeditions mentioned, no matter from what causes, is herein stated to the best of my knowledge.

"Deaths among the Volador's emigrants since their arrival, three children; not a single adult. Of the Criterion's emigrants, three are dead, viz:—Daniel Greenfield, aged 45, (of fever and his own obstinacy)—Nancy Edmundson, aged 51, of fever.—(She had removed to a distance of three miles to the ~~sum~~ of her husband, before she had passed through the fever, and every effort being made, but in vain, to have her removed to Caldwell where she was attacked, she died in consequence of the refusal of her husband to have her removed, and want of necessary attention.) The third death among those by that expedition, was an infant 9 months old, caused by an accident. Of the James Perkins' emigrants, two hundred and sixty of whom were, in the first instance, sent up to Caldwell, and afterwards, in a very low state, between thirty and forty, two adults and ten children are dead, viz:—Elisha Brown, aged 25 years, fever—Joseph Scott, 25, palsy—Copeland Williams, 11, chronic diarrhoea—Ann Overton, 9, fever—Mary Hays, 6, fever—Mima Vines, 2—Clara Vines, 3 weeks, mal-formation—Newit Slade, 4 years, consumption—Matilda Williams, 1, hereditary consumption—John Duncan, 17 months, fever—James Duncan, 11 months, dropsy of the brain—James Brown, 2 years, dysentery.

"Great apprehensions were entertained by myself, that the William Crawford's people, from Kentucky, would experience great mortality, from the topography of their former abode, and from the death of the first who was attacked with the fever.—But the protecting hand of Providence has shielded them, notwithstanding the want of the most proper medicines; for only two deaths have occurred among them, viz:—one by a chronic affection of the liver, a boy about 14, named Charles, and the other a girl aged 13, (Mary McKigh).

"You will see by the above, that the mortality little exceeds that experienced in the most healthy countries of the world.—Had these people been transported to England, or any other

European soil, the probability is that the number lost would fully equal the within."

In another letter, Dr. Todsen writes—

"The number of deaths among the Southampton people, though (I assert it confidently) less than if they had remained in Virginia, is rather greater than that of other emigrants, owing to their condition. I have no doubt now, that even emigrants from the North, if they are placed and provided for in a proper manner, may, with few exceptions, be carried safely through the fever, and enjoy the same health as in the United States."

In another letter, Dr. Todsen writes—

"Hannah Killum, a member of the Society of Friends from England, has been here, and taken much pains in the improvement of the preceptors and their pupils. She is a very benevolent and interesting woman."

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*Extracts of a letter from Lieut. Commandant Benjamin Page, Jr., dated "United States Schooner Boxer, off Cape Mesurado, 9th April, 1832," addressed to the Secretary of the Navy.*

"I have the honour to inform you by the Brig Berthia, of our safe arrival at this place on the 5th inst.

"After getting soundings we stood in for Cape Mount. About that point we could see nothing of any vessel of suspicious appearance, or answering the description we had of Rayman's Brigantine, which vessel you informed me took and destroyed the Colonial Schooner, commanded by Capt. Thompson, of whom I learn, since my arrival, no satisfactory information has been obtained. It is however, reported, and the report is believed, that he has been taken to Cuba, where the Brigantine is said to belong, merely to keep him out of the way as long as possible, as he is represented as a vigilant officer, and well known, and dreaded along the coast, by such as Rayman, who has, it is believed taken his departure, the French and English Cruisers (seven in number) being very vigilant.

"As you directed, I have furnished the Colony with what we could spare, of the articles we had on board, which they stood in need of. For your liberal instructions to me on this head, the Governor requests me to tender you in the name of the Colony,

his grateful acknowledgments. We have received from them all that attention and kindness for which they have been given credit by preceding visitors. They have lately been called to act in the field, against a combination of the Dey and Gurrah Kings.— It seems that some of the slaves of these Kings, when about to be sold to the Spaniards at the Gallinas, ran away and took shelter amongst the recaptured Africans, who are settled about two miles from Caldwell, on the Stockton River; and that a son of King Brumley, was sent down to demand them at Monrovia, but the Governor could not treat with him with any safety, as from his general character, his statements could not be depended upon; he was however told that if the King himself would visit the Colony, he would find no obstacle to a fair adjustment.

'On the return of the young man, King Brumley suddenly died, and his successor commenced aggressions without delay, by seizing our Colonists, depriving them of their property, and even liberty, and cruelly wounding some of the recaptured Africans, at the same time making hostile movements towards the upper Colonies, Caldwell and Millsburg.

'Upon remonstrance being made at their proceedings, they tore up the letters, and declared that if the Colonists did not meet them in the field, in three days, they would destroy the upper settlements; viz: Caldwell, about N. N. E., distant nine miles, and Millsburg, N. E. by E., distant about twenty-four miles from Monrovia.

'In this serious state of things, part of the forces of the Colony were marched to Brumley's Town. It was found that the natives had left that place, and had assembled at a fortified town about ten miles further inland. Towards this place the Colonists marched, armed with muskets and a field piece. On their arrival, they had a battle, which resulted in the capture of the town. One colonist was killed, James Thompson, and three wounded, one severely and two slightly. It is said, fifteen of the natives were killed, and a number wounded. After their flight, they sent messengers to sue for peace.

'On receiving assurance that they would be treated on equitable terms, the Kings came down, and have entered into a treaty highly advantageous to the Colonists. Thus peace and tranquilli-

[July,

ty have been entirely restored. Trade is again resuming its usual course.

Another deputation has arrived since we have been here, proposing a junction, in addition to the Kingdoms of the Mumba and Queah countries already in connection with the Colony.— And Boatswain, the most powerful, and intelligent, of the Kings of this section of Western Africa, still remains as he has ever been, their firm and efficient friend;—having declared that if the Dey Kings ever trespass again, he himself, would attend to the task of putting them in order.

A trading caravan from his country is now here, besides the Queah deputation.

There are six vessels laying in the harbour, and arrangements are making to establish another settlement at Cape Mount; so that every thing looks encouraging. Between that cape and this place, all along the sea shore, many inoffensive old men, women, and weakly persons, belonging to the different inland Kingdoms, are living in thick settlements, and are engaged in making salt: which is carried inland, about one hundred and twenty miles by them, and exchanged for ivory and other produce, which brings them at the Colony, at the rate of one dollar for every gallon of salt. I mention this, in order to point out an error, which has been fallen into by some, in supposing that salt is a good article of commerce here. This is not the case, as foreign salt has been offered and rejected at forty cents per bushel. The Liverpool traders sometimes take it in as ballast, and carry it down to leeward, to the River Cameroons. But no other than native salt, is encouraged by the interior natives, hereabouts, as they are jealous of encroachments upon this means of livelihood for their old and weakly.

This subject is somewhat connected with the commerce of this country; concerning the condition and prospects of which, you have directed me to report particularly. It is not as extensive as that of the coast at large, as all vessels passing by, do not anchor, but still it is in a flourishing state. I have conversed with the most intelligent and have taken some time to look round for myself. When I say that it is in a thriving state, I do not wish to be understood to mean that it is now or ever can be in

such a state, independent of an industrious and persevering yeomanry.

There appears to be several kinds of soil in the vicinity. To the South-West of the town, close by, there is a large tract of excellent coffee land, the wild produce of which, has been esteemed for its flavor as highly as that of the Java coffee. Cultivation will somewhat improve it, and a single individual is now setting out a plantation of twenty thousand coffee trees, which is expected to be completed by May.

Another quality of soil is that of Bushrod Island, which I understand is very similar in its location and formation to those lands on the coast of Georgia, where Sea Island cotton is raised. And another to the North and East of the Island is a large and rich tract of land, suitable for raising sugar cane, rice, indigo, Indian corn and tobacco. These locations are close around the settlement, and this, I am informed, is the general quality of the soil of all this section of the western coast, a little removed from the sea.

When it is taken into consideration, that such valuable articles of trade, as have been enumerated, can be cultivated at an expense of about five bars or one dollar and fifty cents a month; (five cents per day)—and sufficient rice for the daily subsistence of each native employed;—that these natives do not work like slaves, but are a strong laborious people, who might be brought out of their habit, of giving up labour after the farming season is over, and employing their time in singing and dancing:—and that these articles are in demand in our country, and in Europe; there can be but one inference drawn, and that is, that in proportion as an industrious farming interest is established which is disposed for agriculture and its peaceful pursuits, the commerce of the colony will flourish and keep pace with its exertions.

There are several enterprising merchants here. But at present, they can do all, and even more than the business of the Colony; as they attend to some commission business, for houses both in Europe and in the United States. It is not however a favourable spot for small store keepers, and wandering pedlars, who, I am told, generally become stript of what they may have got; and in wandering about in the interior for small traffic, disgust the natives by their immoralities, and thus create difficul-

ties, and disturbances, which sometimes have resulted in their imprisonment, and a demand of ransom money. It is now pretty well understood here, that in general such persons only live and thrive as are willing to settle down on a farm, there to enjoy the fruit of their labour, and to dispose of the surplus to those very few traders which are necessary for the present state of things. And all those who, deceived by the Ethiopian notions which have been put abroad by some, expect success by any other means, than those of industry, perseverance and sobriety, certainly sink; and unless assisted by charity, until they can get into the performance of their proper work, would finally starve. As a little specimen of what might be done by the farmer, it might be quoted; that a colonist at the upper settlement, [Caldwell,] at the junetion of St. Pauls and Stockton rivers, of the name of Jonathan James, from the Eastern Shore of Maryland, has raised, spun and wove cotton enough, to clothe a considerable family.

'With regard to imports, &c. I suppose the following statement to be pretty nearly correct.

Amount of exports the last year,	- - - - -	\$ 120,000 From
Amount of imports the last year,	- - - - -	80,000 and
From April 1831, to do 1832.	- - - - -	to

America, France and England.

'The number of colonists are now about twenty-seven hundred, amongst which there are four or five merchants of note.

'I have inquired as to the state of health of the Colony. The report has been favourable, and I am credibly informed, that Dr. Todsen, the resident physician at Caldwell, loses hardly, in the proportion of four out of every hundred of those who are taken with the country fever, through which ordeal, all have sooner or later to pass.

'I have visited both the day and Sabbath Schools, and was pleased with the appearance of things; several of the children did themselves much credit.

'With all the advantages that have been enumerated, it would be natural to expect to hear of the general contentment of the inhabitants, and so far as my personal observation has gone, I have indeed found this to be the case.

'There have been some exceptions; but they are found amongst characters, who would be dissatisfied in any situation. Here,

as well as elsewhere, the contentment of the inhabitants, may be measured by their morality, industry and sobriety.

'As there does not appear to be any necessity for our remaining longer at the Cape; and as we have taken a look off Cape Mount, we shall as soon as we have filled up our water, pass down the coast, probably as far as Cape Palmas, and then stretch over to the westward, with the South East trades, towards the North Coast of Brazil, according to your orders.'

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#### REPORTS OF AGENTS.

The Rev. J. N. Danforth writes, under date of

BOSTON, July 7th, 1832.

*Dear Sir:* The past month has been chiefly spent in preparations for the Fourth of July. From inadvertence, rather than from a want of interest in the cause, many of the churches in New England, have not taken up collections on that day, so interesting in the annals of our history. I therefore prepared a circular, addressed to the clergymen of all denominations in this commonwealth, which was issued under the direction of the Directors of the Massachusetts Society, signed by its President, Hon. Samuel Lathrop, and countersigned by myself. The circular was accompanied with hints of facts, and topics for a colonization sermon or address. At the same time letters were written to the Societies in the other States of New England, Rhode Island excepted, which has no State Society, or to their Secretaries or Agents, urging the importance of prompt and vigorous action at this season of the year. A general address was also published, adapted to the limits of the District, assigned to me, setting forth the promising prospects and urgent wants of your Society.

I have no hesitation in saying that the people of New England will come up to this work as rapidly and efficiently as will satisfy the just expectations of the Society. Upon this question they will consult their judgment, which upon great points of public enterprise, has been correct and unchanged. It is true that the District which falls under my care, has done great things for the cause of benevolence in other forms; more, probably than all the rest of the Union; it is therefore true that an immense weight of responsibility and expense, rests upon its inhabitants, for the successful prosecution of these plans. They, therefore, expect the South to take the lead in a matter which the South has originated, and which is intended and adapted especially for the benefit of the South, while the whole country cannot but have a profound interest in its successful issue. They do not approve the crude and fantastic notions of a few radicals or *ultras*, which exist among them, who undertake, not only

to judge what the South must do, but to do it for them. It is, doubtless, the generous sentiments of hearts in love with liberty, that actuate some of those who push the anti-slavery doctrines to their fullest extent, but their impracticability is too glaring to deceive the mass of the cool, candid, and well-informed of the community. I am fully confirmed in this belief, not only from my knowledge of the New England character, but from frequent conversations with distinguished, and intelligent men, among whom, I may name the Governor of this commonwealth, eminent and influential editors, and clergymen. Frequent opportunities of intercourse with the latter class of citizens, occurred at the meeting of the State Pastoral Association here in May, and of the General Association a few days ago at Northampton, one hundred miles from this place. During this visit, the warmest good wishes were personally expressed to me, for the prosperity of our great cause, the regeneration of Africa, and the success of missions on that continent. I was urged to visit their respective districts, and plead our case. My address and statements, were listened to with much apparent intensity of interest. A member offered the following resolution.

*"Resolved,* That the Association are deeply impressed with the high importance of the objects and claims of the American Colonization Society, as it regards the suppression of the slave trade on the coast of Africa—the extension of the lights of liberty and christianity, over that vast continent, and the exemption of our own country from the evils of slavery; and, therefore, that this body earnestly recommend that philanthropic institution, to the more fervent prayers, and more efficient patronage of the christian public." In the spirit of this resolution, is the sentiment of the people formed, for while they think independently, they have seldom reason to differ from their spiritual guides in the judgment formed of great benevolent enterprises.

On my way to Northampton, I spent three days in Worcester, a flourishing inland town, the residence of the Governor. I explained the objects, motives, and results of the Society's operations, in three different churches—the Unitarian, and the first and second Congregational. There is an efficient Auxiliary County Society, in the County of Worcester, which raised last year five hundred dollars. From Northampton, I proceeded along the right bank of the Connecticut river towards the South, delivering addresses at Southampton, West Springfield, and Springfield. There is an Auxiliary in this county (Hamden,) the first Colonization Society, I believe, formed in the State. It may be expected, from the vigorous and enterprising character, and christian spirit of Springfield, and the surrounding towns, to do much for the wants of suffering Africa. They gave me a handsome collection at Springfield, and will repeat it, probably, to-morrow.

Having complied with the request of the Massachusetts State Society to write and deliver a public address in this city, on the Fourth of July,

I hastened back to discharge that duty. Rev. Dr. Beecher also spoke on the occasion. The collection at the close of the services, was upwards of ninety dollars, which was paid over to the Treasurer of the State Society.

I have addressed the assembled Baptist churches in this city, and am sure you will meet with the hearty co-operation of these brethren, whose affection for our cause is as much invigorated, as it is softened by the remembrance of the precious martyrs they have given to it, who sleep amid the depths of the ocean or beneath the soil of Liberia.

A large congregation of various denominations assembled a few evenings ago, in Dr. Fay's church in Charlestown, to hear the Colonization cause advocated.

I have had meetings of conference with the Directors of the Massachusetts State Society, from time to time, to consult upon the best mode of advancing the cause in this State, and to mature plans for future operations. I have also furnished articles for the papers, the object of which has been to throw light upon the progress of the cause. The power of writing, is however, necessarily, much curtailed when an Agent is conscientiously obliged to travel, in order faithfully to fulfil his engagements.

The Rev. Charles Walker, Assistant Agent for the State of Vermont, reports under date of June 16, from Rutland, that he commenced his agency on the 22d May. As yet he has operated chiefly through the press. Mr. W. has attended two Associations of Ministers, addressed them on the subject of the great national contribution, July 4th. Most of the reverend clergy agree to preach on the subject, and all to take up collections. He was to meet three other Associations on the following week. Mr. W. says: "about ten days ago I started on a tour of about seventy miles, returning by a different route, and calling on all the ministers of different denominations on my way. I spent the Sabbath at Montpelier—I felt peculiarly desirous of making a public address at that place, as it is the seat of operations of our Vermont Colonization Society, and as a Mr. Johnson, Editor of the Christian Soldier, had recently been at that place and delivered an address against our society. He enlisted one of the newspapers of that village on his side. Excepting this, I could not discover that he exerted much influence." Mr. Walker was to continue his exertions on a more extensive scale.

A letter from Rev. Nathaniel Bouton, of Concord, informs me of the increasing interest, which New Hampshire manifests in colonization, and adds, "I believe if the subject was laid before the christian community fairly and judiciously, it would meet with general approbation and patronage. A gentleman is appointed to write and publish an address in the papers on the subject, previous to the Fourth of July."

In a letter received from Hon. Samuel Lathrop, President of the State Society, there is the following: "There is in my opinion, scarcely any object which can be presented to the consideration of the friends of hu-

manity and religion, which opens so wide a field of usefulness, and promises such abundant success."

A gentleman of this city, of peculiar qualifications, has, after much careful research, written a most valuable article on the American Colonization Society, which has just come out in the North American Review, and is worthy the special attention of the readers of the Repository.

I omitted to say that at a meeting of an ecclesiastical council in Hampshire county, (at Southampton,) I availed myself of a favourable opportunity to make the ministers present acquainted with our affairs.

By steady and faithful exertions in all parts of the country, great results, under the blessing of God, will be produced.

The Rev. Samuel A. Latta writes under date of

DELAWARE, OHIO, July 11, 1832.

*Rev. and Dear Sir:—* I embrace this opportunity to give you a brief sketch of my doings since I last wrote.

Lectures have been delivered in all the places hereafter named, and in some that will not be named.

In Wilmington, Clinton county—received \$7, formed a Society called the Wilmington Colonization Society. Amount of subscription sixteen dollars.

In Hillsborough, Highland county—received \$7 31, and added several members to the Society.

In Greenfield—received \$2 50—formed a Society; amount of subscription not known.

In Chillicothe, Ross county—received \$33 25—formed a Society called the Chillicothe Colonization Society; amount of subscription \$44 50.

In Circleville, Pickaway county—received 12 37; formed a Society called the Circleville Colonization Society; amount of subscription 30 50. Officers.—Rev. W. Barton, *President.* G. W. Doane, *Vice-President.*—Wm. B. Thrall, *Secretary.* Wm. McArthur, *Treasurer.*

In Lancaster, Fairfield county—received 16 26—also of the Treasurer (Mr. Grubb), 20 75. There had been a large Society formed in this place in 1830, by Robert Finley, *Ecc.* but as the papers of the Society had been lost, it became necessary to form a new one, which was done. Number of members, 98—amount of subscription \$66.

In Summerset, Perry county—received \$7 72, formed a Society, called the Summerset Colonization Society—amount of subscription, \$20. Officers.—Rev. S. Hamilton, *President.* Hon. C. C. Hood, *Vice-President.* M. Horton, *Secretary.* J. Noles, *Treasurer.*

In Zanesville, Muskingum county—received \$51 50—added 156 members to the Society. Amount of subscription \$100.

In Cambridge, Guernsey county—received \$7 17—formed a Society called the Guernsey Colonization Society—amount of subscription \$25.

In St. Clairsville, Belmont county—received of the Treasurer \$18 12*½*.

In Steubenville, Jefferson county—received \$16 75—added several members to the Society.

My proceedings at New Lisbon and Mansfield I cannot now give, as I have lost the papers containing the amount received; but as I can obtain the information by writing to those places, it will be furnished in my next report. In Saloni, Columbiana county, received \$1, and in Canton, Stark county, \$3, 50.

In Wooster, Wayne county—received \$27 14—formed a Society called the Wooster Colonization Society. Number of members 179; amount of subscription \$95 82. Officers.—E. Avery, *President*. L. Cox, H. Bissell, *Vice-Presidents*. L. Quinby, *Secretary*. William McComb, *Treasurer*. J. Sloane, J. Clingan, J. McCurdy, Rev. H. O. Sheldon, and Wm. Larwell, *Managers*.

In Mount Vernon, Knox county, I received \$6 10; formed a Society called the Mount Vernon Colonization Society. Number of members, 67; amount of subscription \$32. Officers.—H. P. Curtis, *President*. L. Freeman, William Burgess, *Vice-Presidents*. C. Delimo, *Secretary*. Dr. Brooks, *Treasurer*. E. Miller, J. L. Young, T. G. Plummer, *Managers*.

In Newark, Licking county—received \$6 10; also, of the Treasurer of the Licking county Colonization Society \$11, and added several members to the Society; amount of subscription not known.

In Granville, Licking county—received of the Treasurer, Doctor Bancroft, \$58 48—added 160 members to the Society; amount of subscription \$90. This Society is now auxiliary to the American Colonization Society, and is composed of more than three hundred members.

N. B.—All the above Societies are auxiliary to the Parent Institution.



#### EXTRACTS FROM CORRESPONDENCE.

##### *From a Student at a Theological Seminary.*

Letters similar to the one which we here publish, have been received from two other young gentlemen, who are at different Institutions, and who, at the time they wrote, were ignorant of each other's views, as well as of those of the writer of this letter. We mention this, to show the missionary spirit which seems to be awaking in behalf of Africa.

I have given myself to the cause of missions, and prefer Africa as the field for my labours. I am aware that the American Board of Missions have not as yet established a mission there; but surely they will soon deem it practicable. One reason why they have not, has been the difficulty of obtaining young men. But pioneers there must be in every enterprise—and has not the time come, when a Mission station in Liberia would receive the full support of Christians, and the immediate blessing of God? Surely God has blessed the Colony; and in some of the

recent movements of His providence here and there, I think I can see the incipient beginnings of those speedy triumphs of the Gospel, which have blessed the Sandwich Islands. I think the safety of the Colony demands a high tone of moral feeling; it needs to pervade the Colonists, so that it may pervade all their laws and institutions, and make that Colony to Africa what New England has been to this country. Every thing now is in its infancy; and if ever Christianity is to lay deep her foundations on those shores, it is now. There must be an elevating and saving influence there, to meet, not only the wants of benighted Africa, but of those who go there to seek an asylum. My object in writing to you is to get your views on the subject, and to let you know my intentions. I am now connected with the Theological School of Yale College, and shall finish my course this summer. I shall be ready to go this fall, or next spring, if it shall be thought expedient to send me there. I do not wish to go there, and *rashly die*; but I shall go, expecting to do *quickly*, what my hands find to do; and if I can do in three years there, what I might be thirty in doing here, is it not Christian policy to go? I think it is in as much as the chance of twenty-seven years of heavenly glory and blessedness, is more politic, than the same time spent in this dying world. One object, and a grand one with me, is to establish a high school in the Colony, answering to our country academies for the present, though eventually to become the college of the Colony and of Africa. This will suit the minds of many who were rather fastidious about the establishment of one here, and the minds of the community generally. The Colonists want something of this kind, and the natives.—By the delivery of addresses, &c. I think I could obtain funds sufficient for the erection of buildings, purchasing of school books, library, and every thing necessary to the establishment of such a school. There are those here, and I have no doubt that there are those in other Seminaries, that are willing to devote their lives to such an enterprise. Is not now the time for a moral movement—must there not be, to correspond with the mighty physical impulses which the cause of colonization is now receiving? As you are wholly unacquainted with me, I would refer you to Rev. John Crosby, one of your Agents, Messrs. Jocelyn, Bacon, and Dr. Taylor, of this city.

*From a Gentleman in Connecticut.*

Enclosed I have the pleasure to remit \$5 to the American Colonization Society, "from Ladies in Wethersfield Conn." This amount was collected in the same manner, as was a previous sum forwarded by me to Rev. Mr. Gurley, in a letter of the 22d Feb. last—viz. by contributions of 6 1-4 cents.

The plan, when first proposed to raise *one hundred dollars*, by such small means, appeared even to some good persons impossible—and the means (I am inclined to believe) contemptible—and it *is true*, the sum *asked* of each individual, was so small that it was made a plea for giving *nothing*. The present added to a former remittance makes the total \$117—thus in a gratifying manner verifying the expectations of friends, and not the fears of the indifferent. I am confident, Sir, had it been attempted to raise \$100, by subscriptions of \$1 each from the same individuals, the object, instead of being gained in two months, (November and December last,) would have been now unaccomplished.

A friend in Virginia, lately returned from England, having learned while there of a noble lady's attempting to raise £10,000 for a charitable object, by penny subscriptions, resolved that she would endeavor for a similar object, to raise \$100. On returning from the South last summer, I found the subject of slavery regarded with uncommon interest—no topic of a sectional nature elicited such inquiries from my friends as this. Just at the time when the Southampton tragedy had exhibited the legitimate fruits of ignorance and superstition, this topic, usually surrounded with terror, but now brightened tenfold, was discussed in a little circle of Ladies, with their characteristic zeal and benevolence—and they thought themselves disposed, were they in a situation requiring and permitting it, to instruct the colored population in the great truths of religion; and to meliorate their condition to the extent of their ability.

This, they knew, they could not do—and the question was asked, not what *will*, but what *can we do*. It was proposed to them to raise \$100 for your society. The proposition was adopted (nem. con.) and you have the result.

Excuse my prolixity, Sir, while I add a few words more.—You will see, Sir, there is a connexion in all the above plans—also the series diminishes; but, Sir, cannot this series, so nobly

commenced, be continued (I hope never to be finished) in a still more princely manner?

I find the contributions I sent from New Haven and Norwich averaged about 3-4 of a cent to each person, according to the last census of those towns. These efforts were by no means general. You are asking, Sir, through your Agents and friends for the hundreds and thousands; but why not take hold of, and apply that lever, which will, more surely than any other secure you, why may not I say *annually* \$100,000?

Sir, if 10,000,000 of free-born Americans contribute but one cent a piece, the work is done. Is it not most easy. Society or rather its operations are a system of levers; and not to go too far back, permit me to suggest that to raise a sum so desirable, a plan be matured, the editorial influence of the periodical press, of every name and party be secured—and they appeal simultaneously and repeatedly to a benevolent public opinion. The plan should provide for the immediate and persevering exertions of benevolent individuals as collectors; and I can but believe the sum would be raised, without any expense of Agents, &c. to the Society.

*From a Gentleman in Powhatan County, Va.*

At the last meeting of our Colonization Society, the Rev. Stephen Taylor, gave us a most excellent discourse. The society requested me to wait upon the Ladies of our county, and in half an hour, thirteen Ladies became members, and I trust that in a few months there will be more Ladies than Gentlemen in our society. I wish you to send me all the Journals and Tracts you can spare, and I will do my best to promote our great and glorious society. I have no doubt that twenty or thirty more Ladies will join us, and when the Ladies and Gentlemen unite in this object, we shall have a large Auxiliary Society in Powhatan.

*From a Gentleman in Fredericktown, Md.*

Mr. Finley was in this place six or seven weeks ago, and addressed a large and respectable audience in the Methodist Episcopal Church. But one sentiment prevailed in regard to the address, and the manner in which it was delivered, and Mr. F. secured to himself the esteem, and for the object he had in view, the cordial approbation of the meeting. His address made a

greater impression, I believe, upon that part of the public who heard him, than any address ever delivered in Frederick county.

*From a Gentleman in Lynchburg, Va.*

On the evening of the 13th inst. we directed our Treasurer to remit you the money which we have on hand, say about \$95. We have numerous applications from slave holders in this and the adjoining county, to receive and send off their slaves. I am decidedly of opinion that with a short notice, a full cargo of manumitted slaves would be furnished from this part of Virginia.

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**LETTER FROM LONDON.**

No gentleman, we presume, either in England or this country, is better able to form a correct judgment on the subject of African Colonization, than the writer of the following letter. He was introduced to our readers in the May number of our work for 1829, as intimately acquainted with the condition and prospects of Africa, having many years ago been Governor of the Sierra Leone Colony. We cannot but feel gratified by the liberal sentiments which he is pleased to express towards our Institution, and at the conviction which he feels of the connection between American principles and the hopes of successful efforts to establish civilization and the Christian Religion in Africa.

HAMPSTEAD, MIDDLESEX, June 6, 1832.

SIR:—I take the opportunity of Mr. Elliott Cresson's being on the point of sending a packet to America, to thank you for the favour done me by the introduction to that gentleman in your letter of the 9th April, 1831. I hope, and indeed am confident, that the effect he has produced in this country has been considerable, and will be lasting. If it has not been, in all respects, so great as his ardent disposition would have led him to desire, it may fairly be referred to the existence of many prejudices, and, I fear, some interest, in quarters whence he might reasonably have looked for support in the place of opposition.—But in all cases of this kind, the great object is to get the seed sown; and when that is once accomplished, it fails not to spring up at times and places which baffle the calculations of either friends or enemies.

Feeling the strongest conviction that the introduction of American principles of equality and freedom is all that is wanting to enable an offset from civilized nations to make rapid progress on the continent of Africa, and knowing, from personal and official knowledge, that the prevalence of contrary maxims of government has been the manifest and palpable cause of the failure of extensive plans in the hands of European nations, it is scarcely

necessary for me to say that any effort of mine will at all times be at the service of the American Colonization Society, in their endeavours to promote their just and magnificent undertaking.

I have the honor to be, Sir, your most obedient Servant,

T. PENORET THOMPSON.

R. R. GURLEY, Esq. Sec. A. C. S.

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**MUNIFICENT DONATION FOR ESTABLISHING A HIGH SCHOOL IN LIBERIA.**

We rejoice that Divine Providence has put it into the heart of the writer of the following letter, to lay the foundation of a literary institution in Liberia. Others will add to the fund now appropriated, and the College thus established will prove to Africa a sight of wisdom and virtue, through all future ages.

NEW YORK, June 7th, 1832.

Rev. R. R. GURLEY.

*Sir:* In reply to your letter of the 21st ult. in which you propose that I should devote a part of the sum I intend giving to the Col. Society, to pay the expenses of distributing circulars, reports, &c.—I am aware that it is highly important to disseminate information in this way, still I have been lead to think, that the establishment of a High School in the Colony, is of still greater importance—and the more I reflect upon it, the more I am convinced that some institution of the kind, is essential to the welfare of the Colony. I have, therefore, come to the decision, not only to devote the whole sum, mentioned in my former letter to this object, but to increase it to Two Thousand Dollars, which I propose to have invested, in some safe and productive fund, and the interest applied, annually, towards defraying the expenses of a High School in the Colony of Liberia.

Should the Managers, not think it expedient to commence the school immediately, the interest arising from the above fund, to be added to the capital, and so to be continued, until it shall be deemed advisable to apply the income, to defray the expenses of the school. Should the Society think proper to accept of this donation for the object proposed, it may consider me obligated for the amount mentioned, (Two Thousand Dollars) on which I will pay interest to the Society at 6 per cent. per annum, until it shall be invested as proposed. I shall be happy to receive the opinion of the Managers in relation to the mode of investing the donation.

The plan of instruction can be settled between the Managers

and myself, and upon this point it would probably be useful to have the opinion of the Society's Agents in the Colony. There are several reasons which have lead me to think, that the permanent investment of this sum, and an annual application of the interest arising from it, to the support of the school, will be more likely to effect the object intended, than to devote the whole capital at once to this purpose.

Should the income at first be inadequate to the expenses of such an institution, others, knowing that a fund for this object existed, might if they believe it to be a useful institution, be induced to contribute to it, and the colonists themselves, finding that a portion of the expenses of such an establishment was provided for, might and probably would, be disposed to contribute a part or the whole of the balance from their own resources. I shall be happy to learn that the above proposition meets the approbation of yourself and the Managers. Yours very truly,

HENRY SHELDON.



#### INTELLIGENCE.

**R. S. FINLEY.**—A paper in Fredericktown, Md. speaks in the following language of his address in that place.

As common with a large portion of our fellow-citizens, we had the good fortune to be present, on Sunday last, at the delivery of an address, in the Methodist Church, by R. S. FINLEY, Esq. the Agent of the Maryland State Colonization Society. It has rarely, we might say never, fallen to our lot, to listen to a discourse which enlisted, in an equal degree, our feelings and our approbation. The eloquence of Mr. Finley, though perfectly unimpassioned, is so chaste and judicious—his subject is so grand, magnificent and commanding—his enthusiasm is so well tempered and yet so earnest—that it is impossible to listen to him without participating in his emotions. He sketched, in a brief and perspicuous manner, the outlines of the great scheme of benevolence of which he is the Agent—enforced its claims upon the universal support of Americans, with touching eloquence and convincing reasoning—and affected even to tears not only the objects of his solicitude, but many who have no personal interest in his plans. No judgment that was capable of independent action; no heart alive to the influences of benevolence could withstand his moving and pathetic appeals. Far as Mr. Finley is in the van of public sentiment and public resolve, they will soon overtake him. The arguments that he uses, enforced by the eloquence that he can command, must ensure the success of the enterprise in which he has embarked.

**Rev. H. B. BASCOM.**—A writer in the Republican Banner, published at Williamsport, Washington county, Md. thus speaks of the efforts of this Gentleman in behalf of the Society.

The Rev. Mr. Bascom, Agent of the American Colonization Society, by request of many of our citizens, delivered an address in the Presbyterian Church in this place, in favor of the Society, on Sunday morning last. The address was preceded and followed by appropriate religious exercises. A collection to the amount of \$27 60 was taken up at the conclusion of the service. On the same evening, he delivered an interesting discourse on the resurrection of Christ, in the Methodist Church; on this occasion a collection for the Colonization Society was taken up amounting to \$15 and some cents.

This gentleman has for several years devoted his time and attention to promote

the cause of Colonization, acting as general Agent of the Society; and by his address and indefatigable industry and perseverance, has been instrumental in forming numerous auxiliary societies, and has made considerable collections of money to accomplish the designs of this benevolent institution.

His address was listened to with that profound silence and attention, which were due to one of the most accomplished orators and eloquent men of our country; and on this occasion, he did not impair his well-earned fame; he was animated by his subject, and as he advanced, gave way to a torrent of impassioned eloquence, which carried his hearers irresistibly with him. When he delineated the horrors of the slave trade, and denounced the vengeance of heaven on those who outraged every moral obligation, and prostrated humanity at the shrine of avarice—he predicted, that in less than a quarter of a century, this traffic would be terminated. The daring pirates would find the coast of Africa "bristling with spears, the clouds darkened with arrows, and the thunders of artillery would drive them back in dismay from the scene of their wonted trade."

The gallery was crowded with the people of colour, on whom the speaker appears also, to have made the most favorable impression. At the close of the services, they came forward with their mite to the funds of the Society, and in the sincerity of their hearts, and as evidence of their friendly regard, were heard to say "God bless the man."—This concise but emphatic and comprehensive declaration, may be considered as the most acceptable tribute they could make to the eloquence of Africa's friend and advocate; and no doubt this benediction will be reiterated by thousands of grateful hearts, long after the eloquent defender of Africa shall have gone "to that bourne whence no traveller returns;" and in that world "where the wicked cease from troubling and the weary are at rest," the redeemed of Ethiopia shall mingle their adorations before the Throne of the Eternal, with him who now sympathises with their wrongs, and makes the most earnest and eloquent appeals to our sympathies in their behalf.

The Society has been fortunate in availing itself of the services of this talented gentleman, who, to the zeal and industry, which should distinguish the Agent, adds the graces of the accomplished orator. The blessing of Heaven attends the Society, and there can now no rational doubt be entertained of the complete success of the colonization of the free people of colour, and the realization of the most sanguine anticipations of the friends of this excellent institution. M.



### PLANS OF THE BOARD.

It is the purpose of the Managers to despatch three, and perhaps four expeditions for the Colony before winter, should their expectations in regard to funds be realized. It is hoped that one will sail from Norfolk in the month of September, and two others (one from Charleston, the other from New Orleans) in October and November. It is expected that an expedition will also be fitted out from Maryland.



### ESSAYS OF MATTHEW CAREY ON COLONIZATION.

We have received a copy of the Fourth Edition (stereotyped) of this excellent Pamphlet. It contains much more matter than the former editions, and cannot fail, if widely circulated, greatly to advance the cause to which the benevolent Author is so strongly attached. We hope every Auxiliary in the country will supply itself (the price being but \$5 per hundred) with several hundred copies. The Managers of the New York Colonization Society thus recommend it.

The Pamphlet of Mr. Carey, is one of the most valuable publications which has yet appeared on the subject of African Colonization. It contains, written in a very small compass, much valuable information in relation to Africa, to the slave trade: the condition and prospects of the coloured people of the United States, and the necessity and advantages of removing them to the land of their ancestors. The Managers of the New York State Colonization Society recommend the procuring of some copies of this excellent work for distribution, especially as it is offered at a very cheap rate.

H. BLEECKER,  
B. T. BUTLER, } Managers.  
JNO. T. NORTON,

Albany, July 3d, 1832.

## DELIGHTFUL CHARITY.

A distinguished Female Friend of the Society, writes under date of July 27th, 1832.

"The young Ladies of my Seminary have formed themselves into a working society, to be called the "Liberian Free School Society," which they have engaged to branch out, in all their neighborhoods. The product of their industry to be transmitted to you for your appropriation. I herewith transmit you the first payment \$10, which I know you will have pleasure in receiving. It would give me pleasure to see you, and talk over all things relating to this all-absorbing interest."

## LEGACIES FOR THE SOCIETY.

Our Readers will see that two legacies are acknowledged in this number. What humane and pious heart would not in the very prospect of death, rejoice to perform a deed which should bless the miserable long after it had ceased to beat.

## CONTRIBUTIONS FROM ENGLAND.

Our list of donations will show the highly esteemed Agent of this Society in England, has transmitted £500 sterling, received in various donations to the cause from the Friends of Africa in England. Such liberality, we trust, will receive its reward from God.

## DEPARTURE OF THE BRIG AMERICAN.

This vessel sailed last week from Norfolk with 127 emigrants—88 from North Carolina, 15 from Frederick county, Va. (manumitted by Mrs. Ann R. Page,) 12 from Washington city, and the remainder from Norfolk, Va. The Society of Friends in Philadelphia, have contributed most liberally towards this expedition, probably about \$2700. The master of the American, is Capt. Abels, who a few months since visited the Colony, in the Margaret Mercer, and whose interesting letter in regard to it, has been given to the public.

## CONTRIBUTIONS

*To the American Colonization Society, from the 23d of May, to the 28th of July, 1832.*

Hugh D. King, Agent for the Society at Knoxville, Tenn. as follows:

Mr. Berry, Treasurer Colonization Soc at Maysville 25

Treasurer Auxiliary Society at Kingsport, ..... 9

H. D. King himself, ..... 1 —— 35

A. Van Sinderen, Esq. of N. Y. from a friend, to constitute the Rev. Mr. Fullerton of Hagerstown, a life member, 30

Ladies in Wethersfield, Conn. per Oliver P. Hubbard, of Yale College—in the same manner as was a previous sum remitted to Rev. Mr. Gurley on the 25th Feb. last by contribution of 6½ cents, ..... 5

A friend in Marietta, Ohio, per Hon. Wm. W. Irwin, ..... 20

Moses Allen of New York, as follows—

From Rev. Cyrus Gilderslee, Bloomfield, N. Y. ..... \$150

Rev N. Gould, Maine, Broome co. N. J. ..... 3 —— 153

Collection in 2d congregational church, St. Johnsbury, Vt. per Luther Clark. ..... 20

Hon. G. Duval of Maryland, 9 years annual subscription, at \$5 per annum, to March 18, 1832, from March 18, 1823, 45

Gerrit Smith, Esq. of the State of New York as follows—	
Contribution of Ref Dutch ch. Madison county, N Y ... \$10	
Donation from Miss A Wickham, Peterboro, New York 5	— 15
Jacob T Towson of Williamsport, Md. his 2d instalment on plan of Gerrit Smith, ..... 100	
Gerard Ralston, Esq of Philadelphia, as follows—	
Thomas Thuvell of Philadelphia ..... \$10	
John Vaughan of ditto ..... 5	
John Harned of ditto ..... 5	
Gerard Ralston of ditto ..... 50	
Mrs G Knox of Bellfont, Centre county ..... 5	
Cash in small donations collected at Musical Fund Society's Hall ..... 15	
A friend to the cause ..... 5	— 95
Pres Cong of Mount Prospect, Washington co. Pa. Rev David Harvey, Pastor, per Hon T M T McKinnon ..... 5	
Pa Colonization Society, per G Ralston, Treasurer ..... 1200	
E Bacchus, Esq. his payment on the plan of G Smith, Esq	100
G P Disosway, agent in N York	
A Lady from the South ..... \$1	
Collection July 4th. 1830, in the Methodist Ep ch	
Norwalk, Conn. by Rev N Wilcox ..... 10 25	
Collection ditto at Cambleton, N Y ..... 2	
ditto at Bath, Connecticut ..... 2 61	
Collection 4th July, 1831, Methodist Ep church Poughkeepsie, N Y. Rev William Thatcher ..... 13 77	
Collection in Methodist Ep ch. Peekskill N Y by Rev I B Matthias ..... 6 75	
Collection in Methodist Ep ch. White Plains, N Y by Rev Daniel De Vinne ..... 11	
Collection Methodist Ep ch. Rye, New York, by Rev J N Smith ..... 6	
Collection in Methodist Ep ch at King-street, N Y by Rev E Washburn ..... 2 20	
Collection in Methodist Ep ch. Bridgetown, N J by the Rev William A Wiggins ..... 9 25	
Collection in Methodist Ep ch. Newburg, N Y by the Rev S L Stillman, ..... 10	
Collection in Methodist Ep ch. Norwalk, Conn in that neighborhood by Rev A Day ..... 17 95	
Collection in a Sunday School Hadly Mass ..... 6	
	— 98 22
Deduct postage and discount on money ..... 1 09	— 97 13
Collection by Rev Robt Cathcart, York, Pa .....	10
do by Rev T Love in Redclay creek and Lower Brandy- wine churches, of Loveville, Delaware ..... 9	
Collection by Rev John G Hamner in his Presbyterian ch Fredericktown Maryland ..... 25	
Collection by Rev D Beers in Presbyterian congregation in Southampton, Long Island, New York ..... 18	
Collection in Rev Mr Post's church, Washington, D C ..... 38 70	
Robt Hanna of Cadiz, Ohio, per Hon H H Leavitt ..... 30	
Danl Baldwin, Treasurer Vt Col Soc. per Hon S Prentiss ...	40
Thomas P Wilson Rockville Maryland .....	20

Collection St Johns ch. Washington, D C. Rev W Hawley	15 89
do in 1st cong soc Thetford, Vt per Rev E G Babcock	8
do in Rev Mr Noble's 4th Presbyterian ch. Washington	8 69
Treasurer West Union Aux Soc. per Hon W Russell .....	15 81
Collection by Rev John Meek of the Methodist Episcopal church, West Union, Ohio, per Hon W Russell .....	9
Collection in Fairfax meeting house, Va. per John Duly ....	4 54
do Rev John Crosby, Agent for the Am Col Society	160
Monthly Concert collection 1st Monday in July, at Hartford Connecticut, per Rev J A Linsley .....	10
Richard Harrison of Washington, D C. a donation .....	10
Proceeds of £500 sterling placed by E Cresson with T Wiggin, London, and accounted for by A and G Ralston, Phil'a	2429 19
Collection at Union Meeting of Sabbath school teachers and scholars 4th July in Presbyterian church, Georgetown, p C	
Rev Dr Balch's, per John S Nevius .....	25 46
Female Aux Col Soc of Georgetown, per Mrs Sarah Kurtz, Tr	56 03
Collection by Rev William Fuller in the Presbyterian ch	
Southold, Long Island, New York .....	5
Champlain, Clinton co. N Y. Benevolent Soc for the purpose of making their minister Rev Ezra D Kenny a life member, per S Hubbell .....	30
Collection by the Rev Wm O Stratton from Sabbath school scholars, Canfield, Trumbull co Ohio, per Hon E Whittlesey	10
Collection Presbyterian ch. Columbia, Pa. per J McKissick	9
Proceeds of a legacy in full of \$500 by J B Lawrence, late of Salem, Mass. per A L Peirson and C Lawrence, Executors	317 31
Hon David Potts, Jr. of Pennsylvania. a donation .....	50
Donation by Society of Rev W Pearce, Foxborough, Mass ..	4
Collection by Rev Thomas Andros, Berkley, Massachusetts	10
Daniel Moore, Tr Washington co. Pa. Aux Col Society, per Hon T M T McKennon, as follows—	
Collection by Rev Mr Elliott in Presbyterian ch	
Washington Pennsylvania .....	19 60
do by Rev J Waterman in Methodist Episcopal church, Washington, Pennsylvania .....	10 87
Sundry by the Treasurer .....	19 52 — 50
Hon Joseph H Crane as follows—	
Collection on Sunday preceding 4 July in Presbyterian church, Dayton, Ohio .....	25
Contributed Female Juvenile Soc. Dayton, Ohio 5	— 30
William Cairnes, Esq. Chenango, Pa. as follows—	
Donation to African Society .....	5
Collection put into his hand from Slippery Rock	3
Subscription to the African Repository .....	2 — 10
Collection by Rev Isaac N Candee in the Oxford Presbyterian church, New Jersey, per J Kinney, jr. ....	21 75
From Sunday school children of same congregation	3 25 — 25
Charticot Presbyterian congregation, Washington county, Pa. per Rev L F Leak of Cannonsburg, Pa. as follows—	
Congregational collection .....	10 90
Donation of Craig Ritchie, Esq .....	10
Two Sabbath schools in connexion with said congregation in aid of Sabbath schools in Liberia—viz. Charticot Sabbath school, J Coon, Superintendent .....	3 10
Amity do John P Halloway, Superintendent .. 1	— 25

Collections by Rev E H Field of Methodist Episcopal church, per G. W. Magee, as follows—	
do at Logan, Hockin county, Ohio,.....	5 25
do at Tarlton, Pickaway co. Ohio .....	4 75
do at Tarlton, Pickaway co. Ohio .....	4 75
Collection by Rev Dr Black in Reformed Presbyterian ch. Pittsburg, Pa. per J W Black, Pittsburg .....	53
Collection by the Rev Thos Creigh, pastor of West Conogochegue, Hagerstown, as follows—	
Collection in Presbyterian church Hagerstown ..	20 10
Collection in Presbyterian church Upper West, per Jno Robertson .....	12 25
Collection in Presbyterian church Upper West, per Jno Robertson .....	12 25
Collection by Rev Wm. P. McNight, in Methodist Ep. ch. Russellsburg, Ky. per W J Morton .....	20
Collection by Rev A Miller in Presbyterian congregation Hartford, Susquehanna county, Pennsylvania .....	5
Collection by Rev E J Gillet, Jamestown, New York .....	14 50
Edward Links, Secretary, Bethel, Clermont co Ohio, Col Soc as follows, viz:	
Bethel Colonization Society .....	50
Collection Rev J M Goshom, Bethel meeting house	4 50
do by do at Bethel Village do	8 49
Donation by Samuel Justice .....	2
Collection Rev G W Elliott Pres ch Mt Morris, Livingston co. N Y	10
Dr. John Ker of Natchez, Mississippi .....	100
John Gray, Esq Fredericksburg, Va. his 3d payment on plan of Gerrit Smith Esq	100
Collection by Rev Mr De Witt in Harrisburg, Pa. per Rev D Zacheus of same place	21 50
Donation of an individual in same place, per Rev D Zacheus	1 50
Collection taken in Presbyterian. ch Norfolk, 4th July, with some addition subsequently received, after an appropriate address by Rev S R Kollock pastor, per W Maxwell, Esq	100
do by Rev John Seward in Presbyterian ch. Aurora, Portage county, Ohio	10
do by Rev Isaac Bard, Greenville, Ky	6
do by Rev P W Lake of Ames, N Y. as follows—	
In Bowmans creek Baptist ch and congregation	8 76
In Bowmans creek Union Monthly concert	7 24
From Bowmans creek Female Benevolent Society	3
Deduct retained by him to pay postage of \$1	19
Collection by G F Adams, Baptist ch Fredericksburg, Va	18
do by Rev L Fletcher of Great Valley, Chester co.	6 85
Pa. in Baptist church	30
do by Rev Michael Osborne of Roanoke Bridge, Va. in the Briery Presbyterian church	15
do by Rev W T Smith in Baptist ch. Lexington, Ky	10 53
per Joseph Fowler, Esq	
Collection in Pres church, Winchester, Va. 4th July \$24 66	
said ch 4th July by Euphemian Society	7
by W P Walker, Congregational Soc Lenox, Mass	— 31 66
by Rev C Walker Cong Soc New Ipswich, N H.	12
by Rev. Samuel H Peckham, of Plaistow, in his Soc composed of Plaistow & N Parish, Haverhill,	17
Collection by Rev James Kay, in Unitarian congregation, Northumberland, and some subscriptions afterwards rec'd	7
	11 62

<b>A Truesdell, of Cincinnati, as follows:—</b>	
From Miss Louisa M C Taylor, of Clark county, Tenn	
Margaret E Rives, of Cincinnati, Ohio	
Melissa B Parvin,      do	
Esther F H Clair,      do	
all pupils in Mr and Mrs Truesdell's Female Academy in Cincinnati, Ohio, who were entitled to medals, but preferred to appropriate the value thereof to the American Colonization Society ....	\$10
Several Young Ladies of the same Academy ...	2 50
A Truesdell, to pay postage of Letter, and for the Journal to be forwarded to the Ladies, .....	2 50 — 15
Collection in Presbyterian congregation Union Town, Pa in part per H Campbell, .....	10
by Rev Mr Nevins in 1st Presbyterian church, Baltimore, per Jno N Brown, Esq .....	81 75
by Rev Mr. Riley at Navy Yard, Washington, D C per Rev Mr Ryland, .....	7
by Rev Elisha M'Curdy in Presbyterian church at Briceland's <del>W</del> Roads, Pa. per Hon Mr M'Kennon by Rev Levi Parsons in Pres' church, Marcellus, N Y. per S C Parker, Esq .....	25 9
Legacy from James Ferguson, late of Washington county, Maryland, per John Kennedy, Hugh Kennedy, and John M'Curdy, Executors of his last will, .....	500
Augusta county, Virginia, Col Society, per Joseph Cowan, Collection by Rev C Cooke, of Union Town, Fayette co. Pa	100 10
Aux Col Society of Jefferson co. Va. per Wm Brown, Esq. Collection by Rev Wm Henry Foote, in part, Romney, Va	200 20
Collections by Rev J N Danforth, viz:	
Patterson, N J. in Dr Fisher's church, .....	\$27 03
Passengers on Steamboat B Franklin, L I Sound, 17 03	
1st Baptist ch, Providence, R I. Rev Mr Pattison, 23 76	
Richmond St (Mr Waterman's) do .... .....	30 12½
A lady, enclosed in a letter, .....	1
Mr. Chapin, .....	5
Newport, R I (Rev Mr Beecher) .....	9
Second Baptist church, Boston, Rev Mr Hague, ..	45 78
Old South, Worcester, Rev Mr Miller, .....	38 78½
Southampton, Ms. (Rev Mr White's parish) ....	10 02
Springfield, (Dr Osgood's) .....	52 61
Deerfield, Rev T Clarke's church, .....	8 35
Deduct not yet accounted for, \$18.49	268 49
Collection by Rev Henry M Kerr, of Rutherfordton, N C ..	250
Joseph Forman, donation, per do .....	5 25
I F Deadrick, of Jonesbo, Tennessee, as follow:	75
Collected in Jonesboro, by the Rev Samuel Patton, 8 40	
at Urbanna, by      do      2 40	
Washington county Aux Col Society, .....	5
Postage off 75 cents—\$15 sent,	15 80
Collections in Gettysburg & Hill congs, per Rev J C M'Lean, Some one in Philadelphia, (a counterfeit) .....	25 10
Collections by Rev Joseph Barr at Middle Octorara, Pa. 6 41	
at Leacock, .....	9 46
Deduct not sent, 87 cents,	15 87
	15

Rev C Kingsbury, of Mayhew, Creek nation, a collection at a family meeting, 22d Feb last, at which a few neighbours attended, .....	7 19
Abner Wesson of Chillicothe, Ohio, .....	6
Collection by Rev H R Wilson in Pres ch. Shippensburg, Pa	10
by Rev T Hood of Lewisburg, in Buffalo cong. Pa	10
by Rev Jacob T Field, of Patterson, New Jersey,	5
Connecticut State Colonization Society, per Seth Terry, Tr.	300
Auxiliary Society of Lynchburg, Va. per G. Fletcher, Tr.	130
J Williamson, of Roxboro, N C.—his yearly subscription 3	
his subscription to Repository, 2	5
“The Liberian Free-school Society,” composed of Young Ladies at Miss M Mercer’s Seminary, at Cedar Park, Md— the proceeds of their industry, .....	10
Collection by Rev S M’Farren, Pres ch. New Alexandria, Pa	15
by Rev J C Breckinridge at Shellsburg, Pa .....	5
Collection by Rev Jno Coulter of Tuscarora, Pa .....	23
Subscription of John Patterson, Esq to Repository, ....	2
Collection at a meeting of the American Union & Methodist Union Sunday Scholars, Northumberland co. Pa. by J H Carter and Wm R Cleland,—handed by J B Rittenhouse,	6 65
Collection by Rev John Glenn, Agnew’s Mills, Pennsylvania	5
by Rev Alonzo King, Northboro’, Massachusetts,	6
Donation by John Pilson, Yancey’s Mills, Virginia, ....	3
Gersham Hyde, of Portland, Maine, viz:	
S Teacham for 7th volume of Repository, .....	\$2
T S Robie of Gorham, for vols 7 & 8 of Repository, 4	
Donation from a little girl in Bangor, Maine, ....	1
Contribution in Portland, per Dea Henry Jackson, 40	34
Thomas C Upham, 2d payment on plan of G Smith, 100	
Contribution at North Yarmouth, in the congregations of Rev Meass D Shepley, C Hobart & John Butler	17 25
Contr’n. in society of Rev Perez Chapin, Pownal,	6 50
“ “ “ James Weston, Lebanon, 4	
“ “ “ Stephen Merrill, Biddeford, 4	
“ “ “ S Sewall, Sumner, 5 30	
“ “ “ S Johnson, Saco, 11 60	
“ “ “ C Marsh, Biddeford, 12	
“ “ “ D M Mitchell, Waldoboro, 10 39	
“ “ “ Peter Nourse, Ellsworth, 15 75	
“ “ “ J W Ellingwood, Bath, 23	
“ “ “ Wm Clark, Wells, 4	
“ “ “ Benj Rice, New Gloucester, 3 50	
“ “ “ John Crosby, Castine, 43 25	
From 1st Congl society, Bucksport, per Bliss Blodget, 20	25
Simon Greenleaf, Esq. Portland, 5	
Collected at a meeting of Fryeburg Temperance Society, per J Pierce, Esq. of Gorham,	14 33—347 46
From John P Davis, collection in Meadville, Pa.	21 29
do Sabbath’ School, do 4 41—25 70	
Annual subscription on plan of Gerrit Smith by an Association of Gentlemen of Kenhawa county, Va. per A W Janvier, 100	
Coll’n by Rev H B Hookus, Lanesboro, Ms. per R Whitney, 11	
	<u>\$8,478 56</u>

N. B. Rev. Mr. Crosby’s Report and some other interesting articles, we are compelled to postpone.

Page 138, for Hannah Kilham, read Hannah Kilham.

THE  
**AFRICAN REPOSITORY,**  
AND  
**COLONIAL JOURNAL.**

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**SOME OF THE CAUSES OF NATIONAL ANXIETY.**

*An Address\* delivered in the Centre Church in New Haven, July 4th, 1832. By PROFESSOR SILLIMAN, of Yale College.*

Thirty years ago this day, the Society of the Cincinnati, of the State of Connecticut, united with their fellow-citizens at Hartford, in celebrating the anniversary of our national independence. The duty of addressing the audience, on that occasion, was allotted to the present speaker: but a generation has since passed away, and the events of the revolution have become history, to most of those now before me.

At that time, hardly twenty years had passed from the cessation of the great struggle. The turf had indeed become green, on the graves of the valiant, who had fallen in the high places of the field; the tears of surviving friends, had ceased to flow; and the scars of battle, of wounds which time had healed, marked the features of some of the chiefs who were then present; for they had all fought with Washington, and their country honored them, as its brave defenders.

But, the tide of time has borne most of them away; of that number, only three survive in this city; in Hartford, not one; in the State, only a few. †

If the soldiers of the revolution have enjoyed the *admiration* of their country, they too long experienced the *neglect* of its government. The

\*The Author of this Address did not originally think of its appearing in the African Repository; when he consented to its publication in this work, it occurred to him that certain parts of the introduction might not be acceptable to all its readers, but they could not be removed, without destroying the unity of the plan; and he wishes it to be distinctly understood, that *the writer alone is responsible for the sentiments, which, from the deepest conviction of their truth and importance, he has uttered*: he is not unwilling, that individuals of the greatest, moral and intellectual worth (of whom he trusts there are many) who take a different view of duty, should know how these subjects appear to disinterested persons, remote from the local interests and excitements, which, he verily believes, have blinded those, who, from their position, can scarcely judge with impartiality.

† Lt. Nathan Beers, who was with Gen. Sullivan in the attack on Rhode Island in 1778, and who was on guard at the execution of Major Andre.

Lt. Henry Daggett, who fought at Germantown, Monmouth, Kingbridge, &c.  
Dr. Aeneas Monson, who served in the medical department in the siege of Yorktown and on other occasions. All these are much respected citizens.

former pension bills, late in their enactment, were coupled with conditions, humiliating to those military gentlemen, who had little remaining but their fame and their honor; and not a few meritorious men, some of them of elevated character, were thus, *virtually*, excluded from the benefit.

At last, however, the tardy justice of their country, with a bounty measured not by their deserts, has overtaken the little band of survivors, *half a century* after that country had inherited the rich blessings which their valor had won.

On the return of our great national anniversary, we must never forget, either the wise and devoted senators, who guided our councils; or the brave soldiers of liberty, who in the field, bore the heat and the burden of that agonizing conflict. But, the senators sleep with their fathers; of those who signed the solemn league and covenant, one only survives; and the soldiers, except, here and there, a hoary sentinel, have fought their last battle. The events themselves, although great and intensely interesting, are fast receding into the twilight of time; and if we no longer, with the enthusiasm of a youthful nation, *exult* in our deliverance, and dwell, with deep and pensive interest, on the vicissitudes of that great moral struggle; it is because more sober sentiments become us *now*, since the progress of events has placed us in circumstances of novel difficulty and danger.

While, therefore, the existing and the rising generation will not cease to look back, with filial gratitude, to their fathers, and to honor their fathers' God; it behoves them to understand, well, their actual situation, and to estimate, with a just valuation, their blessings, their duties and their dangers.

The sense of this obligation is increased by a recurrence to our early history.

Our ancestors, generally enlightened, religious, and heroic men, sought here, an asylum from oppression: they laid deep and wide, the foundations of liberty and order, of learning and religion, and of public and social happiness; and to their wisdom, and piety, and valor, not less than to the same attributes in the sages and soldiers of the revolution, we owe it, under God, that we are now assembled, in peace and happiness, to commemorate the birthday of our national existence.

During two centuries, blessings innumerable, and in value, beyond all estimation, have flowed in upon this land, and, at this moment, it possesses more means to make *all* its people wise and good and happy, than are now, or ever were enjoyed, by any other country. As our national independence is the foundation of our peculiar political happiness; it is becoming, it is wise, to honor the day that gave it birth.

But in what manner, shall we commemorate this most interesting anniversary?

Shall we *boast* of our privileges; shall we *blazon* the deeds of our fa-

thers; shall we *leave* nations less happy than ourselves; shall we disturb the repose of the sick by unwonted noise, and agitate the peaceful air, by the din and roar of battle; or, shall we evince our love of country, by feasting and revelry! It were better far, to let the day pass *forever unhonored*, than to celebrate it by convivial *excesses*.

A more useful, a more grateful employment presents itself to the reflecting mind. May we not profitably pass an hour in inquiring, whether it is not possible, that the great and glorious Author of all our happiness may be provoked, by our national sins, to blast our national blessings, and to lay them prematurely in the grave.

*Empires rise and fall at God's command:* and looking back through the long vista of time, we see only the *fragments* and *shadows* of nations and dominions that were, but now are *no more*.

The power of the monarchs of ancient India is recorded, only in the massy ruins of cities, whose very names have perished, and in stupendous images of stone; their idol gods, in forms uncouth and symbolical, or copying those of animals and men, hewn, with incredible labor and skill, in solid granite, and resting in gloomy magnificence, in temples excavated in the ever-during mountains; but, (alas for human glory;) the memory of the monarch and of the sculptor has alike perished from the earth.

Where are the glories of ancient Assyria and Babylon! Desolate plains and piles of ruins, and the Tigris and Euphrates, flowing mournfully by, answer, that they have vanished for ever.

The grandeur of Memphis and Thebes and of ancient lettered Egypt: the sway of the Ptolemies and Pharaohs—where are they! Buried, with fantastic mummies, in gorgeous subterranean cities of the dead; or, confounding the traveller by amazing colossal sculpture, or by the eternal pyramids—eternal, if aught reared by man can merit the name.

Carthage slumbers, on the African shore, almost without a monumental stone.

The submerged ruins of glorious Tyre, that mart of ancient nations, are chafed by the unconscious waves, of the flowing, and the reffluent tide.

The beloved, the beautiful, the holy city, but *lingers*, on her sunny hills, the ghost of her ancient splendor; she sits solitary and desolate; and weeps, as she turns her eyes from her stern oppressor, to the graves of her Kings, and to the holy sepulchre.

The Parthenon, mutilated less by time, than by war and barbarism, still stands, the wonder and delight of the world, while the Persian, the Grecian and the Macedonian dominion has vanished in air.

Rome and Constantinople survive in dishonor, to astonish the nations, by the grandeur and extent of their ruins, and by the greatness of the downfall of the Eternal Empire.

Balbec and Palmyra are silent in desolation, and their broken columns attract only the artist and the antiquary or afford a resting place for the wandering Arab.

The Saracen dominion exists only in disjointed fragments; that of Charlemagne crumbled by its own weight: and Alaric and Ghengis Khan and Bajazet and Tamerlane have left only their guilty history, written in blood.

The magnificent pile of Empire, reared in our own time by Napoleon (less stable than that dreary rock, his prison and his grave,) did not survive his own premature fall.

Not a state or a kingdom of modern Europe, but now appears on the verge of a convulsion.

France, after all her sanguinary conquests and her boasted military glory and her bloody domestic revolutions, enjoys only a precarious repose, often broken by dreadful struggles, which have changed her magnificent capital into a field of civil murder; France, with all her high intelligence and brilliant qualities, if she would combine liberty with order, has yet to learn, that her rising youth must study their duty in the Bible.

Austria and Prussia are stable, only by the force of military power; this depends on the moral feeling of the soldier, and appears to be waning with the progress of elementary education, which, by a strange inconsistency, is in Prussia, assiduously cultivated, and is gradually advancing in other countries.

Russia, red with the blood of murdered Poland—and deservedly abhorred, for this deed of guilt and cruelty, can scarcely, by the weight of her military despotism, keep together the incongruous parts of her vast political edifice. She spared indeed the Turk, when at the very gates of Constantinople, although, she had long waged bloody wars to destroy his empire; and then turned, with ruthless purpose, to crush generous, gallant Poland. She, alas! has sunk into her bloody grave, and who can say that she will ever rise again! It will not be strange, if the three powers originally combined by a wicked league, for the partition of Poland, should themselves, by a similar catastrophe, be punished for this infamous act of treachery.

From the snows of Siberia, the sighs and the prayers of the exiles of Poland will ascend, not in vain, to the throne of the Almighty.

Britain—justly styled Great—great in science, literature and arts: great in commerce and in wealth; great in power and dominion; and, by the efforts of her Christian philanthropists, great in deeds of benevolence; this noble country, the most improved and the most important that has ever existed, is now shaken to its foundations:

The cause of the people is countenanced by the throne, but resisted by the aristocracy and the church, which, alarmed at the prospect, are slow to change the ancient order of things; *nolunt leges Anglie mutare.* The people are however inflexible, in their purpose to obtain what they deem a just share in a government, which has long been prodigal of their money, and of their blood.

It is devoutly to be hoped that this alarming collision may have a happy issue; we might well despair of such a consummation, did Britain lack

*the redeeming ten* that might once have saved an ancient city. But, *she has we trust, hundreds of thousands, who, from a contrite heart, implore of heaven the rescue of their country, and we can unite our warmest aspirations with theirs, that they may be enabled to combine increased popular liberty with order and stability.*

Should such a state of things be established in both England and France, may we not hope that those frequent and bloody wars which, for many centuries, have disgraced both these countries; distressed them and the world; and dishonored the christian name, will, in a great measure, cease; for, war is a game which Kings would not play at, if their subjects were wise.\*

*Has then our country no causes for alarm?*

If ancient Babylon and Egypt and Tyre and Israel and Judea, were warned by God, that disobedience would be their ruin; if these threats have been executed to the very letter; if, as a living proof of the truth of prophecy, the Jew is still an outcast, and Babylon is inhabited no more; and if modern empires have been overthrown, because they became corrupt and abominable, have we not causes for alarm!

Nations, as they will not exist, as communities, in another world, receive their allotments of divine justice in this. In this view, can any reflecting man fail to look with intense anxiety, upon our present situation! Local interest and local jealousy and personal ambition and unfeeling cupidity are supplanting the ancient patriotism of our country. Men of talent, fame and influence, openly foster discord, and justify opposition to the laws, even to blood, threatening the dissolution of the union; that deplorable alternative is menaced with a levity and recklessness, which are blind to the consequences that must recoil with an awful and peculiar visitation upon those who think so lightly of them, and cannot fail to be disastrous to all the members of the political family.

Nor is this the worst feature of our times. The faith of solemn treaties, often renewed; and ratified, again and again, under every form and every administration of our government; and sanctioned by the prescription of half a century, is now scouted as a thing of nought. The lands of the defenceless, the gift of their Creator, theirs not only in possession, but theirs in fee; and (despite of the speculations of theoretical jurisprudence) theirs, by every right, human and divine, are now, by a sovereign act of arbitrary power, allotted to others; whose title can never be righteously sustained, by the courts of law on earth and will certainly, be reversed, by the high equity of heaven. The vineyard of Naboth, was too tempting a prize to escape the cupidity of one, who, of old, felt power and forgot right; but blood, the divinely threatened expiation of the crime, the blood of the guilty, was soon poured out, on the very spot where innocence was immolated, by avarice and cruelty.

In our case, may heaven remit the expiation by blood, and may a

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\*Allusion to Cowper.

prompt return to feelings and deeds of equity and kindness avert the wrath of God from this land; this land, which cannot be guiltless, as long as oppression and cruelty are sanctioned by its rulers, and upheld by its people. The cries and the prayers of the afflicted will be heard in Heaven; for, on the side of their oppressors there was power, but *they* had no comforter.

By what bill of rights is the lawful possessor of the soil forbidden to unbosom its golden treasures; by what law is his person seized and imprisoned for doing that, which by the constitutions of this land, a freeman has a full right to do; by what law is the blood of people, who are untried and uncondemned, shed, upon their own soil, under accusations of vague or trifling crimes, by a foreign military guard.

The men of peace and love, whose holy vocation, like that of the Saviour, was to do good to those who could render them nothing in return; invited to their scene of labor and protected there for years, by the government of their country; rewarded richly for their sacrifices, by seeing civilization and christianity rising around them, among the children of the forest; by what right are these excellent men dragged, under an unconstitutional law, with every circumstance of humiliation, ignominy and suffering; literally dragged in cords and chains by a brutal guard, to a distant prison, and immured among felons, the outcasts of the human race; where, in contempt of the supreme power of the land and of the decision of its highest tribunal, they are still held in servile and painful bondage.

The time has been, when the imprisonment of a citizen under a law which if not in name, is in its spirit and in its operation, *ex post facto*, and a determined perseverance in the wrong, would have roused the entire moral sense of this country, and it would have spoken in a voice of thunder; but, where is now the protection for life or liberty, if innocent undertakings may be made criminal by a subsequent law. If the scourged and dying Roman cried out, as his last and most moving appeal, *I am a Roman citizen*; and if the master of Roman eloquence, could not increase its effect against the cruel oppressor by any allusion more cogent or touching; why does not this nation, with one loud acclaim indignantly respond, when on the southern wind, the cry rises from the oppressed missionary—*I am an American citizen*. It is a painful duty—a duty, however, peculiarly appropriate to this day—to denounce, thus publicly, this dangerous attack on our national liberties; an invasion far more serious than any one of those which produced our revolution; but, no spirit of sectional or of party feeling influences the speaker, who is deeply conscious that he is actuated, exclusively, by a filial zeal for the honor and safety of his country. Many amiable and excellent individuals, he has known from the state whose public policy he now condemns, and he with pleasure adds, that it has been distinguished by deeds of kindness, charity, and philanthropy. But still, by a strange perversion of the moral sense of that community, it is now forgetful of right and tenacious of wrong. A deep spot of disgrace has indeed fallen upon the snowy robe of our national

honor, and, however we may attempt to conceal it in the folds of the garment, it is forever indelible! Are we now already suffering the inflictions of Heaven, by a murderous savage warfare upon one of our frontiers; and, are the vindictive passions of these unenlightened sons of the forest thus roused again to desperation? Heaven only knows the reasons of this sore visitation, and whatever may be the cause, it becomes us to treat the surviving aborigines with justice and mercy, while we effectually resist and punish their aggressions. Civilization, which always follows in the train of Christianity, is the best antidote to the fierceness of the Indian character, and it is better to save than to exterminate these our ignorant and degraded fellow-men, whose fate in this world (may we not almost add, for the world to come) Providence has placed in our hands.

At this moment, our country and the world may well look with anxiety to the portentous signs of the times. The winds, from the four quarters of the heavens, are charged with ominous forebodings. From the west, is heard the bruit of savage war; the south wind wafts, from distant states, the notes of public discord; from the eastern world, mingled with funereal sighs, are heard, over the wide waters, the low mutterings of impending convulsions; on every gale, the parching breath of Drought\* blows famine from his shrivelled lips, and the mournful voice of the pestilence sighs on the northern breeze.

The pestilence, the blasting breath of the Almighty, mocking human science and skill, passing all the strong barriers of precaution, and sweeping from farthest India, through Asia and Europe, has now passed the broad Atlantic. The grand fortress of the north, impregnable to hostile arms, has found no security in its thousand cannon, in its massy walls and in its lofty citadel; the plague, with eagle wing has scaled them all, and darting up the St. Lawrence, with more than the energy of steam or of the tempest, has smitten the sister city with wide-wasting death, and filled her houses and streets with lamentation and dismay. The destroyer no longer *hovers* upon our northern frontier, but has already invaded our towns and villages, and with his ample death warrant, has entered our principal city. It is but too plain that God has a controversy with the nations, and happy will it be, if when his judgments are thus signally abroad in the earth, its inhabitants shall learn righteousness.

As individuals, and as a nation, it is our duty to repent and reform; to humble ourselves before God, and devoutly to beseech him to command the destroying angel to sheathe his sword. It is not wise, however, to give way to fear and excessive agitation; if death, that sooner or later, must come to all, should arrest any of us, in the suddenness and violence of this dreaded disease; *God's will be done and honored be his name.* Our best security is not in flight; but in sobriety, in sedulous cleanliness; in moderation in every indulgence; and in a calm and settled purpose to re-

\* Which was becoming severe in New England at the time this Address was delivered.

main in our lot, and firmly to discharge our duty to any who may be sick; expecting, in turn, the like kindness and devotion from others.

But, the limits of time, allotted to this occasion, will not allow me even to mention, much less to expand into their full dimensions, all the subjects of national anxiety; while I am by the same cause, precluded from the more grateful task of delineating our innumerable national blessings.

There is, however, one topic of national anxiety, for which I ask a fuller hearing, and to which, indeed, the preceding suggestions are only introductory.

My friends, I humbly crave your indulgence, and should I find myself constrained to trespass on your time, I trust you will find my justification in the fearful magnitude and anxious interest of the subject.

You anticipate me, before I name **Our Domestic Slavery.**

Should there be from other States, any individuals in this audience who are proprietors of slaves, it is hoped that they will consider the following remarks as having, in no degree, a sectional or personal bearing, but as uttered simply in the spirit of the most catholic patriotism. No person can be more sensible than myself of the great amount of personal excellence which is found in the states where slavery exists, and nothing is farther from my thoughts than to cast recriminations and reflections upon those portions of our country. In a spirit of perfect kindness we would therefore say to generous Kentucky; to noble-minded Virginia; to chivalrous, warm-hearted Carolina; and (without enumerating them) to all the States which partake largely of the evil in question; to them as our common friends, we would say, slavery, although it is eminently your curse, is also a great national evil. It is therefore a proper subject of national discussion, and it is to be encountered by national efforts. Diseased members affect the entire physical system, and soundness is to be restored to the limbs, not by excision, which would both destroy them, and hazard the entire body; but by a general return of health and of a genial circulation to the whole.

Slavery, it is well known, was forced upon all the early colonies, by the policy of the mother country, and by the cupidity of her traders in human flesh. Scarcely had the puritan pilgrims stepped upon the Plymouth rock, or the followers of Governor Eaton descried from yonder bay,\* the flowery top of Mount Carmel, before Virginia was smitten with the curse of slavery. The leprosy extended, rapidly south, and more tardily north; but no English colony, founded in America during that century, escaped the curse, except, for a season, that of Wm. Penn, whose name deserves to be held in everlasting honor; for, like the Christian Missionaries of the present day, he proved, that even ferocious savages can be won by justice and kindness.

In that age, the Friends were almost the only Christian sect that was

\* New-Haven Bay: the mountains in the vicinity are conspicuous on entering the harbor, and Mount Carmel, distant 12 or 14 miles, is from its beautiful rounded form, and from its considerable height, (about 800 feet) the most remarkable.

Gov. Eaton, an eminent London merchant, led out the New-Haven colony.

in principle opposed to slavery, and they and the Moravians maintain to this hour, a consistent and uncompromising opposition to it.

Other Christian sects, easily persuading themselves that they had found the mark of Cain and the curse of Ham in the black skin of the African, willingly enough, surrendered their moral sense to their cupidity; and thus slavery became, in the new world, an established part of social order, and was deemed equally essential to domestic economy and to public prosperity. To our southern brethren I cheerfully concede, that the different physical features and agricultural productions of the South and the North have, more than the force, or absence of proper moral feeling, banished slavery from the one, and perpetuated it in the other.

Had New England, New York, New Jersey and even Pennsylvania produced cotton, rice, indigo and sugar, their comparatively small beginnings of slavery, would have accumulated to the full extent of profitable employment, and the same in like circumstances, would have been the fact with the new States North of the Ohio and East of the Mississippi.—Neither can it be denied that the slave trade, for the supply of the South, was carried on by too many persons in the North; by a few openly, by others, clandestinely; but, if any are now engaged in this justly proscribed traffic, it is (from the force of public opinion,) effectually concealed from view.

After these explanations and concessions, we may, I trust, with kind and conciliating language and feelings, and with a temper of perfect coolness and candor, approach this anxious subject and obtain a patient hearing even from those, whose interest in it is deeply personal and momentous.

If any farther justification is necessary, I may find it in the fact, that I appear here this day, in the character of an officer of the American Colonization Society, and by request, have undertaken to plead its cause, in connexion with other subjects appropriate to this anniversary. And what can be more appropriate to this joyful jubilee, than to plead the cause of the afflicted; to urge that we unbind the heavy burthens, and that we let the oppressed go free.

Slavery is now generally acknowledged, in this country, to be an enormous evil. The bloody tragedy of last autumn—while it caused all hearts to thrill, and drew forth an universal burst of sorrow and of sympathy, even from those who were farthest removed from the scene,—at once, opened the eyes of all; and thousands who had before rejected all motions, suddenly acquired a new sense, and saw with unclouded vision, the nature and the urgency of the danger. The succeeding meeting of the legislatures of Virginia and Maryland, during the late winter, are memorable in the history of this country. It was emphatically said by one of the orators, that then *the injunction of secrecy was tu-*

*ken off*—and the proscribed subject was no longer kept out of view. Maryland, with less discussion than Virginia, appropriated \$200,000 at the rate of \$20,000 per annum, for ten years, for the purpose of colonizing her free people of color. Virginia reserved the efficient act, for another session, (we confidently trust the ensuing one) and, in the meantime, her statesmen entered on this painful discussion, with courage, with dignity and faithfulness. Great talent, integrity and noble feeling were displayed during the protracted discussions of the winter; there was indeed an opposition, but it was only just sufficient to cause a thorough investigation; the work was not done deceitfully, the evil was probed to the bottom, and the character of that noble State has never appeared in a more respectable light. It is unnecessary for me, on this occasion, to follow the Virginia orators through the details of their painful exposures; it might seem even to a degree indelicate and unkind, in a community which, like this, is exempt from slavery, although we are still responsible for a considerable free colored population. Reserving only one topic for a distinct notice, suffice it to say, that the statesmen of Virginia and Maryland fully proved that slavery is an intolerable evil; bitter to the slave; costly to the proprietor; dangerous to the morals of the youth; as a reliance for national wealth unprofitable and wasteful; as a means of public defence worse than useless; a blot on our national honor; a reproach to our moral character; a source of increasing domestic danger; an insult to the purity of our religion and an outrage on the Majesty of Heaven! This language is not stronger than that which lately resounded in the Capital of Virginia.

Who has not heard of the memorable sentiments of Mr. Jefferson uttered more than half a century ago, and which are too familiar to need recital.

Having long and anxiously contemplated this subject, I have looked earnestly for the time, which seems now at hand, when the national conscience should be thoroughly awakened to the sin of slavery; when the national sense of honor should be roused to its disgrace, and its sense of danger to the impending catastrophe; which may heaven in its mercy avert.

Painful and revolting as the subject is, this distressing liability to servile insurrection, should however, be kept constantly in view; he who makes his bed on a volcano, is not the more secure because he slumbers, nor will levity or recklessness prevent the dormant fires from raging anew; and when the molten rock bursts forth in a torrent of burning lava, it will overwhelm those who may be in its way, whether they had expected the explosion or not.

Should it be replied, that the danger *may be distant*: I answer, *it may also be near*. Let us see what has been the progressive increase of the colored population in our own time during the last forty years, in little more than half the span of human life.

In	1790	Our colored population was	757,178
"	1800		1,006,921
"	1810		1,377,779
"	1820		1,771,658
"	1830		2,330,089
At the same rate of increase it will be			
In	1840		3,045,504
"	1850		4,111,430
"	1860		5,549,435
"	1870		7,491,737

[MATTHEW CAREY.]

This latter period may be seen by many of the young people in this house, and that while they are still in full vigor; some of them may not have reached the ordinary boundary of human life, when the colored population, at the same ratio of increase, may number twelve, fifteen, or even twenty millions. It is true, that the white population increasing also, but in a lower ratio, will be likewise greatly augmented, and will by a vast excess, outnumber in the entire nation, the people of color; but it is to be remembered, on the other hand, that the latter will be disproportionately concentrated in the South, the South-west, and beyond the Mississippi. We do not delight in gloomy forebodings; but, it is wise, firmly, and calmly to look danger in the face; and then we may have it in our power to understand its form and dimensions, and to provide against its pressure.

Who can then, without dismay, contemplate the character of this overwhelming population, as it will exist, 20, 30, 40, or 50 years hence, before death shall have closed all the eyes, that now beam in this assembly.

The slaves, trained in physical hardship, and inured to privations; active in limb and robust in form, and capable of encountering both toil and danger, possess great advantages in every struggle; a swamp may be their couch, and the roots their food; equally proof against the burning sun of a southern summer and against the malaria of its evening dews, the heavens may be their canopy, and the earth their bed. How formidable then must be an insurrection, of hundreds of thousands of such enemies! If not prevented, by timely forecast and measures of wise precaution, it will come, as certainly as the wheels of time roll on.

Their bands, it is true, will be cut down, again and again, by local warfare, and by the sword of the nation; but, even a suppressed insurrection is dreadfully costly in valuable lives, and who can adequately conceive, who can utter, the horrors of the first outburst of nocturnal massacre!—Who can calmly contemplate those awful scenes, when the precious lives of parents and children; when hoary age and smiling infancy; manhood in its valor and womanhood in its loveliness; virgins in their beauty and young men in their strength are involved in promiscuous butchery; and the sanctuary of domestic happiness, first resounding with the yell of onset, then with the shriek of terror and despair, followed by the groan of mortal agony, is, in a moment, turned into a silent, bloody sepulchre, filled with violated and ghastly forms.

When the insurrection is protracted, the slaves, in desperation,

care not for their own thousands and tens of thousands slain; for they have still new myriads to replace them; while, on the other side, the prime and flower of youth and manhood fall beneath the hands of enraged savages; and the land is filled with pillage and conflagration, with violation and murder. And who can tell where it will end; and who can say, that an African sceptre may not be reared and sustained; especially in connexion with the negro sway, already established in the West Indies;—consolidated as it now is by time, sanctioned by the laws of nations, and threatening, at no distant day, to involve that great archipelago in a permanent African dominion.

But let us forbear; for although events that have passed in our own time, have exceeded in extent and horror the faint picture now drawn; still it is with great reluctance that we draw the veil aside and look, in the mirror of the past, for an image of the future; nor do we wish to press this painful subject any farther than to produce a willingness to embrace the means of security and deliverance.

What means of security and deliverance can be presented?

We answer, that if the subject is neglected, there *can be* no security, and there *will be* no deliverance. In another generation, it may be too late, and, year by year, the difficulty increases, as this appalling tide of population rolls on its accumulating wave.

What then is the remedy?

*1st. It is emancipation, united with colonization, and*

*2dly. Improvement in character by education; and in condition, by providing proper employments and means of gaining a subsistence.*

We would have no controversy with the friends of African improvement, and it would be most unhappy, should it be believed as some contend, that African improvement and African colonization are conflicting and irreconcileable enterprises.

Under the guidance of wise and good men, both causes will prosper; they are natural allies and will, we are persuaded, become indissolubly united. Nay, we will go even farther; neither can possibly prosper long, and attain its ultimate object, without the other. Emancipation will not advance, unless it is fostered and encouraged by colonization. The African Colony in Liberia, which is scarcely ten years old, has already caused many actual emancipations by individuals, and created in the United States a widely extended and sincere disposition among slave holders, to emancipate their slaves.

The cause of emancipation will advance, just in proportion as means of emigration and of comfortable settlement in Africa or in other lands are provided. Cut off this hope, and remove this security; and the slaveholding States will refuse to add to their mass of free people of color, already, in their view, too numerous for their safety. They will sternly resolve to rivet, still more firmly than ever, the chains of slavery, in des-

pair, that the evil can ever be removed, or ever seriously mitigated, the master will then, always sleep on his arms; the slave-holders will be linked, each with his neighbors, in full military preparation, and in wakeful vigilance; the slaves will be depressed, to the lowest moral and physical condition, consistent with the profitable employment of their animal powers;—the slightest appearance or even suspicion of revolt will be visited by prompt and sanguinary retribution; the planter's enemies will be, most emphatically, those of his own household; the pressure of habitual anxiety will shroud the domestic circle in gloom, and banish the amiable cheerfulness of home; despair will settle upon the dark mind of the slave, and nothing will break the spell of fear and sullen silence, but the horrid explosion of insurrection. Most grievously, therefore, do those friends of African improvement, who are enemies of colonization, mistake the true interests of the emancipated slave.

On the other hand, the friends of African colonization must of course be, as I know that many of them actually are, the warm friends of African improvement. They do not wish to send to their colonies an ignorant and degraded and vicious population. It will be as much as they can do, to manage the slaves who are emancipated, on condition of *immediate* emigration, and who must therefore be received, as they are; but, it is most obvious, that no African colony can flourish, which does not contain a good proportion of religious, moral and instructed men; men who have some acquaintance with business and with useful arts and trades, and who are qualified to manage the concerns of a recent and immature community. In this view of the subject, we invite the friends of African improvement to a decided and cordial co-operation; and we ought therefore perhaps, on this occasion, concisely to explain our views of African improvement. We are decided friends to the instruction of even the slave, but it is chiefly with the hope that he may be prepared for freedom, and may, one day, enjoy that blessing, in a land where he can be oppressed no more. If he is to be emancipated and to remain in this country, it is certainly not the less necessary that he should be instructed. Even if he is to remain a slave, he will become a better servant by being made acquainted with the obligations of the christian religion, and with the hopes which it presents, of exalted freedom, in a world where slavery is unknown.

To withhold moral and religious instruction from the slave, is therefore highly impolitic and unjustifiable; unjustifiable because he is, like his master, an immortal and accountable being; and impolitic, because it is, we think, morally certain that a pious slave would not rebel, but would rather wait for his final emancipation by a natural death. Nothing can more effectually prove, that slavery is contrary to the entire spirit of christianity, than the alledged necessity of keeping the slave in entire ignorance, and allowing him if possible, no more in-

telligence, than may suffice to direct his animal powers to the most profitable result. We are aware that many slave-holders disclaim such principles, and that not a few benevolent masters and mistresses either in person, instruct their slaves, or cause others to do it under their direction. But this is not the spirit of the government in most of the slaveholding states. Jealousy and fear have, in many of them, caused severe laws to be enacted, which preclude the instruction either of the bondman or of the colored freeman, even in his moral duty, unless under peculiar and severe restrictions. We need not therefore at present, discuss the expediency of instructing the slave, because he is in fact, nearly inaccessible. For this reason only, and not because we think it excusable to keep him in ignorance that he has a soul, do we, for the present, regard him as being out of the question; and leaving that undone which ought to be done, but which under existing circumstances cannot be effected, we proceed to consider what is really practicable.

The question being thus restricted, almost entirely, to the free people of color, we have no hesitation in saying that every effort to give them good habits, useful knowledge, moral and religious instruction, arts and trades by which they may live, a sense of the value of property and of character, and to make them aim at becoming good members of society, is worthy of all praise and of every encouragement. Nor would we subject them to the condition of emigrating to Liberia, or elsewhere, as the price of our friendship. Leave that question to be settled by themselves, and if they become good members of society, and prefer to remain in this country, it is obviously wrong to urge, much more to coerce, them to leave it. Convince them that it is for their interest and happiness, and they will be forward to emigrate. The discussions that are now sustained will result in the diffusion of correct information, and every year, increasing numbers will continue to offer themselves as emigrants for Africa. But the friends of African improvement need not be afraid that colonization will proceed too fast, or that this country will ever be drained of all its colored population. Even with the most successful progress of the efforts in colonizing Africa, there can be no doubt that multitudes of Africans will still remain in this land; but the more it is freed from slaves, the better will the condition of the free colored population become; they will be instructed and elevated; they will, in an increasing degree, acquire property and respectability, and although the prejudices of the country will, at least during this generation, and perhaps forever, exclude them from social equality with the whites, from political offices, and from the legislatures, the bench and the bar; every other employment will be open to them, especially among their own people, and they may become, as many of them are now, highly useful and estimable members of society. Their aspiring and courageous spirits will probably, in many instances, visit their free countrymen in Africa, and

may remain and rise among them to wealth, to usefulness and to honor. The great body of those who continue here may become laborers on hire, or mechanics, or agriculturists, or seamen, and will thus form a class of men highly valuable to the community, while some will surmount all obstacles and become people of wealth and influence, and win the public favor by their virtues, their talents, and their knowledge.

Let the friends of African improvement therefore proceed in their labors of benevolence. There is no objection to their attempting all that is really practicable and that would be, if accomplished, really useful.—What these measures should be, must be decided, upon mature and wise consideration of the whole case. Visionary attempts to elevate, suddenly, the free colored population, to a level, the attainment of which is impracticable, and if practicable, would be only injurious, should be anxiously avoided.

All efforts on the part of the friends of African improvement to disown and oppose voluntary African colonization are morally wrong, and can be called by no milder name than systematized opposition against the whole African cause, embracing slaves, free colored people and the native nations of Africa; for colonization is the grand pivot upon which turn the most important efforts for the benefit of the universal African race, in this country and in Africa itself. Cut off the hope of colonization, and all the moral machinery for the emancipation, improvement, and christianizing of Africans in this country, will be clogged or crippled; and should it stop, perhaps its motion can never be renewed.

The question, we repeat, is not respecting a forced expatriation of the free people of color. We are aware that such a proposition was made by some individuals, during the late discussions in Maryland and Virginia, but it was not adopted and we trust will never be by those States, or by any other in this country. It would be a violation equally of natural and of civil right; the colored freeman has as good a right to remain in this country as the white man, and is equally entitled to the protection of its laws. All attempts to force him away, or to render his situation uncomfortable, so that he may be, for that reason induced to go, are equally unjust and ungenerous; and it is with pain that we have seen this expedient too successfully tried by a fine state of the West, which should have better respected its own high character and its eastern parentage. But in no such proceedings does the Colonization Society participate or sympathize. It desires no colonists but those that in good faith, go voluntarily. In the language of my reverend friend,\* now present, it desires to make Africa the colored man's delightful home and not a place of exile. From the friends of African improvement, the Colonization Society have a right to expect fair treatment; and nothing will be gained to their cause, by unfounded imputations, causeless accusations, and distorted, colored and unkind representations of facts.

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\* The Rev. Mr. Bacon.

While the friends of Colonization are gratified by the progress of African improvement and many of them are forward in promoting it, they demand, in turn, that colonization be suffered to proceed, without molestation: there is room enough for the full exertion of benevolence in both directions, and there will always be subjects for both these plans of philanthropy.

This is not the proper occasion to discuss the project of the *entire* and *immediate* abolition of slavery; it is enough that it is, at present, impracticable; nor will we take upon us, to reprehend with severity, the intemperate, uncourteous and unchristian language with which the friends of colonization are, from certain quarters, assailed through the press.—Their characters and their deeds and their colony are fully in the public view, and they are willing to trust their cause to the good judgment and good feelings of the nation. Should their attempt fail, through the unfair and unjust opposition of its enemies, the latter will have much to answer for, to Africa itself, and to the African race in this country, and to the world. But, suppose that both of these benevolent efforts should succeed; then there will be presented, the interesting spectacle, of enlightened and christian Africans, in Africa itself, interchanging commerce and kind communications with the Africans as well as with the white people in this country. Upon the view therefore of merely making the most of African improvement, it would be highly advantageous, that there should be in Africa establishments of civilized and christian men of the same race with their brethren here, and on the whole, there seems to be no reason why the friends of African improvement should oppose the cause of colonization.

"The enemies of the Colonization Society, say<sup>1</sup> its Managers in their late address, are reduced to two classes, those who would abolish slavery instantaneously and those who desire it may never be abolished."

Between these two extremes, it appears indispensable to find a golden mean, which shall at once preserve the public peace and in the end bestow freedom and improvement upon the African race.

*We now therefore appeal to our country in behalf of the most interesting enterprise of patriotism—of philanthropy—of christian charity, which this age, so full of schemes of active benevolence, presents.*

The African Colony in Liberia urges every claim to public favor and patronage, which can be preferred by any infant colony; by any christian mission; by any philanthropic effort, whose object is to spread the gospel, arts civilization and commerce; and it has powerful claims, which are its own and which make it a case by itself, such as no past age has known and no future age will ever see.

It aims at nothing less than to relieve this country from a burden and a danger already very formidable, and which may be ultimately ruinous; to elevate and to bless, either in Africa or here, its entire colored population; to destroy the slave trade and to christianize and civilize the whole continent of Africa.

*Is this scheme visionary?*

Look at what has already been done.

But sixteen years have elapsed, since the plan of African colonization (sometimes suggested in former periods) was seriously brought forward, by a benevolent individual—the Rev. Mr. Finley of New Jersey; and he, aided by a few others, formed the American Colonization Society at Washington. It encountered, from its birth, opposition and ridicule: its means were, at first, and are still, obtained by limited private contributions: its first attempt to establish a footing on the river Sherbro, two hundred miles north of Liberia, and one hundred south of Sierra Leone, was rendered abortive by the climate and by other causes: some valuable lives were sacrificed in its cause, and it was not until 1822 that, through the meritorious efforts of Dr. Ayres and Lieut. Stockton, it obtained a permanent establishment on Cape Messurado in 6 or 7 degrees of north latitude, and three hundred miles south of Sierra Leone. By various causes, the little colony had nearly perished in its birth; time does not permit me to narrate this affecting history; but we cannot omit to mention, that by the valor of its people, and the firmness and wisdom of its head, it was saved from massacre and extermination.

In point of military difficulty, no struggle of ancient or modern times surpasses this defence, and the lamented Ashmun, forced to become a warlike commander, discovered talents in that line, of the highest order; and without aspiring to military glory, he shone forth, a hero, conspicuous equally for coolness, firmness, wisdom and courage.

His wife, an amiable and heroic woman, who insisted on sharing his toils and dangers in Africa, had been just snatched from him by a sudden death. He was himself very ill of tropical disease, and from his bed of sickness, and after tossing through the nights, with the delirium of a fevered brain, he feebly rose, day by day, and often when sustained by another, he spent the lucid intervals of the morning in directing his little band how to construct their hasty and imperfect defences; how to manage their artillery and how to succour each other in defending their stockade, which small as it was, could not be half covered by their trifling numbers.

On the 11th of Nov. 1822, the little band of 35\* African emigrants—about half of whom were engaged, were powerfully attacked by an unnumbered host of savage Africans; but, by the skilful use of the great guns, the savages were twice decisively repulsed with great slaughter, the Colony was saved, and such an impression was made on the barbarians as to put at rest, probably forever, any thought of a similar attempt.

Ashmun is therefore the founder of the Colony of Liberia; his great and unceasing efforts in a tropical climate, continued for the four succeeding years, making nearly six of constant residence in Africa, destroyed his

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\* This includes six native youths, not sixteen years of age.

physical powers, and brought him to a premature grave. He returned to this country by the way of the West Indies, and when he arrived in this town, in August 1828, his constitution was in ruins. His mind however retained all its force and moral elevation, and although death had already marked his fine form and features, his port and air, softened by an attractive mildness, evinced commanding energy and decision. His bones now lie entombed in our cemetery; a sacred retreat, which is rendered interesting to all posterity by the mausolea of four distinguished public benefactors; of him who introduced the fine-wooled sheep from Spain; of the inventor of the cotton gin; of the great moral instructor of the age; and of the founder of the African Colony in Liberia.

In the history of the colony to the year 1826, by Mr. Ashmun; in the annual reports of the Parent Society at Washington, in those of local and State Societies, and in the monthly African Repository, may be found authentic and detailed information of the progress and actual condition of the colony nearly up to the present time. A selection of some of the most interesting passages is all that the occasion permits.

#### MISCELLANEOUS FACTS AND CITATIONS.

*Funds.*—The income of the Society has been gradually increasing since its formation, though it never has received assistance from the Treasury of the general Government. The amount of donations from 1821 to 1828, inclusive, was between \$82,000 and \$83,000. In 1829, \$20,295.61. In 1830, \$27,209 39. In 1831, more than \$32,000.

*Resolutions of State Legislatures.*—Resolutions, approving the object of the Society have been passed in the Legislatures of the following States, viz.—New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, Georgia, Tennessee, Kentucky, Ohio, and Indiana. And most of them have recommended the Society to the patronage of the National Government.

*Views of distinguished men.*—A large number of men, of distinguished eminence, in various parts of the Union, have warmly espoused the cause of the Society.

*Auxiliary Societies.*—Auxiliary Societies have been organized in the following States, viz: Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Vermont, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, Alabama, Tennessee, Kentucky, Ohio, and Indiana. There are numerous other Societies, of less extent, between 200 and 300 in all.

*Resources.*—The Colonists have all the domestic animals of this country, and raise a great variety of tropical fruits and vegetables. They are turning their attention to the cultivation of coffee. There are two descriptions of this plant indigenous; one is a shrub, the same probably as that of Mocha, but yielding a superior flavour. The other is much larger, and often attains the height of 40 feet. Cotton, the sugar cane and the indigo plant, may be easily raised.

*Extent of the Colony and fertility of the Soil.*—The country called Liberia, extends along the coast one hundred and fifty to three hundred miles, and reaches indefinitely, into the interior. It is watered by several rivers, some of which, are of considerable size. The soil is *extremely fertile*, and abounds in all the productions of tropical climates.

*Commercial advantages.*—By the position of the colony, great commercial advantages are enjoyed. It is the central point in a long extent of sea-coast, and relations of trade may be established between it and the interior. Millsburg, situated twenty-five miles north-east of Monrovia, having several navigable streams, may easily be made the medium of commerce between the interior towns and the coast. The harbor of Monrovia is formed by the mouth of the river Montserado, and is convenient for vessels of moderate size.

*Commerce.*—The Colonists are actively engaged in trade, disposing of goods supplied by this country and England, for dye woods, ivory, hides, gold, palm oil,

and rice, which they purchase by barter from the natives. The nett profits on the two articles of wood and ivory, passing through the hands of the settlers, from January 1st, 1826, to June 15th, 1826, was \$30,786. In 1829, the exports of African products, amounted to \$60,000. In 1831, forty-six vessels, twenty-one of which were American, visited the Colony in the course of the year, and the amount of exports, was \$85,911.

*Climate and Health.*—The natives on that part of the coast, are remarkably healthy. *So are the acclimated emigrants.* When once acclimated, Africa proves a more congenial climate to the man of color, than any portion of the U. States. There he enjoys a greater immunity from disease. The proportion of deaths is less than in Baltimore, Philadelphia or New York.

It was to be expected, that during the early years of the colony, many deaths would occur for want of suitable houses; on account of the fatigue and danger to which they were necessarily exposed; and more particularly in consequence of their irregular modes of life, which were at that time unavoidable. Those days, however, are past.

For the last five years, not one person in forty, from the middle and Southern States, has died from change of climate. The effect is more severely felt by those from the Northern States, or from mountainous parts of the middle States; but experience has proved that, with ordinary prudence, no danger is to be apprehended even by persons from those places, who are sober and have no radical defects of constitution.

*Government.*—The present form of Government, was established in August 1824. It was submitted to the assembled Colonists, and by them unanimously adopted.

A court of justice has been established, composed of the agent, and two judges chosen from among the colonists. This court exercises jurisdiction over the whole colony. It assembles monthly at Monrovia. The crimes usually brought before it, are thefts committed most commonly by the natives admitted within the colonial jurisdiction. *No crime of a capital nature, has as yet been committed in the Colony.*

The Board of Managers of the Society appoint the Colonial Agent, who is a white man; all the other officers are men of colour, the most important of which, are elected annually by the colonists. The government is in great measure Republican, and designed expressly to prepare the colonists ably and successfully to govern themselves.

*Literary advantages.*—The subject of education has ever been one of primary importance with the Colonization Society, and its interests have been promoted as far as circumstances would permit. In 1830, the Board of Managers determined to establish permanent schools in the towns of Monrovia, Caldwell, and Millsbury. They adopted a thorough system of instruction, which is now in successful operation. There are also two female schools, one of which was established by the liberality of a Lady of Philadelphia, who sent out the necessary books and a teacher.

*Religious state of the Colony.*—Much is done to promote the cause of religion in the Colony. There are three churches, a Methodist, Baptist, and Presbyterian. Divine service is regularly attended in them on the Sabbath, and on Tuesday and Thursday evenings. In these societies Sabbath-schools have been established, to which all their most promising young men have attached themselves, either as teachers or scholars. Bibles and Tracts have been sent to the Colony for a Sabbath-school Library. A gentleman in Baltimore, the last year, gave \$200 for this specific object. Several young men of color in the United States are preparing to go to Liberia as ministers of the Gospel.

Captain Abels, who visited the colony in 1831, and who spent thirteen days at Monrovia, says: "My expectations were more than realized. I saw no intemperance, nor did I hear a profane word uttered by any one. Being a minister of the Gospel, I preached both in the Methodist and Baptist churches, to full and attentive congregations of from four to five hundred persons each. I know of no place where the Sabbath seems to be more respected than in Monrovia."

"We have here," says the colonial agent, "among our recaptured Africans many who, on their arrival here, were scarcely a remove from the native tribes around us, in point of civilization, but who are at present as pious and devoted servants of Christ as you will find in any community. Their walk and conversation afford an example worthy of imitation. They have a house for public worship, and Sabbath-schools, which are well attended. Their church is regularly supplied every Sabbath by some one of our clergy. As to the morals of the colonists, I consider them much better than those of the people in the U. States; that is, you may take an equal number of inhabitants from any section of the Union, and you will find more drunkards, more profane swearers and Sabbath-breakers, than in Liberia."

*Progress of the Society and Colony during 1831.*—It no one year has the Society gained such important accessions of strength, as during the past. Men of influence and distinction have laid aside their opposition, and warmly espoused the Colonization Society. The State of Maryland has set a most benevolent example to her sister States, in granting from her State treasury \$200,000 to enable the free blacks of that State to remove to Africa. It is truly a noble, patriotic act!

During the past year, several distinguished gentlemen have visited Liberia.—Capt. Kennedy thus speaks of the Colony. “With impressions unfavorable to the scheme of the Colonization Society, I commenced my inquiries. I sought out the most shrewd and intelligent of the colonists, and by long and wary conversations, endeavored to elicit from them any dissatisfaction with their situation (if such existed,) or any latent desire to return to America. Neither of these did I observe. But, on the contrary, I could perceive that they considered that they had *started into a new existence*—that disengaged of the mortifying relations in which they formerly stood in society, they felt themselves proud in their attitude.

“Many of the settlers appear to be rapidly acquiring property; and I have no doubt they are doing better for themselves and for their children, in Liberia, than they could do in any other part of the world.”

The colony now consists of 2,500 persons. It is provided with two able physicians and a full supply of medicine. A hospital has been erected during the past year, intended particularly for sick emigrants. The progress of improvement is rapid. The elements of wealth and greatness, namely, commerce, agriculture, and a Christian population, are fully enjoyed. A company of emigrants recently sailed from New Orleans for Liberia. This expedition was accompanied by Dr. Charles D. Shane, of Cincinnati. In a letter dated Tuesday evening, Feb. 17th, 1832, Dr. Shane, among other things, says: Cape Montserado itself is a most beautiful and commanding place, far surpassing the most favorable idea I had formed of it—indeed, I am greatly disappointed. I see not as fine and splendid mansions as in the United States, nor as extensive and richly stocked farms as the well-tilled lands of Ohio, but I here see a fine and very fertile country, inviting as it were, its poor and oppressed sons to thrust in their sickles and gather up its fulness.—I here see many who left the United States in straightened circumstances, living with all the comforts of life around them, enjoying a respectable and useful station in society, and wondering that their brethren in the United States, who have it in their power, do not flee to this asylum of happiness and liberty, where they can enjoy all the unalienable rights of man. I was much surprised on visiting at least sixty people, with Dr. Hall, to find them uniformly expressing their gratitude in being released from the degradation they had so long labored under, and that they had at last found a place where themselves and children could sit under their own vine and fig tree, and none to make them afraid. And many have expressed the strongest contempt at the idea of returning to the United States. I do think no unprejudiced person can visit here without becoming an ardent and sincere friend of colonization. I can attribute the apathy and indifference on which it is looked by many, as arising from ignorance alone, on the subject, and would that every free colored man in the U. States, could get a glimpse of his brethren, their situation and prospects.

In another letter, dated Feb. 18th, Dr. Shane says:

All emigrants here are treated with the utmost kindness, by the officers of government, who interest themselves personally in their behalf, and endeavour to make them as comfortable as possible. Land is purchased at 25 cents per acre, and every inducement held out to the farmer and mechanic. Coffee, sugar cane and cotton grow wild; the last of which, I was picking myself yesterday, in sight of the town. I hear no dissatisfaction expressed by the emigrants, nor any desire to return to the United States.

I am certain no friend to humanity, can come here and see the state of things, without being impressed with the immense benefits the Society is conferring on the long-neglected and oppressed sons of Africa, and find their whole soul enlisted in behalf of so noble an institution. Let but the coloured man come and see for himself, and the tear of gratitude will beam in his eyes, as he looks forward to the not far distant day, when Liberia shall take her stand among the nations of the world, and proclaim abroad an empire, founded by benevolence—offering a home to the poor, oppressed and weary. Nothing, rest assured that nothing but a want of knowledge of Liberia, prevents thousands of honest, industrious free blacks from rushing to this heaven-blessed land, where liberty and religion, with all their blessings, are enjoyed.

Rev. C. M. Waring, writes December 24, 1831.

A great press of worldly business, and the great revival of religion which the Lord was pleased to bless us with last year and the greater part of this, have oc-

capied all my time. Since Capt. Sherman was with us, there has been nearly one hundred added to our church. Monrovia may be said to be a Christian community:—there is scarcely a family in it, that some one or the whole, do not profess religion.

C. M. WARING.

*Testimony of Capt. Nicholson, of the U. S. Navy.*—The appearance of all the colonists, those of Monrovia, as well as those of Caldwell, indicated more than contentment. Their manners were those of freemen, who experienced the blessing of liberty, and appreciated the boon. Many of them, had by trade acquired a competency. \* \* \* The children born in the country are fine looking, and I presume can be raised as easily as those of the natives. All the colonists with whom I had communication (and with nearly the whole of them did I communicate, in person or by my officers) *expressed their decided wish to remain in their present situation, rather than return again to the United States.*

For a very interesting and highly favorable notice of the Colony, we must refer to the account of an English officer published in the African Repository for March 1832; the following passage is all that we have room for.

The character of these industrious colonists is exceedingly correct and moral, their minds strongly impressed with religious feelings, their manners serious and decorous, and their domestic habits remarkably neat and comfortable. Those who have visited them speak highly of their appearance and mode of living. They are a comely and well-formed race of Negroes, neat and clean in their persons, modest and civil in their manners, and regular and comfortable in their dwellings.—Their houses are well built, ornamented with gardens and other pleasing decorations, and on the inside are remarkably clean—the walls well white-washed, and the rooms neatly furnished. They are very hospitable to strangers, and many English naval officers on the station have been invited to dine with them, and joined in their meals, which were wholesome and good. The man of the house regularly said grace, both before and after meat, with much solemnity, in which he was joined by the rest of his family with great seeming sincerity. They all speak good English, as their native language, and without any defect of pronunciation. They are well supplied with books, particularly bibles and liturgies. They have pastors of their own colour, and meeting-houses in which, divine service is well and regularly performed every Sunday; and they have four schools at Mesurado, and three at Caldwell. By one ship alone they received 500 volumes, presented by Dartmouth College, and several boxes and packets of school-books, sent by friends at Boston.

The complete success of this colony is a proof that Negroes are, by proper care and attention, as susceptible of the habits of industry and the improvements of social life as any other race of human beings; and that the amelioration of the condition of the black people on the coast of Africa, by means of such colonies, is not chimerical. Wherever the influence of this colony extends, the slave trade has been abandoned by the natives, and the peaceful pursuits of legitimate commerce established in its place. They not only live on terms of harmony and good-will together, but the colonists are looked upon with a certain degree of respect, by those of their own colour; and the force of their example is likely to have a strong effect in inducing the people about them to adopt it. A few colonies of this kind, scattered along the coast, would be of infinite value in improving the natives.—They would much sooner acquire their confidence and esteem, as not exciting that jealousy which foreigners always cause; and the very example of their own race, thus raised in the moral and social scale, would be the strongest motive to induce others to adopt and practise those qualities by which they were rendered so much more comfortable and happy.

Some accounts of a contrary character, have been occasionally published, chiefly in letters from dissatisfied emigrants, but they have been few in number, and are such as are usually found to arise in all similar cases, from diversity of taste, views, capacity, means, efforts, and success. These accounts, although they may have been written with sincerity and with good intentions, are entirely outweighed by the great amount of independent and disinterested evidence of competent judges, which is decidedly in favor of the Colony. Our limits do not allow us to cite numerous passages of high interest from addresses delivered at the anni-

versaries of the Parent Society at Washington. Among them, none are more conspicuous than those of the Hon. Henry Clay—B. B. Harrison, Esq.—the Hon. Edward Everett—and the Rev. Mr. Bacon. We must refer for them, and for many others, to the Reports of the Society and to the same authority and to numerous similar publications for evidence of the zeal and labour of many devoted friends of the cause—as the Hon. Mr. Mercer of Virginia—Matthew Carey, of Philadelphia—the Rev. R. R. Gurley of Washington, Elliott Cresson, Thomas S. Grimke, &c.

*It appears then, that African colonization is practicable:* that a prosperous colony has been established; that the most formidable difficulties have been overcome and that ultimate success, on a scale of vast magnificence, and of decisive efficiency, is entirely within our power.

*But, can we ever transport to Africa even the annual increase of our colored population*—the 75,000 or 80,000 that are added every year—the 100,000 that may be annually added before the arrangements can be carried into full operation?

We may confidently answer that it is in our power to do it.

*Is it asked where are the means?*

It is undoubtedly true, that the largesses of individual bounty, which have hitherto sustained the colony, cannot alone effect the object. It is however indispensable, that they should be continued and increased, until the enterprise shall be fostered by public resources. Individual bounty can evidently do much more than it has done. All honor to the noble-minded men and women who have already given, by hundreds and by thousands; and all honor to the Society of Friends in this country and in England and to others of the wise and good in Great Britain, for the bounty which they have bestowed. But we have still a call, of a wider range to make on our own people; we ask not of them rivers of bounty; we solicit drops and rills; but, let them be frequent and innumerable; and then, like the bounty of God, which descends from the clouds, not in deluges, but in drops of rain, the accumulation will soon swell to rills and rivulets and rivers; parched, famishing Africa will then be abundantly watered; and our people, in bestowing blessings, will themselves be still more abundantly blessed.

The money saved from the temperance reformation would alone be more than sufficient to effect this work. It is stated that the sum saved in that manner last year in the single state of New York, would pay for the transportation to Africa of the entire increase for one year.

We cannot however stop here. In this country, public opinion is omnipotent, and it is now turning rapidly and favorably in regard to the African cause; as appears from the citations already made, nearly half the state governments have espoused it by public acts;\* other state governments will we trust soon follow; there are State Colonization Societies in sixteen of the States, and from two to three hundred Auxiliaries;

\* Kentucky and Massachusetts have instructed their members in congress to solicit the aid of the general government.

the dreadful events in Virginia and similar attempts, before and since, in other States, have electrified the public mind, and we greatly misunderstand the signs of the times if the public voice does not, ere long, demand of the general government an appropriation of a part of the national revenue to the aid of African Colonization. It appears from official reports, that our public debt is near to extinction, and that without a great reduction in the revenue, there will be annually remaining, after paying the expenses of government, superfluous millions. To what better purpose can they be applied than to promote African colonization? Suppose that it demands one million, or even two or three or ultimately five millions, annually; will not the bounty be well bestowed; and can it be doubted, that in strict conformity with the spirit of the constitution, and certainly not in opposition to its letter, that portion of the revenue which is thus expended will go for the common defence and to promote the general welfare. Surely African colonization may be included under the latter clause, as truly as roads, canals and breakwaters; and under both, as properly as forts, arsenals and ships of war.

It is a remarkable and very interesting fact, that our two most venerable and most experienced and instructed statesmen have recently recommended the appropriation of the income arising from the sale of the public lands to the aid of African colonization; and Mr. Madison suggests, that if doubts are still entertained by any as to the power of Congress to appropriate national funds to this object, the requisite authority may easily be given by an amendment to the constitution; to which there can be little doubt that a sufficient number of the States, and among them, we confidently trust, all the non-slave-holding States, will, promptly, give their assent.

The work might then proceed with as much despatch, as would be consistent with the safety of the settlements, which ought not, in any event, to receive the emigrants in greater numbers than may be consistent with their being placed in situations to insure the establishment of habits of industry and sobriety, and the obtaining, after a few months, by their own exertions, the means of comfortable subsistence.

*But, if funds are supplied, can a sufficient number of ships be found to convey them to Africa?*

To this we answer, that, with adequate means and under the protection of the national government, the transportation of voluntary emigrants will become a great branch of business, and our navigators, as soon as they are sure of a reasonable recompense, will provide ships in abundance, and will be forward to open a profitable commerce with Africa, for her important native productions. The growing colonies will also themselves navigate the seas, and claim a share of the honor and advantage of transporting their friends, and a participation in our commerce. Increasing numbers of our free colored people will also find their way, unaided, to

the land of their fathers, and having formed establishments of their own, they will, in turn, visit our shores, with crews of colored men, and these will draw others to the, then, happy country from which they have come. The case of Paul Cuffee will cease to be singular: other colored men like him and colored crews will range the ocean, and the energy and talent of the African character, will no longer be questioned. Can it be doubted, that the resources and energy of this country can annually transport to Africa twice as many well-provided emigrants, as will this year have arrived from Great Britain and Ireland, in the provinces of Canada; but let them be sent, in such numbers only, in each ship, as are consistent with their health and comfort, and let them not be landed, as forlorn outcasts, but as well-provided colonists. The resources of the United States are equal to all this, and we trust that its christian philanthropists will not permit the great work to be done in any manner less eligible for the emigrants.

*Can sufficient territory be found in Africa for all that may be willing to go?*

What are even two millions of people to the vast extent of the African coast? What are three, four or five? They would not be more than will be needed to civilize and christianize the barbarous natives, and to establish among them arts and commerce and agriculture: especially when it is remembered that our settlements will not be confined to the coasts but will extend, as there may be room, and inducement, (as they are already beginning to do) into the interior.

*Are the colored people of the North, to go to Liberia, or are they to be provided for elsewhere, or to remain where they are?*

We answer, that *their* case is not of the most urgent kind, and if they continue here, they will be as they now are, very proper subjects for the friends of African improvement. We need not look far from home, to see the pleasing effects of the benevolent and disinterested exertions of an eminent friend of Africans, aided by others of a kindred spirit. If great numbers of our local colored free people still neglect the admonitions of their pastor, \* it is certain that many regard them; and he has had the satisfaction of seeing not a few, given him as rewards of his ministry and as crowns of his rejoicing. It is delightful to a benevolent mind, to see so many of our colored people living in neat and comfortable dwellings, furnished in decent taste and in sufficient fulness; thus indicating sobriety, industry and self-respect; to see also their children, in clean attire, hastening, of a Sabbath morning, to the Sunday school; and on other days, with cheerful and intelligent faces seeking the common school.

If a measure † attempted, in this place, during the last year, was pre-

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\* The Rev S. S. Jocelyn of New Haven, the voluntary Minister of the African Church, in this place.

† The well known attempt to found an African College in New Haven.

mature, or not happily named and timed; it might perhaps have been better met, with a spirit of kindness and conciliation, although coupled with refusal; and no danger need be apprehended to our character or our tranquillity, should we in New Haven, be roused and quickened to a warmer and more enlarged philanthropy, and to more vigorous and persevering efforts in favor of these our injured fellow-men.

Let Greece and Smyrna, let the Pacific Islands, and let the forlorn and suffering emigrants continue to receive our aid, but let us not withhold it from the African, whom our injustice and cupidity have injured and degraded, and let us strengthen the hands of all that would, discreetly, do them good; and especially of that truly christian advocate of Africans who has here been their tried and efficient friend, through evil report and through good report.\* It would not however be wise for the friends of the northern free people of color, to discourage their voluntary emigration, with a free choice of their future residence. If with suitable care, and with the comforts and means which are now provided in Liberia, they cannot be acclimated there, without material hazard; it is to be remembered that colonization is not of course confined to Liberia and its vicinity. Africa is a vast country, with great variety of soil and climate, and in general, it has a thin population. The Mediterranean shore (henceforth we trust by remaining in European custody, to be redeemed from piracy and robbery) may, through its long range of coast present eligible sites for colonization, where the land could be obtained by equitable purchase, and where adequate protection could be afforded, until the colonists could protect themselves. Nor are the unoccupied portions of this American continent, in either of its divisions, out of the question. Africa is the first and principal object; other regions may be occupied, as there shall be occasion, but the great thing for the colored man, is to make him a freeman indeed, by placing him in a situation, where property and independence will be truly his own, beyond the taunts or oppression of the white man.

*Will the free colored population consent to emigrate?*

This is sufficiently answered by the fact that they have hitherto voluntarily offered themselves, in greater numbers than could be received; one thousand free persons of color are now seeking a passage to Africa, besides several hundred slaves, who, could they be transported, would be manumitted for the same purpose. When emancipation has been offered to slaves by their owners, upon the condition of emigrating, they have we believe generally, preferred it to slavery. The very active efforts which have been and are still made, to prejudice their minds by gross misrepresentations of facts and unfounded charges against the views and designs of the friends of African colonization, have however retarded the progress of the enter-

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\* The Rev. Mr. Jocelyn.

prise. It may suffer, for a time, from these causes, but the truth will ultimately prevail. With the rise and prosperity of the Colony the inducements to emigrate will be constantly increasing, and will, in many instances, overcome the prejudices even of those who have been misinformed. Indeed, there is now no want of sources of adequate and accurate information. Intelligent emigrants occasionally return and communicate to their friends and to the Colonization Society and to the Government, the real state of facts; and free people of color, in this country, are now beginning to send out agents of their own, to examine and report before they embark with their families and effects.—These sources of information, with the concurrent testimony of our naval officers, and occasionally of those of other nations and also of other travellers to that coast, have had the happiest effect in diffusing correct information respecting the Colony.

*This enterprise of African colonization is a happy conception and is in perfect unison with the spirit of the age.*

It is one of three kindred efforts, which are distinguished among the moral movements of this period, for simplicity, unity, grandeur, wisdom, and benevolence. We allude to the distribution of the Bible without note or comment;—to the temperance reform, founded upon the entire abandonment of ardent spirits as a drink; and to African Colonization by voluntary emigration of free people of color. It is obvious, that christians of different denominations would not have united to spread the Bible with note or comment. Friends of temperance could never have agreed to stop at any other line, than the total abandonment of ardent spirits as a drink. So, any attempt to colonize slaves, or to coerce free people of color to emigrate, would have thrown the nation into a flame, and would have put back emancipation to another age.

The Colonization scheme, as it stands, is therefore in relation to our colored people and to Africa, the happiest of all possible devices. It holds out an inducement for emancipation, which proves to be effectual; it tends to allay fears of insurrection, by promoting the removal of those who, with or without reason, excite apprehension; it raises the tone of moral sentiment and of kind feeling towards the enslaved African; it presents the only practicable mode of relieving the nation from the oppression and danger arising from a prospective and unlimited accumulation of slave population; it will gradually augment the resources and better the condition of the slave-holding states, by introducing or training and forming more thrifty and skilful laborers; and in the same manner, it will augment their political strength, for when relieved from slavery, their whole energy may be presented against a foreign foe, undiminished by guarding against a domestic one; it will open new sources of profitable commerce and of friendly alliance and sympathy with Africa; it will send arts, civilization, commerce, learning, liberty, order, free government

and the christian faith to heathen and barbarous nations; it will extinguish the internal wars of Africa, which are prompted by the slave trade, and it will, on the Atlantic coast, destroy that abhorred and accursed traffic; and in a word, by preparing the way for the final redemption of Africa, and for the universal sway of the kingdom of the Redeemer, it will bless man and honor God.

Let us therefore, by fair arguments, by our influence, and by our substance, aid in promoting this most important and interesting object of benevolence; let us account it an honor to be employed in doing good; let us thus imitate the example of our Saviour and anticipate the happiness of meeting before his throne, at the great day, the redeemed African, doubly redeemed from the bondage of slavery and the bondage of sin; happy, if we have been permitted to aid, however humbly, in this great work of christian philanthropy.



#### REPORTS OF AGENTS.

The Rev. John Crosby writes under date of

PHILADELPHIA, July 6, 1832.

I expect to leave the city in a few days. Comparing the interest, now felt in the Colonization Society, with the general indifference, which prevailed on my first visit to the city, I cannot doubt that my agency has been productive of some good. During my late visit, I have delivered more than a dozen sermons and addresses upon the claims of the Society; but little was done in the way of pecuniary effort, in most of the churches in which I preached, they having chosen to defer their contributions to some time near the 4th inst. That time has now come, and I hope the associations which it awakens, will not pass away, until many a noble offering is made to the cause of African Colonization. The Sabbath after you left, I preached in the church of which the Rev Mr. Furness is Pastor, and have received one hundred and eighty dollars from members of his congregation. On the 4th inst. I delivered a discourse in Brown street church, under the pastoral care of Rev. Dr. Livingston, and took up a collection of thirty eight dollars and seventy two cents. I would here acknowledge the receipt of \$5 from an individual, 30 dollars from the Ladies of the church under the pastoral care of the Rev. John Chambers, to constitute him a life member, and thirty-one dollars and fifty cents from individuals in the Sansom street church, to constitute their pastor, Rev. John L. Dagg, a life member. The pastor of a feeble church, whose congregation I addressed, says, efforts are making by them to raise a sum sufficient to constitute three life memberships—I presumed the collections generally will be remitted to the treasury of the Pennsylvania Society.

One of the most pleasing results of the interest awakened in the coloni-

zation cause in this city, is the determination on the part of the ladies to form an Auxiliary, whose object shall be the promotion of education in Liberia. I recently had the pleasure of addressing a meeting, composed of a few ladies, who are particularly active in this business. They have now so far matured their plans, that a general meeting is to be held on Monday next for the purpose of organizing the Society. Much may confidently be anticipated from this movement. There is nothing like the perseverance and efficiency of female efforts.

EASTON, Pa. July 19, 1832.

*Rev. and Dear Sir:*—I left Philadelphia last week, having attended on Monday the meeting of the ladies for the formation of a Female Auxiliary Colonization Society, whose special object should be to promote education in Liberia. An account of the formation of the Society, together with a list of its officers, I presume you have received from the Secretary. From the character of the persons, who are engaged in this business, there is no doubt, that it will be a highly efficient Auxiliary. Many of the most active, and most persevering ladies in the city have taken hold of the subject in good earnest. The city is to be divided into districts, and each district is to be visited by a committee of the Board of Managers, in order to present the claims of the society to all who would be likely to aid the cause.

On the 12th instant, I arrived at Doylestown, and on the next evening addressed the inhabitants on the subject of African Colonization. On Sunday morning, I delivered a discourse on the claims of the African race, and on Monday evening a meeting was held to take into consideration the formation of an Auxiliary. A constitution was presented and adopted, and a committee appointed to visit the inhabitants, and solicit their co-operation. All the editors in Doylestown are friendly to the society, and the editors of the English papers, (three in number,) promised me that they would publish your circular entire, together with the appendix, as well as other articles on the same subject from time to time. My collection here was small, amounting only to twenty-six dollars and two cents; but it is believed, something liberal will be done hereafter. In this place, (Easton,) I find several warm friends of the cause. As an Agent of your society was here a few weeks since, and took up a collection, I find that my prospects of pecuniary success are not very good. I shall not present the subject publicly, as I shall probably have a more favorable opportunity to do it some weeks hence. I have seen the editors of all the English papers published here, (three in number) all of whom have agreed to publish the circular, and other matter pertaining to colonization, and thus to prepare the way for a future visit. The interest, which they manifest in the Colonization Society, argues well for its prospect in this region.

## AGENCY IN ENGLAND.

We have highly interesting letters from Elliott Cresson, Esq. the Society's Agent in England, up to the 28th of June. Mr. Cresson has communicated the following letter, (received by him from S. Williams, a native of Sierra Leone, who is settled as a merchant at Fernando Po, but now in London,) expressing the opinions of the writer, who could have no motive for misrepresentation, in regard to the state and prospects of the Colony.

LONDON, 21st June, 1832.

SIR:—I am a native of Sierra Leone, of African parents; and having occasion to visit Liberia several times on my way to Fernando Po, in 1828 and 1830, I venture to intimate to you my sentiments with respect to its prosperous and fast improving state. I landed at Liberia with Mr. Colin Teague, who introduced me to several of his friends, and I assure you that I never was more kindly or friendly received. The Colony was then very healthy, and the Colonists in great cheerfulness, harmony, industry and contentment; they seem desirous to promote the welfare of the Colony by every possible improvement. During the short time I was there, I particularly observed their affability, intelligence, and manner of conversation, so much superior to the generality of my African brethren. I never saw any intemperance or disorderly conduct among the Liberians. I dined with several, and a more fit and better food cannot be expected. The houses are fine, substantial buildings, well furnished, equal to any I have seen in Africa. The Sabbath is particularly well observed—the rules and regulations are very strictly administered. The Colony of Liberia, although having been but recently established, I would venture to say, has made more progress than many of the long established colonies on the coast of Africa. I am sorry that business at present prevents me from entering into any further detail regarding that favorable Colony, Liberia, but, on my arrival at Fernando Po, where I am now going, I shall not fail to write.

Your Friend and well-wisher, SAMUEL WILLIAMS.

ELLIOTT CRESSON, Esq.

## PROFESSOR SILLIMAN'S ADDRESS.

The name of this Gentleman will secure an attentive perusal of his Address; nor will any who are acquainted with his eminent intellectual and moral attainments, with his liberality of sentiment, his exalted patriotism, and pure and disinterested attachment to the good of mankind, fail deeply to consider the opinions he has expressed. We are aware, that on the topics which he has discussed, shades of difference exist among great and good men; on some they may widely vary, and we wish that the different views taken by such may be clearly seen and understood. We apprehend that, in most cases, they regard rather *modes* than *principles* of action; not so much the *nature of duty*, as the *means and measures* by which *duty* is to be performed. We have confidence that all doubts and differences will vanish, when the royal law of Jesus Christ shall be once written upon the heart. We know of no political wisdom so good as the "wisdom from above," which an Apostle describes as "first pure, then peaceable, gentle, and easy to be entreated, full of mercy and good fruits, without partiality and without hypocrisy."

## INTELLIGENCE.

NEWS FROM AFRICA.—The Managers of the Maryland Fund have published a tract with this title, comprising much valuable information, adapted to the minds of the free people of colour, and which must convince the candid and reflecting among them, who will peruse it, that the Society is admirably designed to promote their true and lasting interests.

**FORMATION OF AUXILIARY SOCIETIES.**—On the 9th of July, a highly interesting Female Association, auxiliary to the American Colonization Society, was formed in PHILADELPHIA. The Christian zeal and charity of the ladies of Philadelphia are too well known to require any commendation of ours; and we are happy to perceive that they have so framed their constitution as to admit of the direct co-operation of other benevolent ladies throughout the Union. We may expect, therefore, with confidence, that Liberia will not be left destitute of adequate means of intellectual, moral and religious improvement. The following is the Constitution of this Society:—

### CONSTITUTION

#### *Of the Ladies' Association, Auxiliary to the Am. Col. Society.*

**Art. I.** This Society shall be called "The Ladies' Association, Auxiliary to the American Colonization Society."

**Art. II.** The object of the Society, is to raise funds, and apply them (with the consent of the American Colonization Society) to the promotion of education in Liberia, and such other purposes connected with the welfare of the Colony there, as this Society may deem expedient: the surplus funds, if any, to be paid into the treasury of the American Colonization Society, for the general purposes of that Society.

**Art. III.** The Officers of this Society shall be a President, Vice-Presidents, a Secretary, a Treasurer, and twenty-four Managers, who shall together compose a Board of Managers; of whom five shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business. The Officers, except the Vice-Presidents, shall be elected at the annual meetings of the Society. They shall have power to fill all vacancies which may occur; and if, from any cause, there should not be an election, the officers of the preceding year shall continue in office until others shall be elected.

**Art. IV.** The Society shall meet at Philadelphia on the first Tuesday of May, in each year, for the purpose of electing officers, and receiving the report of the Board of Managers.

**Art. V.** Every person who shall subscribe her name to this Constitution, and pay annually, \$1 or upwards, to the Treasurer, shall be a member of this Society; and every person who shall, at any one time, subscribe and pay twenty dollars, shall be a member for life.

**Art. VI.** Every Association which shall be formed to aid the object of this Society, and which shall co-operate with its funds for the purposes thereof, agreeably to the rules and regulations of this Society, shall, upon application, be considered an auxiliary. The President of each Auxiliary shall be a Vice-President of this Society, and, as such, shall be entitled to attend and vote at all meetings of the Society and of the Board of Managers; provided, that she shall not be entitled to a notice of such meetings, unless she shall be in the city of Philadelphia, and shall have given notice thereof to the Secretary of this Society.

*President*—Mrs. Beulah Sansom. | *Treasurer*—Miss Amelia Davidson.

*Secretary*—Mrs. Eliza P. S. Jones.

**ALBEMARLE FEMALE COLONIZATION SOCIETY, (VA.)**—A very promising and respectable Society has just been organized in this county. The Secretary of the Society writes: "On the day of our meeting, we numbered sixty; and I am persuaded, as soon as the existence of our Society is generally known, we shall have the names of almost every lady in the county, either as subscribers or donors.—Our efforts have also been strengthened by the approval of some of our best men, who have also aided us by their donations. I have now in hand \$103, which I shall transmit by the first safe opportunity. Believe me, Sir, no effort on the part of our Society will be wanting to aid the advancement of this all-important cause of humanity."

*President*.—Mrs. Nancy Nelson. *Vice-Presidents*.—Mrs. Doctor Harrison and Mrs. Thomas W. Gilmer. *Secretary and Treasurer*.—Susan B. Terrell. *Managers*.—Mrs. Ann C. Meriwether, Mrs. Louisa Meriwether, Mrs. Catherine Watson, Mrs. Jane M. Cary, Miss C. S. Nelson, Mrs. Sarah Wood, Mrs. Sarah Gilmer, Mrs. Jane Harrison, Mrs. Angelina Wydown, Mrs. Mildred Lewis, Mrs. Lucy Simpson.

**FEMALE COLONIZATION SOCIETY OF WASHINGTON CITY.**—Such an Association was formed on the 10th of July, and from the influence and benevolence of the ladies who have united to aid the scheme of African Colonization, at the Capital of the Union, we may anticipate great benefits. We expect hereafter to give a fuller account of this Society.

**FAYETTE COUNTY COLONIZATION SOCIETY.**—[We rejoice in the vigorous movement made by the Friends of our cause in Kentucky. The Western Luminary informs us that a Female Colonization Society has been organized in Lexington. The following proceedings show the zeal and liberality which prevail in Fayette county towards this great and holy cause.]

A meeting of the Fayette County Colonization Society, was held in the Methodist Church, on the 29th of June, 1832.

The meeting was opened with prayer, by the Rev. Geo. C. Light, General Agent for Kentucky, after which he delivered a very interesting address, showing that the object of the Society was not to interfere between master and servant, but to remove those who are now free, or may become so by the voluntary consent of their masters.

Judge Mayes then addressed the meeting at some length, showing the relative increase of the white and black population of the slave states, and offered the following resolution, which was adopted.

*Resolved*, That a Committee of *five* be appointed, to take into consideration the propriety of calling a meeting, of all the free colored persons of this city, with a view to their choosing an Agent to visit Liberia, and ascertain its true condition; and that said Committee have power to call such meeting if in their opinion the measure be advisable.

The following gentlemen are appointed that Committee, *viz.* Daniel Wayes, D. A. Sayre, S. Chipley, R. Wickliffe and L. H. Van Doren.

Adjourned to meet in the Court-house on the 4th of July, at 3 o'clock. P. M. *WILLIAM T. SMITH, Secretary.*

The Society met agreeably to adjournment in the Court-house, on the 4th of July, 1832.

The Rev. Dr. Blythe introduced the meeting by prayer.

*Resolved*, that a Committee of *two* be appointed to visit every family in this city for the purpose of obtaining donations to this Society, and present the constitution to obtain members.

Rev. Dr. Blythe and Judge Mayes were appointed that Committee.

*Resolved*, That a Committee of *four* persons be appointed to visit every family in Fayette County, to obtain donations, and subscribers to the constitution as members.

E. R. Osborn, Thomas Smith, H. C. Coons, and J. M. C. Irwin, were appointed that Committee.

The following resolution was offered by Dr. Blythe, and adopted, *viz.*

*Resolved*, That it be recommended to each of the religious denominations of our county to look out for one young and pious free person of colour who may be willing to go to Liberia as a preacher of the Gospel, and take measures to prepare such person for the holy work.

The following resolution was offered by Mr. Leavy, and adopted, *viz.*

*Resolved*, that the comparative views of the black and white population of the United States, and estimates and calculations therein, as submitted by Judge Mayes in his address, would subserve the interests of the American Colonization Society, by being published, and that he be requested to furnish it for publication.

*Resolved*, That a Committee of *three* be appointed to prepare an address in behalf of this Society, and that it be inserted in the newspapers of this city, together with the proceedings of this meeting.

H. C. Coons, Rev. B. B. Smith and Daniel Mayes were appointed a Committee to prepare the address.

*WILLIAM T. SMITH, Secretary.*

**JUVENILE COLONIZATION SOCIETY AT CINCINNATI.**—On Tuesday evening, July 6th, the Juvenile Colonization Society of this city, held its second annual meeting in the 6th Presbyterian church. The services of the evening were rendered very interesting by the address of Dr. Shane, who has recently returned from Liberia. The account given by Dr. Shane, represents the colony as uncommonly prosperous—the emigrants contented and happy—and the state of the country peculiarly inviting to all the colored race who wish to escape from that physical and mental degradation to which they are subject in America.

After the services, a collection was taken up amounting to about ten dollars.

*Cincinnati Journal.*

**OPINION AT THE SOUTH.**—Mr. Gaston, formerly a distinguished member of Congress, in an Address before a literary and philanthropic Society in the University of North Carolina, says:

On you will devolve the duty which has been too long neglected, but which cannot with impunity be neglected much longer, of providing for the mitigation, and (is it too much to hope for in North Carolina?) for the ultimate extirpation of the worst evil that afflicts the Southern part of our confederacy. Full well do you know to what I refer, for on this subject there is, with all of us, a morbid sensitiveness which gives warning even of an approach to it. Disguise the truth as we may, and throw the blame where we will, it is slavery which, more than any other cause, keeps us back in the career of improvement. It stifles industry and represses enterprise—it is fatal to economy and providence—it discourages skill—impairs our strength as a community, and poisons morale at the fountain head. How this evil is to be encountered, how subdued, is indeed a difficult and delicate inquiry, which this is not the time to examine, nor the occasion to discuss. I felt, however, that I could not discharge my duty, without referring to this subject as one which ought to engage the prudence, moderation and firmness of those who sooner or later, must act decisively upon it.

**TESTIMONY OF A COLODIST.**—The Rockbridge Intelligencer contains the following letter from one of the recent emigrants to Liberia. The writer was a slave manumitted by Col. Joseph Allen. It is stated that with two or three orthographical corrections, the letter is presented to the public *serbatum et literatum*.

MONROVIA, LIBERIA, Jan. 23, 1832.

*Honored and very dear Sir:*—I address these few lines to inform you that on the 8th of last month, I embarked on board ship James Perkins, James Crowell, Capt. with in all 339 emigrants. We left Norfolk on that day, and after a delightful passage arrived in the Cape Messerado harbor 13th inst. The captain's conduct towards us was truly praiseworthy, and even the crew done every thing in their power to render our passage comfortable.

On arriving in the town Monrovia, I cannot express my joy at seeing a contented, happy, intelligent people of my own complexion, in the enjoyment of every earthly blessing: a more moral community of its size I guess you have never seen. I have seen but one man drunk, and have not heard an oath. There are in this town two churches, and nearly every other necessary public building. The people are some wealthy, and from their decent appearance in general all are able to live.

If it is practicable please send my children here: it is all I desire from that State, and all that is needed to make me a happy man. Please shew this to Mr. John Paine, Edward Graham, Mrs. Preston, Brown Colbert, John Lymus, John Clarkson, John Henry, Samuel R. Moore. You will confer on me a singular favor by writing to my friends that have gone to the State of Indiana and Union county. We are in good health, and, considering the large mass of people that came out, are comfortably situated. The emigrants were generally pleased with me. I received peculiar attention and kindness from Mr. Ambrose Hawkins, quite a genteel young man,

I intend following the boat making business—it appears likely to be profitable here. With sentiments of high esteem, I am your's &c.

ROBERT ALLEN.

To ROBERT WHITE, Esq. Lexington, Virginia, U. S.

**IMPROVEMENT AMONG PEOPLE OF COLOUE.**—The Editor had the privilege of preaching last Sabbath, to the colored congregation in New Haven, under the pastoral care of Rev. S. S. Jocelyn. He found the house respectably filled with well dressed, attentive and devout hearers. It was gratifying to learn that a pleasing work of grace is in progress among the people. We were told that a spirit of prayer among some of the church members has been manifest for several months past. Two or three persons were convicted of sin in January. The work since, has been gradually advancing. The conversion of a little girl of about ten years old belonging to a very wicked family, has had a powerful effect upon the children of the Sabbath school, and has alarmed the ungodly, both colored and whites, in the immediate vicinity of her residence. The teachers of the Sabbath school, and the teacher of the Bible class, are greatly encouraged, and are prayerfully and laboriously engaged for the salvation of souls. Eight or ten persons, adults and children, are the hopeful subjects of conversion; and numbers are enquiring what they shall do to be saved:—N. Y. Evan.

THE  
**AFRICAN REPOSITORY,**  
AND  
**COLONIAL JOURNAL.**

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**VOL. VIII. SEPTEMBER, 1832. No. 7.**

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**LATEST FROM LIBERIA.**

We have received very interesting despatches from the Colony, bearing dates up to the 20th of July. The following letters afford the most gratifying encouragement to the friends of the Society, while they bear testimony to the able and successful efforts of the Colonial Agent, of the Colonial Physicians, and other officers of the Colony. The statements here presented, cannot fail, however, to convince the public of the necessity of speedy and liberal contributions to sustain the Board in its endeavours to found new settlements, and to give greater extent and energy to all the operations of the Society. We say to all who feel an interest in the vast and truly Christian scheme of this Institution, that now, especially, is the time when their influence and their donations are required to promote its cause. Could an annual income of \$150,000 or \$200,000 be realized, it might all be easily and usefully expended, in a single year, to promote the cause of African colonization.

**LIBERIA, May 1st, 1832.**

**GENTLEMEN:**—In reviewing the events of the past year, we have every reason to be grateful for the many signal and providential favours which our Colony has experienced. No period since its first establishment, presents us with more abundant proofs of its substantial and increasing prosperity; and at no period have we had more cause to offer up our sincere and grateful acknowledgments to that Divine Being, whose goodness has been so bounteously extended to this rising community.

Health—that greatest of blessings—has never been more universally enjoyed. The disease of the climate, so much dreaded by strangers, and to the ravages of which, so many have fallen

victims, has, by the unremitted and undivided attention of the Colonial Physicians, been, in a great measure, deprived of its terrors, and made to yield to the well-directed efforts of professional skill. The average number of deaths that have occurred among the emigrants who have arrived since the first of January, 1831, will not exceed four per cent.—a result not only gratifying, but unprecedented in the annals of the Colony, and which cannot but reflect the highest credit on the professional attainments of those entrusted with their medical superintendence.

Our agriculture, the vigorous and successful prosecution of which is of such vital importance, and on which the prosperity of this Colony must ultimately depend, has received a new impulse, and is no longer considered of secondary importance; the people seem now to be duly sensible of the necessity of devoting their energies to the advancement of this branch of industry, and our settlements every where present the cheering evidence of laudable enterprise and durable improvement. Most of the emigrants who arrived in the few last expeditions, have already the promise of their labours being rewarded by abundant crops.—You will also be gratified to learn, that several of our most respectable citizens have turned their attention to the cultivation of coffee, a plant indigenous to the country, and which is every where to be met with near the sea coast, growing in the richest luxuriance. The Rev. C. M. Waring expects to have a plantation of 20,000 trees shortly completed; and there is every reason to believe, that the influence of so laudable an example will be widely diffused. Cotton and indigo are also the spontaneous productions of our soil, and will, when the efforts of those possessed of a little capital shall have been directed to their cultivation, prove valuable articles for exportation, and yield to the agriculturist the highest reward for his labours. But unless our people entertain more enlarged and liberal views, I fear they will not, at least for some time, avail themselves of these advantages; at present, few of those possessed of capital are willing to embark in any enterprise from which they do not expect to reap great and immediate profits; nor can they be made to understand that by thus investing a portion of their funds (now wholly devoted to the purposes of trade), they cannot fail of being amply recompensed, and eventually open to themselves great and never

failing sources of gain. I have, however, great hopes the experiments now making will convince the people that they have within themselves the means of acquiring wealth, and will induce them, by a judicious employment of their time and money, more fully to develope the resources of the country, and render themselves independent of foreign aid. Articles, important in a commercial point of view, are produced in abundance, at no great distance from this settlement; but for want of sufficient enterprise and capital to facilitate their transportation to the sea coast, they must, at least for some time, remain without our being able to avail ourselves of the advantages afforded by their proximity.

The commerce of the Colony has also partaken of the general improvement, and surpassed that of the preceding year. Within this period, 59 vessels have visited our port for the purposes of traffic; of these, 32 were American, 25 English, and 2 French. Our exports amounted to \$125,549 16, and the amount of produce and merchandize on hand, on the 1st of January, 1832, was \$47,400. The articles of export consisted chiefly of camwood, ivory, palm-oil, tortoise shell, and some gold, procured of the natives from the interior, and at various places along the coast.—The trade with the interior has also been proportionally increased, and our town is now becoming a place of resort for natives from the Condo country, and countries beyond, bordering on Foota Jallou. The Mandingoes also visit us in considerable numbers, and are the means of making us known to the nations of the interior.

By the provisions of a treaty lately concluded with the Kings and Chiefs of the Dey tribe, still greater facilities will be afforded to this branch of commerce; it being expressly stipulated in that treaty, that the natives of the interior, resorting to the Colony for the purposes of trade, should be allowed a free passage through their territory. From this privilege they were, in a great measure, heretofore debarred, as the natives of the Dey country, with a view wholly to monopolize the trade, either refused them a passage through their country, or charged them such enormous duties, that few could venture to visit us.

It is a source of great gratification to be enabled to state, that the condition of our public schools is highly promising; the report for the third and fourth quarters of the past year will afford

satisfactory evidence of the efficiency of our present school regulations; and there only remains towards their completion, that some provision should be made for the education of our recaptured Africans. These have been urgent in their request for the establishment of a free school at their settlement, and a want of funds has alone prevented me from acceding to their demand. Such an institution would, I am convinced, be productive of the most beneficial results; the manners and habits of those, at present in a semi-barbarous state, would be more assimilated to our own; sources of jealousy and prejudice would be removed, and the civilization of the neighbouring tribes, connected as they are by similarity of language and habits, with many of these people, would be rendered of comparatively easy attainment. I would therefore beg leave to invite your early attention to this subject, and trust you will be enabled to obtain funds sufficient to accomplish so desirable an object.

Our relations with the surrounding native tribes have, with one exception, continued to be of the most amicable kind. The great and increasing intercourse between the Colony and the different nations bordering on our territory, the earnest desire manifested on our part to render such intercourse mutually beneficial, by preserving a uniform course of justice towards them, and aiding in all the improvements calculated to exalt their condition, and impart to them the blessings of civilization, has done much towards the removal of all unfriendly prejudice, and bound them more closely to us by ties of interest, and will, doubtless, by preventing the recurrence of causes of irritation, ensure their perfect and permanent tranquillity.

In the latter part of January last, availing myself of a season of comparative leisure, I visited Grand Bassa, convened the chiefs, and made such arrangements with them as will secure to us the peaceable possession of a considerable portion of that fertile district. Negotiations were also entered into with the Kings at Grand Cape Mount, resulting in the cession to us of a part of that country, the possession of which has been deemed by my predecessors in office, of such vital importance.

The advantages to be derived from the settlement of these two points, have been stated in a former communication, and need not be repeated; but I will merely remark, that in point of salu-

brity, commercial and agricultural advantages, they are not surpassed by any on the whole Western coast, being of easy access from the sea, abounding in articles of trade and subsistence, and possessing a soil, the fertility of which promises the richest rewards to the labour of the husbandman. We have every reason to congratulate ourselves on so valuable an acquisition to our territorial limits.

In the management of the fiscal concerns of the Agency, the most rigid economy, consistent with the welfare of the Colony, has been observed; yet owing to the unusual number of emigrants who have arrived, the necessity of providing for their comfortable accommodation; the expenses consequent on the negotiations with the Windward and Leeward tribes, as well as those incident to the completion of such preliminary measures as were necessary to our occupying our newly acquired territory; the expenditures of the past will exceed those of any preceding year; nor can we indulge any reasonable hope that they will, in future, undergo any diminution: on the contrary, the great influx of emigrants, which the late energetic measures of the States of Virginia and Maryland will, in all probability, occasion, the expense necessarily incident to our keeping up separate establishments at Cape Mount and Grand Bassa, as well as the expenses consequent upon the enlargement of our territorial limits, and increase of population, will swell the disbursements of the present and proportionally increase those of each succeeding year.

The negotiations with the Windward and Leeward tribes for the enlargement of our territory, the late war with the Dey people, and the increasing current business of the Agency, occasioned by the large accessions of emigrants we have received within these few months past, have so multiplied my duties that I could not, possibly, without neglecting business of pressing importance, make the surveys of the neighbouring country, or institute the inquiries and examinations necessary to enable me to comply with the wishes of the Board, as expressed in the resolution of the 14th March, 1831. During my journey to Grand Bassa, I managed to ascertain the course and size of the principal branches of the Junk and St. John's rivers, and at the same time noted the quality of the soil, elevation, &c. of the different sections of country through which I travelled, and trust, at some

future period, to be able to furnish you with a map of the Colony more accurate than the one you now possess, and likewise give such information respecting its topography as will be useful and interesting.

I have the honour to be,

Most respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

J. MECHLIN, Jr.

To the Board of Managers of the A. C. S.

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LIBERIA, July 13th, 1832.

DEAR SIR:—The ship Jupiter anchored in our harbour on the 30th ult. by her I received your several favours of the 24th and 30th March, and 13th and 20th April, together with sundry resolutions of the Board of Managers; all of which shall receive the earliest attention.

The emigrants, 172 in number, have all been landed; a part of them will for the present remain in Monrovia, but by far the greater number have been sent up to Caldwell, where they will undergo their seasoning; when they can have their lands assigned them; many will draw their farm lots immediately, and should they not be shortly attacked with the disease of the climate, will make considerable progress in clearing and building, and thus be enabled to vacate the receptacles before the expiration of the six months usually allotted them to remain. I am much pleased with the appearance of these people, and think this decidedly one of the most promising expeditions that has been sent out for some time; several are men of intelligence and education, superior to the generality of their class, and will doubtless prove valuable acquisitions to the colony. The attentions of Capt. Peters to their comfort, health, &c. have been very judicious and unremitting, and they all speak of him in the highest terms.

Nothing could have afforded me greater pleasure than the cheering accounts you give of the progress of our cause in the United States. The practicability of the scheme, once considered as the dream of visionary enthusiasts, can no longer be doubted; the experiment has been fairly made and with the most

animating and decisive results. The advancement of the colony has more than realized the predictions of its most enthusiastic and sanguine supporters—and obstacles once deemed insurmountable, have yielded to the perseverance and energy of the early settlers, those hardy pioneers in the march of African civilization. Indeed when we consider the very limited means possessed by those who emigrate, and how few who are qualified by education and previous habits to constitute an intelligent, enterprising and well-ordered community; we cannot but wonder at the success that has crowned our feeble and comparatively unaided efforts.

Our relations with the surrounding native tribes, are at present on the most friendly footing; the late differences with the Dey people, have been satisfactorily adjusted, nor do we apprehend any further disturbance from that quarter; they have scrupulously fulfilled the stipulations of the treaty lately concluded, and have given us every assurance of their disposition to live on the most friendly terms with the colony.

A few weeks after our return from our excursion into the Dey country, I received a message from King Boatswain, who desired I would remove or modify in his favour, certain temporary restrictions we found it expedient to impose, respecting our intercourse with the natives inhabiting the country north of the St. Paul's river—at the same time assuring me there should be no necessity in future for putting ourselves to any inconvenience or trouble to chastise the Dey or Gurrah people, and requesting should they ever commit any aggressions on the colony that I would inform him of the fact, when such measures should be taken as would ensure perfect tranquillity—he moreover stated that he regretted we had not in the late instance acquainted him with the affair, as he would have rendered it unnecessary for us to have marched against them.

The agriculture of the colony, as you have already been informed, is more promising than ever—many of the emigrants who have arrived within these few months past, have made great improvements, and have the prospect of abundant crops—the mechanics have generally preferred residing in town, and accordingly have had their building lots assigned them. With regard to the farmers, I have with the few last expeditions, adopt-

ed a plan different from that hitherto pursued, and which I think will tend more to the encouragement of agricultural pursuits; instead of permitting them to draw their lands and reside in town until they are enabled to procure means to erect a frame dwelling; I have at once, and in some instances before they had become acclimated, placed them on their farms, and granted them such aid in goods from the public store, as was sufficient to pay for the construction of a good country house (such as the natives build,) sufficient to shelter themselves and families two or three years; by this means they are enabled at once to occupy and improve their lands without wasting their time in other pursuits, which but too frequently give them a distaste for agriculture and render them idle and dissipated. The cost of such a house is from 25 to 30 bars, at about 25 cents to the bar. The plan thus far has succeeded admirably—and although it may seem at first view to be somewhat extravagant, it proves in the end a saving to the Society—as many who would otherwise by contracting habits of idleness and dissipation eventually become a burden to the community, are thus enabled to provide for themselves and families a comfortable subsistence.

Within these few days I paid a visit of inspection to the settlements of recaptured Africans, and was much gratified with the result of my examination. The immediate cause of my visiting them at this inclement season, was their urgent request that I should be present at, and superintend their election for a chief or head man. Both the Eboes and Congoes had several times attempted to choose a chief, but always without success. The principal difficulty arose from those in the minority refusing to acknowledge as their superior, the person chosen by the majority; nor could they be made to understand that unanimity was not only not to be expected, but unnecessary to constitute a valid election; however, they finally resolved to refer the matter to my decision. I had the election held in my presence, and as soon as it was concluded, made some remarks on the necessity and propriety of submitting to the will of the majority, and explained in the most plain and simple language the nature and object of an election, citing our own customs as an example. They appeared to be perfectly satisfied, and I have no doubt that every thing will go on smoothly.

These people occupy two very neat and well built villages, near the east bank of Stockton Creek, and distant from Caldwell, about three miles; a small rivulet separates that of the Eboes from the Congo village. Each tribe have built by voluntary subscription and joint labour, a house of worship, and a town or palaver house; their gardens are well enclosed, in which are successfully cultivated, beans, cabbages, melons, yams, &c.; these they dispose of at the Cape in exchange for such articles as their necessities require. Adjacent to the village, but separated from it by a strong fence, are their farms, at present in a high state of cultivation. I saw one tract of about 150 acres planted in cassada, interspersed with patches of Indian corn and sweet potatoes. Their vegetables appeared to be very thriving, and will without doubt yield abundant crops. These people are decidedly the most contented and independent of any in the colony, and are rapidly improving in intelligence and respectability—they not only raise sufficient for their own consumption, but have considerable surplus produce, for which they find a ready market.—When not employed in the cultivation of their farms, they turn their attention to sawing lumber and making shingles. Many of the Congo tribe can read and have established a Sunday school, which is regularly attended by both children and adults; those who have received any education, officiating as teachers to the others not possessed of that advantage. These as well as the Eboes are very desirous that a school should be established among them, and I have promised to comply with their request as soon as I have funds sufficient to pay a teacher—let me again recommend this subject to the consideration of the Board.

It affords me the highest gratification to learn the Board have been pleased to approve of my efforts for the extension of our territorial limits. I had fondly hoped by this to have been able to inform them that we had taken possession of the newly acquired territory, but there have been obstacles to the founding of settlements which could not be surmounted without more extensive means than were at my command. Arms and ammunition were necessary for our security, and shelters had to be erected before we could possibly think of removing settlers either to Cape Mount or Grand Bassa; in addition to which we had not the goods and merchandize necessary to defray the expenses incident

to the successful execution of such a measure. I find (until we shall be firmly established) we will be obliged to keep up a factory at each place, supplied with such articles as are calculated to answer the demands of the natives, and for which they can exchange the produce of the country, viz. rice, palm oil, Ivory, camwood, &c. The list of goods enclosed in my communication to the Board, will point out the kind, quality, and relative proportions of the articles needed. Such an establishment, should your funds authorise the expenditure, will prove a source of profit and have great influence in inducing the natives to abandon the slave trade; as one of the principal objections on their part to discontinuing this traffic is, that they cannot through any other channel be supplied with such articles as their necessities require; they have frequently remarked to me when urged to abandon it, that they would readily do so, provided we would establish a factory at their place, supplied with a proper assortment of trade goods; merchandize of a particular description they say they must have and if neither the colonists nor agency can, or will furnish them, they must have recourse to the slave trade. These suggestions are made in haste, but I trust they may be deemed worthy of your consideration.

Another cause of delay in establishing new settlements, is the want of persons in whom I could confide to administer the government. There are, it is true, several who would answer very well; but they are engaged in business so lucrative, that the state of our funds would not warrant me in offering what they would deem an adequate compensation for the sacrifices they would have to make in devoting their time and services wholly to this business; and the services of those at present in the employ of the Agency cannot possibly be dispensed with. I will, however, endeavour to procure suitable persons, and as soon as the season admits of it, push the work with vigour. We require men, in whose discretion and integrity the utmost reliance can be placed, and who have a thorough acquaintance with the manners and customs of the natives.

At Grand Bassa, we have made some progress. Bob Gray, one of the chiefs from whom the territory was purchased, has cleared and planted a large tract of land in cassada and sweet potatoes, for the use of the settlers to be sent down; he has also

contracted to build three large and commodious houses in the native style; but these will not be finished before the close of the rainy season, when I will again visit Bassa, and superintend the establishment of our people.

The resolution of the Board, establishing a currency for the Colony, will, when carried into effect, prove of infinite advantage. I cannot, at present, give my views fully on this subject, but will, at as early a period as possible, take it up, and suggest such modifications as our circumstances may render expedient.

The ordinance respecting the sale of lands for debt, entirely coincides with my own views. The benefits resulting from such a regulation, I have already stated in a former communication, and need not repeat what was then urged; but would merely remark, that it has been submitted to the test of experience, and not one of the numerous evils predicted, have resulted. I trust, however, the matter is now set at rest; but should there hereafter be occasion to make any alteration, you shall be duly advised.

The directions of the Board respecting the mode of erecting receptacles, and their location, shall be attended to. It is my intention to explore, as soon as I possibly can, the country on the St. Paul's river, above the falls, and select a suitable place for a settlement. I am convinced that situations may be found, exceeding, in point of salubrity and agricultural facilities, any that we have yet seen. The country has been described by those who have travelled through it, as exceedingly beautiful and fertile, and there is no doubt but many will gladly avail themselves of the opportunity to occupy it.

Some time since, I forwarded the reports of our schools for the third and fourth quarters of last year; from them you will learn that they are in a very prosperous condition. In addition to the boy schools, we have now two female schools in operation; one at Monrovia, under the care of Mrs. Elizabeth Johnson, and another at Caldwell, conducted by Mrs. E. Cæsar, both of whom are well qualified for the stations they hold. The salaries of these teachers are paid by a society of benevolent and philanthropic ladies of Philadelphia, whose generous exertions in behalf of this rising community, will ever be held in grateful remembrance. By the next vessel, I hope to be enabled to transmit the quarterly returns of the teachers of these schools.

The arms and ammunition received by the Jupiter, have proved a very seasonable supply.

I have before urged the necessity of keeping a regular supply of trade goods in the public store; our stock of cloths, and many other important articles is at present exhausted; nor can they be purchased here, except at a very great advance on the first cost in the United States. Now is the time for purchasing rice and palm oil; the natives are getting in their new crops, and if we do not avail ourselves of the opportunity, we will find great difficulty hereafter in procuring the quantity requisite for the subsistence of our people.

I send by Mr. Prout, who goes home in the vessel that conveys this, samples of several articles, which may serve as a guide in all future purchases. Several of them may, I think, be manufactured in the United States; particularly the various patterns of romauls and satin stripe; also, the large bowl pipes. It would be well to have the experiment made; I send them for that purpose.

My health has, for some time past, been unusually good for this climate, and I trust it will continue so. The rainy season has now fully set in; and should I be able to stand the climate through this season, I will consider myself perfectly acclimated. Dr. Todsen and Dr. Hall have lately had each a slight attack of intermittent fever, but are much better.

With sentiments of the highest respect and esteem,

Your obedient Servant,

J. MECHLIN, Jr.

To Rev. R. R. GURLEY.

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LIBERIA, July 13th, 1832.

DEAR SIR:—The Ship Jupiter, which conveys this, anchored in our harbour on the 30th ulto. Her passengers, 172 in number, have all been landed, and placed in houses provided for their reception. A part of them suffered from sickness on the voyage, and several were still infirm when landed; I regret to state, that three have since died in consequence of the disease with which they were attacked during the voyage; the others are, I believe, convalescent. No blame can possibly attach to

Captain Peters and officers, who used every exertion to promote their health and comfort. They all speak of him in the highest terms, and seem truly grateful for the kindnesses experienced at his hands.

Messrs. Simpson and More, sent out by the society of free coloured people near Natchez, will return in the Jupiter. They will write to you from New York, to request your advice and assistance, in enabling them to reach their place of destination. They appear to be much pleased with the Colony, and their stay, though short, has been well employed in visiting our upper settlements, and collecting such information as will enable them to give a correct statement to their friends at home. As this was the only opportunity for returning home, I advised them to embrace it, as perhaps another would not offer before next April or May, and it would not be proper for them to arrive on our coast during the winter, even should they find a vessel to take them during our dry season.

The Brig Ruth, of Philadelphia, will leave this in a few days; by her I will forward my communications at length. Mr. Prout goes home on a short visit, to arrange some business relative to the estate of his father; he will be the bearer of my despatches, and will give you correct information respecting colonial affairs. I would write more fully, but the ship sails immediately.

With the highest esteem and respect,

Yours as ever,

J. MECHLIN, Jr.

Rev. R. R. GURLEY.

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**EXTRACTS FROM LETTERS RECEIVED FROM DR. G. P. TODSEN.**

CALDWELL, July 18, 1832.

A sense of duty to the Board and to the cause of humanity, has induced me, notwithstanding the very great injury it will be to my health, to conform to their wishes in postponing my intended visit to the United States. We have had more intermittents this season, than the old inhabitants remember to have witnessed. I attribute it to the fact, of a number of trees, situated between Caldwell and a marsh, being cut down by new emi-

grants, which trees served as a wall or shelter to Caldwell against the malaria, when the wind blew from that direction.

As regards the several Resolutions addressed to me, to prepare the history of the fever, its causes, treatment, &c. my past health, and its present state, with the many arduous duties I have to perform, have rendered, and do, for the present, render the execution of the demanded task out of my power. For more than five weeks, I have been confined to my bed every other day with intermittent fever.

The emigrants by the Jupiter are here, and have suffered considerably on board from the rains. Mrs. Cæsar has done well, and continues to be a most active and useful female teacher in the Colony. Mr. Cæsar is a most worthy and honest man, well qualified to instruct a school.

I thank you for the work of Boyle, but do not think highly of his views or practice. Depend on it, he is far from having discovered the philosopher's stone.

July 20th.

I have counted the Jupiter's emigrants under my care, and found them yesterday 158\* in number. Of the Orion, or Baltimore emigrants, all, excepting a woman 110 years of age, are alive. The Kentuckians do bravely; not a single death since my report. The great apathy to agricultural pursuits, which, since the death of Mr. Ashmun, till the arrival of the Criterion's emigrants, existed in the Colony, and, by their example, became considerably lessened, has produced a general disposition among the industrious and respectable to remove to their lands soon after their recovery from the first attack of fever; nay, some have manifested a boldness to remove at a distance of five or six miles, before their seasoning. The Board must be aware that many who have recovered of the fever, are liable to be attacked, for twelve months, with our intermitting fevers, and to fall victims to them (especially the decrepid and children) under the most judicious treatment. The experience of all countries, but especially the settlement of the South-Western States in America, has sufficiently proven the fact, that in first clearing a rich, leamy soil along rivers and marshes, the most healthy constitutions have perished. Now with my best wishes, with all possible zeal and

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\* Some emigrants by this vessel, stay at Monrovia.

energy, the moment an emigrant moves to his farm, at a distance of five or six miles, it is out of my power to render him any essential service. The lands of these people, as to fertility, are among the best, and I wish I could add, as to salubrity; but there lies the difficulty, and it must remain for some time after they are cleared. I cannot therefore feel myself justified in holding out any hopes of a diminution in the mortality of such settlers, but rather fear an increase; yet not exceeding that experienced in some parts of Georgia and Louisiana.

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**LETTER FROM A COLONIST.**

The writer of the following letter is one of the earliest, and most upright and public-spirited settlers in Liberia. Entire confidence may be placed in his statements. We are most happy to receive communications like this, as we believe nothing will more surely and effectually advance our cause, than the sober and candid testimony of intelligent and virtuous men of colour who have resided for several years in Liberia.

LIBERIA, July 16, 1832.

DEAR SIR:—I received your kind and obliging letter, bearing date 20th April. I now with pleasure embrace an opportunity of giving you a small sketch of our church affairs; I can say but little concerning political affairs, as I am not much of a statesman. You said in your letter to me that we have made great improvements, and there are greater to be made; in which opinion I coincide with you. Unless we shall have the pleasure of receiving such an expedition as was selected in 1823, I am afraid we shall not make so great a progress for the next eight years.—Concerning virtue and morality, I believe we can face the world with that. It is true, we have not formed ourselves into a temperance society, and we have no need of such a society; for I believe there is less ardent spirit consumed in our families, than in any other place of its size in the world. We can say with propriety, that the time is daily approaching, in which we can see the fulfilment of the promises the Lord hath made to his Son, to give the heathen for his inheritance, and the uttermost parts of the earth for his possession. It appears that the light of the gospel has sprang up among the Eboes. I had the pleasure of listening to the greatest experiences I ever heard, uttered from the lips of persons that could scarcely call the name of Jesus

Christ. We had every reason to believe that it was the work of God; yet we could scarcely believe what we heard with our own ears, though we recollect the promise made by God to the heathen: we then received them with joy, and I believe the spirit of God was felt through the house. We have sufficient reason to believe that God has heard the prayers of his people in behalf of the poor Africans. We endeavour to do all in our power towards civilizing them; I have been a great deal amongst them, and have also seen a great change towards civilization, since 1825. Truly, the harvest is great, and the labourers are few; but God will send forth labourers in due time, unto his harvest.

I have but little more to say; I only wish you would endeavour to send your invitation towards Williamsburg and Little York, Va. I know there are a great many smart freemen in those places, who are worth something; but they are situated so far out of the way, that they cannot hear a true statement of Africa. I should be happy to see a selection of yours from that part of the country. I cannot give you a statement of the affairs of the Colony, as I am engaged with other business; but will, the next time I write, give you a full detail. I believe we are all well at present. With my best wishes to yourself and family,

I remain your sincere well-wisher in the Lord,

H. S. NELSON.

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#### LIBERIA HERALD.

We have received the numbers of this publication for the months of May, June, and July, which contain much interesting intelligence. The Editor, we are pleased to see, is giving us more original matter; and we trust that the Herald will contribute greatly to the diffusion of correct information concerning the Colony, and excite much zeal and charity towards the great objects of humanity and religion for which it has been founded. The following items are selected from the number for May.

“MONROVIA BAPTIST MISSIONARY SOCIETY.—On Monday, April 23d, ult. the Monrovia Baptist Missionary Society celebrated their seventh anniversary in the Baptist meeting-house in this town.—Sermon by the Rev. C. Teage.

“The present, it has been said, is the age of benevolence; at least,

there are many associations for that purpose, but how effective, we shall not undertake to say. The M. B. Missionary Society has now been formed several years, but we confess, we look around in vain to behold the success of their labours, or Missionaries labouring among our heathen.

"We know not why the public are more watchful of benevolent associations than any other, but so it is; and all that such have to do, is to be up and doing, that no cause of complaint may be found.

"Many societies elsewhere, excuse themselves, under the plea that no objects for the exercise of their benevolence can be found; such can never be the case of one in Africa. The world is wide, and there is misery enough in it; and Africa, we all know, has her portion of it, besides ignorance and superstition, from the Straits of Gibraltar to the Cape of Good Hope, from Cape Guardafui to the mouth of the Gambia."

**"SCHOOLS FOR NATIVE CHILDREN."**—We are much pleased to learn, that it is contemplated by the Colonial Government, to establish two schools for native children, at the new locations at Grand Bassa and Cape Mount. Every community stands in need of schools, and it is the bounden duty of every free government to support them as nurseries, from whence will issue, in the course of time, enlightened statesmen and patriots. Funds appropriated to the support of good schools, can never be considered as misspent; and nothing tends more to manifest to the eye of a stranger, that he is in the midst of an intelligent community, than numberless schools in every town and village.

"Many good men, who are really desirous of being useful in their day and generation, labour under mistaken ideas, about appropriations for the support of schools. They say that they have passed through life with but a small stock of knowledge, and they think their successors ought to do the same; but they forget that the world at large are growing more enlightened, and those who wish not to be left in the rear, must follow on."

**"SECOND BAPTIST CHURCH."**—On Sunday, the 6th instant, the meeting-house lately erected for the Second Baptist Church of Monrovia, of which the Rev. C. Teage is pastor, was opened for the first time, and preaching held therein. Sermon by the pastor, from II. Kings, v. 61."

**"NEW BUILDINGS."**—Three commodious buildings have lately been erected at Caldwell, as receptacles for new emigrants, and two more are in a state of forwardness."

**"MRS. KILHAM."**—We are sorry it is our painful duty to announce to our readers, the death of this philanthropic individual, who died on the 31st of March, off Plantain Islands, on board the Galliott Young Vrow, on her passage from this port to Sierra Leone. The Galliott has since returned to this port, dismasted."

In the Herald for June, we find the following notice of the settlement of recaptured Africans.

**"NEW GEORGIA.**—Our recaptives of the Congo tribe, have progressed so far in civilization, that several frames (some of which are up) are preparing to be erected during the present season. Their meeting house is so far finished, that they hold regular meetings therein; and through the whole village, there reigns so much neatness and comfort, that we have seen few spots to surpass it."

We were highly gratified by the perusal of the following editorial notice in the Herald for July.

**"ARRIVAL OF EMIGRANTS**—On Saturday, the 30th ult. the fine Ship Jupiter, Captain Peters, arrived at this port in 45 days from Norfolk, Va. with one hundred and fifty-seven emigrants. They appear to be mostly fine and able bodied emigrants, and particular individuals, of good standing and respectability in the parts where they formerly resided. Letters of introduction, from friends in America, have been handed us by Messrs. Simpson and Moore; who are sent out by the Auxiliary Colonization Society of Natchez, Mississippi, with the approbation of the free coloured people of that place, to view the Colony, and make report of their observations. We bid them welcome to our shores, and hope every facility will be afforded them in their travels and inquiries, by our fellow-citizens.

"Our brethren have a right, if they cannot credit all that has been published concerning Liberia, to send intelligent and competent persons to spy the land; and we should be pleased to see other cities follow the example of Natchez, instead of passing resolutions, and publishing inflammatory pieces, whose tendency can only be, to widen known prejudices, which have existed from time immemorial.

"We are also informed, that our brethren in Charleston, S. C. prompted by the same motives, have delegated one of their number, Mr. Chas. Snetter, who has arrived in the Jupiter, to look for them, and see if the reports which have been in circulation are true. Our letters also introduce to our notice, and that of our citizens, Mr: James P. Thompson, from New York, as a gentleman qualified to fill the responsible office of teacher of youth. Our wants in respect to teachers of youth are so great that centuries must elapse, before the wide field, which is now vacant, can be filled up; in a word, Africa must first become civilized and christianized, throughout its vast continent.

"New York is a city, from which we have looked for more from our brethren, than merely passing angry vetoes against the Society. Put the best face we can on the matter, Is the man of colour, who is a resident of New York, any more respected, or does he enjoy more privileges than one of equal standing in Charleston, or New Orleans? We are for emigration, and those who have known us intimately for years, will bear us out, that upon this subject, no change has taken place in our views, no matter where, though our choice has been Africa. We wish our brethren to remove; let some go to Hayti, or South America, if they prefer, there

will always remain a sufficient number, from the inducements and advantages which a Colony, founded like this, will hold out, to remove hither of their free will and choice. We wish no man to be compelled to come to this land by force. They wrong us much, who impute any other motives to us, than those which should fill the breast of a man of colour, in common, from our desire of wishing our brethren to remove, to this land or any other, where they may enjoy rights for which they now sigh in vain in America. Though we cannot vouch for the purity of motives, of some who wish our removal to Africa, still we know that there are others, who have no other earthly motive in view, than our improvement, by the enjoyment of social and political rights, from which we are debarred in America; and we think we should give but little weight to the objection, that some are for our removal, out of mere prejudice, if we know that by so doing, we can better our condition.

"Self is one of the primary motives of all our actions, and we see not upon what grounds they abandon it, whenever the subject of emigration is presented to the consideration of our brethren in America. What care I for the motives which may actuate any man, if I am certain, to a demonstration, that I shall be benefited by embracing his offer, or assistance.

"The acquisition of Grand Cape Mount, and Grand Bassa, throws a wide field open for selection to all, and the emigrant, who cannot make a comfortable subsistence on the fertile banks of the St. John's River, can live no where. And while the operations of the Society at home, have been in a measure limited, from the small funds at their command, may we not hope now, from the appropriation which has been made in Maryland, and those which will probably be, in Virginia, at the next session of the Legislature, to see, from the resources at their command, extended plans for the comfort of new comers, and extended means of operation."

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AGENCY IN ENGLAND.

We have been favoured with very cheering intelligence from the active and efficient Friend and Agent of the Society in England, in letters bearing date as recent as the 25th of August.—The following extracts are from Mr. Cresson's last letter, dated at Norwich.

NORWICH, 7th Month, 25th, 1832.

*Dear Friend.*—It is now a fortnight since I left London—justly fearful of encountering the pestilence which was ravaging Paris and driven from London by its no less fearful spread there:—and so far I have gratefully to acknowledge that my labours seem to have been peculiarly blessed.—

My first stage was Cambridge, where I was greeted by a note from an old friend, a clergyman at his seat "Chesterton"; also the name of the residence of Dr. Bowly, the President of our *first branch*—after so much opposition and persecution, the very coincidence was pleasing, and I know not but that, together with a little more health than has been my portion of late, has nerved me with more confidence in pushing our cause. Had I been a few hours earlier, a theatre for public action would have been presented at a large Bible Meeting at Royston, which was much regretted by some of the members, and was prevented at Cambridge by the vacation and consequent absence of leading men. But I secured an interest in the leading journal, and with some influential persons, with an invitation to return by and bye; even the A. S. S. Secretary rejoicing that something good was likely to unite all parties. One gentleman to whom I was presented, enclosed me two guineas. At Bury, I went a perfect stranger. I called on the principal banker. He at once agreed to a meeting and on obtaining the principal clergyman as chairman. All three of their papers, one edited by a slave-holder, came forth in our behalf; and at the Guildhall, in addition to a full house of seven hundred, half as many went away for want of room, I succeeded in dissipating many anti-American prejudices, and won over many. At the meeting, my ally (Robt. Bevan, Esq.) made an admirable speech—told them that ardening was his delight, and that he would *immediately* have his gardener in Liberia to send him seeds, and if possible correspond with him. We shall have in R. B. a host—as one proof, he offered at any time after my return to London, to travel up to town and accompany me to Brighton (150 miles) to secure me a warm reception among his rich friends.—R. Bevan's address is care of F. Francis, 3 Cross-lane, St. Mary at Hill, London. He wishes for their *committee*, which we formed at the same meeting, to have all our future proceedings sent *REGULARLY*, care of R. Barclay, 54 Lombard street, London. Early the next morning, several of the Ladies were warmly engaged in collecting, and some farther sums were promised, in addition to £ 8 collected at the door. On my arrival here, I fell into conversation at the Hotel with a citizen who has warmly espoused the cause, and done it much service. Through him, in the absence of I. I. Gurney, I had access to the religious world, and last night was called on to give the annual Missionary Meeting, the religious aspect of Liberia, which I did to about eleven hundred, and am asked to repeat it at the Independent Chapel on 1st day evening next. My own meeting was held this evening, from which I have just returned—It was at Friends meeting—crowded with about eight hundred—many went away and many hundreds did not attempt to get there, because they were aware that they could not get in. I. I. Gurney (called from home by previous engagements) was not there, but consented to act as

Treasurer for any sums proffered, and gave a second subscription of £10. Our Resolution was seconded by Rev. I. Alexander, the A. S. Secretary, which was done in very kind terms. Thus you see, all was ordered aright—and as my pious friend said—God was again with us.— Joseph Geldart, a leading and wealthy friend, (whose wife gave the £7 10s) was our chairman, and opened with a very neat speech. I was followed by Wm. Youngman in a powerful and eloquent speech of half an hour, highly in our favour. Henry Birkbeck, Esq. subscribed at the meeting £10.—J. Boardman and Tho. Bigwold £7 10s each, and others will follow it is said. The venerable Bishop, now eighty-eight, wrote me the following note, which will I hope, be inserted in the African Repository, as that of a prelate whose opinions carry great weight.

"To E. C. Esq.—Dear Sir:—Old age and the infirmities which usually accompany it, render my personal attendance at the meeting you mention, little less than impossible; but I can with truth say, that the cause which you have in hand, is fully entitled to the cordial support of every real christian, and that no man in the United Kingdom can more sincerely wish you success, than your affectionate friend,

HENRY NORWICH.

"Norwich, July 24th, 1832."

That extraordinary writer Harriet Martiman, with whom I had previously corresponded, received me with great cordiality. and from her powerful pen, I have had the promise of an article for Tait's Magazine, and one volume of her widely read series early next year, is promised to "Liberia." Thus my dear friend, if I get you little *gold*, I win golden opinions, not only for the cause, but make it an instrument to break down those prejudices which were but too widely spread.

At our meeting to-night, a very strong committee was formed on the following resolution: "Resolved, that this meeting cordially approves the motives which have induced the establishment of the independent Colony of Liberia, for the purpose of civilizing and evangelizing Africa, and that the following gentlemen are appointed a Committee, with power to add to their number, to adopt such measures as may be thought desirable to support its interests and to give effect to its exertions."

The Documents for this place are *very important*. This great county (Norfolk) is very wealthy and has much good feeling. The committee too, has one Editor for each of the three papers, both Whig and Tory, on its list, and thus our cause will be widely spread, if you do your part.— The packets for the Norwich Committee, will be directed to Joseph Geldart, Esq., if by *Liverpool*, care of Croppers and Co.—if by the *London* box, care of Sister and Beck, Token House Yard. But I must again remind you that postages are so heavy, that they would cost so many pounds, as to preclude their reception. Parcels ought therefore, to be directed for the "parcel bags, and *not* to be put into the Post-Office."

## HANNAH KILHAM.

It is with extreme regret, that we observe in the Liberia Herald, that the estimable writer of the following account of Liberia, recently died on her passage to Sierra Leone, off the Plantain Islands a short distance from the Colony. She was a member of the Society of Friends, who had repeatedly visited Africa, solely for the purpose of promoting education and christianity among its tribes. She died nobly as a martyr to the cause of Humanity and God, which she had contributed greatly to promote in England, by strongly exciting public sympathy in favour of the African race, and in Africa, by her mild and heavenly example, and most christian counsel to the Colonists at Sierra Leone and Liberia, and to such natives as listened to her conversation in those settlements.

*Extract from a Letter written by Hannah Kilham, and dated Monrovia, Liberia, 3d Month, 13th, 1832.*

I have met with a very kind reception from the residents in this place, and should grieve to think of so early a departure from the colony, were it not for the hope that we may be permitted to maintain a communication by letters, which could not have been so fully entered into by persons who had never met, as it may now; but having been here even for a short time, I have been enabled, as a sister, to enter into sympathy with those around me, in the difficulties, the consolations, and the duties connected with a situation so peculiar and so responsible as that of the first settlers in a colony like this. Some with whom I have had communications have possessed themselves of the comforts and accommodations of life, chiefly the fruit of a few years of persevering, steady industry, and are anxiously concerned for the promotion of the general welfare of the colony, and of the new emigrants whom they desire to see coming out, from time to time, in such numbers as the colonial society may be able to send. The colonial government is providing for the education of a number of children in each settlement; and some benevolent females in America are aiding this good cause, by providing for the instruction of two girls' schools, and sending out well qualified and estimable women of colour as teachers for them. The girls' school in Caldwell is already opened, and the excellent combination of gentleness and steady command in the teacher, is seen in the respectful and cheerful attention exhibited in the countenances of her pupils. The friends of this cause will hear with concern, that the other teacher, Betsey Johnson, a very superior woman, has been kept back from her purpose by sickness, and has lost her husband; he had the fever of the country in a mild form, but, after walking out, was speedily carried off by sickness of an apoplectic kind. This colony altogether presents quite a new scene of combined

African and American interest. I cannot but hope and trust that it is in the design of Infinite Goodness to prepare a home in this land for many who have been denied the full extent of that privilege in the land of their birth, and that some who are brought here as to a shelter and resource for themselves, may, through the visitations of Heavenly Goodness in their own minds, and the further leadings of Divine Love, become ministers of the glad tidings of the Gospel to many who are now living in darkness and the shadow of death. Not that I would convey the idea of a high state of religious feeling or great missionary zeal in the colony; but still I cannot doubt the existence of sincere desire to prefer the things that are excellent and that make for everlasting peace, and trust that the many outward cares that attend the formation of a new colony, with prospects of so rapid an extension, will not be suffered to take the place, in the leading residents here, of that feeling which connects all our desires with some sense of the transient nature of that which must perish with the using, and of the superior importance of that which is spiritual and eternal. The laws of Liberia against violations of order and morality are more strict than any other I have heard of; and I trust that strength will be given them not to relax on these important points, but thus to check those beginnings of disorder which gather strength and malignity by neglect. Great discouragement has been thrown out with respect to Liberia, on account of the mortality, in an early stage of the arrival of some of the emigrants: several circumstances contributed to this; the want of sufficient provisions for the first arrivals, the lack of medical residents, and the removal from a cold and mountainous district to so warm a climate.—Monrovia appears, for an African station, very favourable and pleasant.—The governor, Dr. Mechlin, was absent at the time we arrived, having gone to Grand Bassa, to arrange for the formation of a new settlement.—On my way to Caldwell we stopped at New Georgia, a settlement that much interested me, about half way between this and C. The situation of the boys' school is beautiful, and the children lively in application, but not many well advanced; the school having been scattered more than once to make a temporary receptacle for the new emigrants.



#### HIBERNIAN NEGROES' FRIEND SOCIETY.

Through our esteemed friend, Elliott Cresson, we have received a very able Pamphlet entitled "a Retrospective View of West India Slavery, together with its present aspect," recently submitted to a public meeting of the Society, in Dublin, which contains the following eloquent tribute of respect, for the labours of our Institution.

"There is yet another experiment in progress to which the benevolent

and anxious friend of the Negro will look with peculiar affection and interest; in which the mighty resources of the energetic but philanthropic community of our transatlantic brethren are enthusiastically and successfully embarked, and by which they not only hope to wipe off the disgrace of a wicked participation in inflicting the wrongs of bleeding Africa, but to repay with abundant interest all her forced servitude with the better blessings of peace, good government, and Christian truth. If we cast our eye to the shores of Africa, where many a bloody scene has been filled up, and many a heart has been broken by the cruel avarice, the lawless violence and murderous atrocities of men called Christians, boasting of their civilization, their rights of property and their profits of merchandize; we shall now see waving, the standard of freedom, the branch of peace, and the wings of commerce in the colony, the growing republic, the infant state of Liberia. There, already, are settled nearly twenty-thousand Negroes,\* 2500 of whom once were, but are no longer and never shall again be, slaves, pursuing the occupations of freemen, carrying forward the adventures of domestic and foreign merchandize; governing, judging, teaching and protecting themselves. Negroes are ministers of the Gospel, medical attendants, civic authorities, trading merchants, agricultural and mechanical labourers. They speak our language, they conform to our customs, adore our God, believe in our Saviour, and make known the Gospel of our salvation to the heathen around them. They are as a city set upon an hill, a light that shineth in a dark place, until the day dawn and the shadows flee away, and the morning-star arise on the continent of Africa, and the light which now glimmers only upon her coast, shall become as the light of the morning sun, which shall shine more and more until the perfect day, when all the people shall be blessed in Jesus, and all the Tribes call Him blessed."

LIBERIA.

The following certificate by Messrs. Simpson and Moore, coloured men, agents of the Natchez Colonization Society, whose arrival here recently has been announced, has been sent to us for publication. Simpson and Moore are intelligent men, and their report, written and oral, will probably give more satisfaction to their coloured brethren here, than those of others whom they might suppose interested in making too favourable representations. We understand that they will remain some time in the city, and may be applied to for information. They will probably be present at some of the public meetings called to promote the objects of the Colonization Society.—[*N. Y. paper.*]

\* Reference is, we suppose, had here, to the natives who have submitted to the laws of the Colony.—[Ed.

We the undersigned, having been sent to Liberia, to ascertain the situation of the Colony there, are happy to state, for the benefit of the coloured people generally, that during a residence of nearly three weeks in the Colony, we visited the four principal settlements, in all which we found the Colonists healthy, well pleased with their situation, and improving their circumstances very rapidly. A uniform expression of gratification that they had found a place of freedom and comfort in Africa, was made without exception. Such was the impression on our minds of the advantages of emigration to this Colony, that we have determined to report favorably of the object to the Society which sent us out; and, as the best testimony of our full persuasion of its great advantages, have determined to settle our business, and remove to Liberia the first opportunity. We see our brethren there freemen, and advanced to the full privileges of unrestrained enterprise and Christian liberty. We have time only to give this brief assurance now, but shall make our full report public on our reaching Natchez. GLOSTER SIMPSON.  
ARCHY MOORE.

New-York, Sept. 11, 1832.



### CONTRIBUTIONS

*To the American Colonization Society, from the 28th of July, to the 8th of September, 1832.*

Collection in Presbyterian church, Martinsburgh, Va. by						
Rev. Mr. Matthews, .....	.....	\$28				
donation by Miss Louisa Roberts, of ditto, .....	.....	1				
by Mr. James Strider, ditto, .....	.....	1	—	30		
Collection by Rev C. Wilcox, N Greenwich, Conn, ....				7		
Christ Church, Washington, D. C. by Rev.						
Mr. Hatch, per J. P. Ingle, .....	.....				11	47
Wm. M. Atkinson, of Petersburg, Va. as follows:—						
Collection by Rev. W. S. Plummer, in Pres ch	\$24					
Rev. A. Syme, Episcopal church, 15						
Rev. D. Wood, Methodist church, 13	61					
Rev. G. Mason, in Baptist church, 9	41		—	62	02	
Collection in Presbyterian church, Hillsboro', N. C. to						
make Rev. John Witherspoon a life member, per J. W.						
Bingham, .....	.....			20		
N. B. This money came in a letter to Rev. R R Gurley,						
which contained \$20 only, whereas the letter stated						
that \$30 were enclosed.						
Collection by Ashtabula county Colonization Society, per						
Jacob Austin, of Austinburg, Treasurer, .....	.....			30		
Joseph J Gray, of Granville county, N. C. the balance due						
for the transportation of his servants, including a dona-						
tion of \$5 .....	.....			43		
Collection by John R Moreland, from the citizens of						
Indianapolis, Ind \$12, of which \$10 only were enclosed,				10		
Carolina Temperance Society, of Carolina, Tompkins co						
New York, per Joseph Speed, Secretary, .....	.....			7		
Collection by Rev Charles Doolittle, at a meeting of the						
citizens of Mooers, Clinton county, New York, .....	.....			5		
Collection by Rev Handel S Nott, Dunstable, N H. viz:—						
by the Bible Class, .....	\$17	50				
Sabbath School, ... 4						
his congregation, .... 12	50		—	34		
Collection by Rev Jacob Coon, pastor Presbyterian con-						
gregation of Crabapple, New Athens, Harrison co Ohio,				20		
Collection by Rev James Johnson, at celebration of the						
Sabbath School and Bible class, St Johnsbury, Vt ....	.....			19		
Collection by Rev —— at North Argyle, per Daniel						

Stephenson, P. M. ....	5
J B Maxwell, Belvidere, Warren county, New Jersey, ...	10
Abner Wesson, on account of subsc'n to Liberia Herald,	2
G W Kemper, Port Republic, Rockingham co Va viz:—	
Collection by Rev Martin A Dunn, at Conrad	
Meth Episcopal Church, Rockingham circuit, \$7 62 $\frac{1}{2}$	
at a prayer-meeting in Port Republic, ... .... 4 81	
donation by Mr Dunn, ..... 2 56 $\frac{1}{2}$	
	15
collection by Mr Rhodes, Rockingham circuit,	
of Miss E Kennedy, \$2 50	
of Mrs S Clements, 2 50 — 5	
Thomas Holt, subscription to Repository, ..... 2	
G W Kemper, do do 2	
ditto donation, ..... 1	— 25
Colonization Society of Virginia, per B Brand, Treasurer	300
Collection by Rev J B Patterson, of Washingtonville, Co.	
lumbia county, Pa in Derry congregation, Columbia co.	20
Collection by Rev A Stephens, Wilkesbarre, Mass viz:—	
In Presbyterian church, South Wilkesbarre ... .... \$8	
from ladies and gentlemen of Washington Academy, 12	— 20
Collection by Rev Dr Aydelot, Christ Ch Cincinnati, Ohio	14
in Methodist Episcopal church, Georgetown,	
D C by Rev Mr Furlong, per S. McKenney,	7
Collection by Rev John A Hicks, in Episcopal Church,	
East Rutland, Vt. .... \$17 50	
by Rev Hadley Proctor, Baptist Church, East	
Rutland, per Rev Mr Hicks, ..... 10	— 27 50
Collection in Newtown, Bucks co Pa Presbyterian con-	
gregation, from J Hancock, per C S Fowler, ..... 13	
Collections by Rev N W Calhoun, and George W Sum-	
mers, and Matthew Dunbar, ..... 15	
▲ T Nye, of Marietta, Ohio, as follows—	
Collection in Methodist church, Marietta, Ohio, \$7 07	
Presbyterian congregation in Salem	
& Fearing, Rev L DeWitt, pastor 6 12	
Congregational Society of Marietta	
Ohio, Rev L G Bingham, pastor, . 20	
	33 19
deduct premium paid on draft, 19	— 33
Collection by E R Fairchild, North Presbyterian church	
of Hardiston, Sussex county, New Jersey, ..... 5	
Collection by Rev. A Williamson, Corydon, Indiana <sup>9</sup>	
in Presbyterian church of that place, \$3 75	
in Eboboth church, ..... 1 25	— 5
Collection by Rev Barnabas King, Rockaway, New Jersey	
per Joseph Jackson, P M ..... 11	
Gerard Ralston, Esq. of Philadelphia, as follows—	
Sixth Presbyterian church, per E Crowell .... \$28 07	
Fourth do do S Morrow .... 7 25	
Rev Mr Bull, St Mary's church, Chester county 10 10	
St. Stephen's church, Philadelphia, ..... 48 76	
First Presbyterian church, per John Keim, .... 28 40	
St James' church, per P C Lowber, ..... 54 97	
Second Presbyterian church, per Peter Lesley, 38 49	
Rev J Dukey, Pres church, Oxford, Chester co 23 05	

Christ church, Philadelphia, .....	27	14	
Eleventh Presbyterian church .....	35		
Rev Mr Neill, Presbyterian church Germantown	5	53	
Rev Dr Wylie 1st Ref'd Pres ch Philadelphia	44	34	
Robert Vaux, by Rev Mr Wharton in St Mary's (Episcopal) church, Burlington .....	16		
Rev B W Dickinson, Pres church, Lancaster ..	10		
Rev J Walker, Baptist church Marcus Hook ..	7		
Fifth Pres ch Philadelphia per J Montgomery .	20	65	
Rev A Eustace, Twelfth Presbyterian church	9		
Rev G Chandler, 1st Pres church, Kensington	14	40	
Mr H Freland, Grove, Pres meet'g Lancaster co	7	13	
Russel and Martien, collected from the inhabi- tants of Belle Fonte and vicinity, at a meet- ing of the Temperance Society, .....	43		
Mr J G Lowrey, from Lick Run church, col- lected at meeting of the Temperance Soc'y	17		
cash received through Rev Mr Kennedy of Can- onsburg, in Sunday School at Centre, Wash- ington county, for Colonization Society, ...	2	28	
Pres church at Centre, per Rev Mr Kennedy, from Rev Dr E S Ely, collection in Third Pres- byterian church, Philadelphia, 8th July last	7	72	
	32		
	537	27	
Frederick county (Va) Colonization Society, per John Bruce, Treasurer, as follows:—		550	
collection by Rev J E Jackson, in P E church	\$25	81	
Rev L Egleberger in Lutheran ch	3	27	
	29	08	
deduct expended by that Society,	5		
Collection by Rev Alexander N Campbell, of Elon, Hay- wood county, Tenn as follows:—		24	08
L W Weaver, July, 1831 .....	\$1		
Vincent Landrum, ditto .....	50		
at Wesley, Haywood county, July, 1832, ....	3	57 $\frac{1}{2}$	
at Sharp's meeting-house, Tipton co July, 1832	8	30	
his own donation .....	1	82 $\frac{1}{2}$	
John S Walton of New Orleans, his first payment on the plan of Gerrit Smith, to be continued if in his power	100		
Collection by Rev Wm Herr in M E ch Portsmouth, Ohio	15		
J Brown per ditto, in Clingham and Ballenger's meeting-house, ... ....	5		
Collection by Rev J T Wheat, of Wheeling, Va in the Episcopal church, Wellsburg, after an address by him	10		
Collection by Rev D Denney, in Chambersburg, Pa .....	15		
Collection by Rev John L Bryan of Boardman, Ohio, in St James' Episcopal church, .....	5		
by Rev Harman Ellis, in Baptist Society, Norfolk, Conn	5		
Auxiliary Society Georgetown, Brown co O. as follows—			
Annual subscription of members, .....	\$36		
Collection by Rev Robert Hall .. ....	4		
Collection by Rev H Halsey in the Society at Hickory Cor- ners, New York, per David Pomeroy, P M .....	5		
Colonization Society of New Richmond, Claremont coun- ty, Ohio, per R Potter, Treasurer, including a collection made by Rev Daniel Parker—amount not named .....	30		

Lewis Mettart of Fredericktown, Md as follows—	
from J Studdart, Tr Emmetsburg Col Society	\$30 02
coll'n in Luth ch Middletown by Rev A Reck	13 12
in Fredericktown by Rev D F Schaeffer	14 53
	— 57 68
J Woodbridge, Treas Chillicothe Col Soc as follows—	
contributions from subscribers in Chillicothe	
Colonization Society, .....	\$15 75
from subscribers to the Ladies' Colonization	
Society of Chillicothe per Miss S Creighton	16 75
coll in Meth E church by Rev J M Matthews	4 50
Ass Ref church by Rev Jos Claybaugh	13 25
	— 50 25
deduct premium for draft, .....	25
Collection by Rev Asa P Tenney, Groton, New Hampshire	— 50
Collection by Rev Josiah Pierson, 1st church Bergen, N Y	3
J Newall, 1st Meth church, Lynn, Mass	8
William Barlow, Waterbury, Conn .....	17
in Meth Epis ch Alexandria, D C per I Robbins	12
A friend at Gilboa, Schoharie county, New York .....	15
Sereno Wright of Granville O annual subscription for 1832	10
Collection by Rev Levi Griswold, in Presbyterian Society	10
in Vienna (Phelps) New York, per David McNeil .....	10
Coll'n by Rev G Dorrance, Windsor, Mass per H M Wells	8
by Rev John H Grier, of Pen Creek congregation	
per Samuel Hernes, of Jersey Shore, Pa viz—	
in Pen Creek congregation \$9	
in Newbury do 6	— 15
Collection by Rev James S Woods of Lewistown,	
Pa in Lewistown and Waynesburg Pres con-	
gregations on the day appointed for a general	
fast .....	\$27
and forwarded by Mr Woods in anticipation of	
next year's collections .....	3
— 30	
Collection by Rev W Paxton, in African Colonization So-	
ciety, in cong'n of Marsh Creek, Fairfield, Pa	10
in the town of Hinckly, O per Curtis Bullard	3
Matthew Cary his subscription on the plan of Gerrit Smith	100
Collection in Meth Epis ch Fredericksb'g July 4 \$4	
4th July offering of 2 Ladies, enclosed in an anon-	
ymous letter to Fayette Johnson, of Freder-	
icksburg, per Mrs M B Blackford .....	10
— 14	
Collection by Rev Isaac Keller, of Williamsport, Md in a	
small congregation in the country, near Williamsport	8
Bellefontaine Colonization Society, Ohio, as follows—	
taken up by the Society on 4th July, .....	\$22
collection by Rev J Stephenson .....	2
do by Rev Mr Garland per Mr Stephenson	1 25
— 25	
of which \$25 only were rec'd from J Seaman Tr	25
Collected by Rev J W C per Richard Morris of Bucking-	
ham Colonization Society as follows—	
at Mountain Cassel meeting-house \$20	
at Mount Comfort do 2 50	— 22 50
Collection by Rev Sylvester Bush, in Congregational So-	
ciety at Great Barrington, Mass .....	13
by Rev Geo Gatch of the Methodist Episcopal	
church, Clermont county, in Gotion and	
Milford, per A Watson, Milford, Ohio	20

col'd child'n in Sunday-school in D. of Columbia, avails of monies rec'd for committing passages of Scripture to mem'y John Perkins, Corr Sec of Athens, O. Soc as follows—	2 59
from Wm Parker, raised at a Temperance meeting 4th July, in Rutland, Meigs county, Ohio .....	\$16
from Sunday School in Alexandria, Athens co taken up at their annual celebration 4th July 3 25	
from Sunday School in Athens, O taken up at their annual celebration 4th July .. ....	17 75
—— 37	
Collection by Rev Daniel H Johnson in his church Mendham, New Jersey, per Luther Conckling, P M .....	10
Vermont Colonization Society, per D Baldwin Treasurer	200
Presbyterian congregation of Cross Creek Village, Penn Rev J Stockton, pastor, per Hon T M T McKennon	15
Caleb Morton of Boundbrook, N J. Tr & Sec Boundbrook Col Soc (\$8 24 collected by Rev R K Rogers in cong'n)	12
Collection by Rev Wm Arman of Brownsville, Mifflin co Pa as follows	
in West Kishacoquillas congregation \$5	
in Little Valley do 6 62	—— 11 62
A few ladies and other individuals in the first Congregational Society of Burlington, Vt to constitute their pastor, Rev J K Converse, a life member, ... .....	30
Coll Rev C Vallandingham, New Lisbon, O by J Thompson	2 75
Collection by Rev John Boyd, Monroe, Orange co N Y	5
Collection by J Rea, Buck Spring cong. Harrison co Ohio	80
E Peck, Rochester, N Y as follows—	
Collection in 1st Pres ch Rochester, 4th July \$33 20	
at Brockport do 13 12	—— 56 32
J Strong, Treasurer Aux Col Society of Ogden 10	
Collection by Rev John T Adams, of Plattsburg, New York of which half is for the Education Society .....	2
Rev Wm Simmons of Clermont co Ohio as follows—	
coll by Rev A S McClair at Carmel .. .... \$10 96 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Rev W Simmons, Hopewell & Felicity 15 62 $\frac{1}{2}$	
do at Calvary .. .... 7 53 $\frac{1}{2}$	
do at Thompson's .. 3 87 $\frac{1}{2}$	
subsc'n to Liberia Herald, by Rev W Simmons 2	—— 40
Collection by Rev C Bradshaw, Asheville, N C .....	4
do in 1st Pres ch Norristown, Pa. per William Powell	8
Delaware county Pa Colonization Society, auxiliary to the State Soc or to the A C Society per F J Hinkson Treas	20
Mr Gregory, Treas Alexandria Col Soc as follows—	
collection by said Society .. .... \$44 25	
do in Christ church by Rev Mr Mann .. 11 25	
do in 2d Pres ch by Rev W C Walton .. 11 97	
do in 1st do by Rev E Harrison .... 17 82	
do in Baptist church by Rev S Cornelius 6 50	
do in St Paul's church, Rev Mr Jackson 10	
donation by J Stephenson, of Frederick co Va 10	—— 111 79
George Burwell of Frederick county, Va his annual subscription on plan of Gerrit Smith, per Rev Wm Meade	100
Subscribers in Bishop Meade's congregation on the plan of Gerrit Smith, per Rev Wm Meade .....	100
A few warm friends of Temperance, of Lancaster county, Va who met at the White Stone Chapel on the 4th of July for the purpose of promoting its cause, when a collection was taken up for the American Colonization Society, per J Berkley, of said county .....	15
Rev R G Armstrong of Fishkill, N Y as follows—	

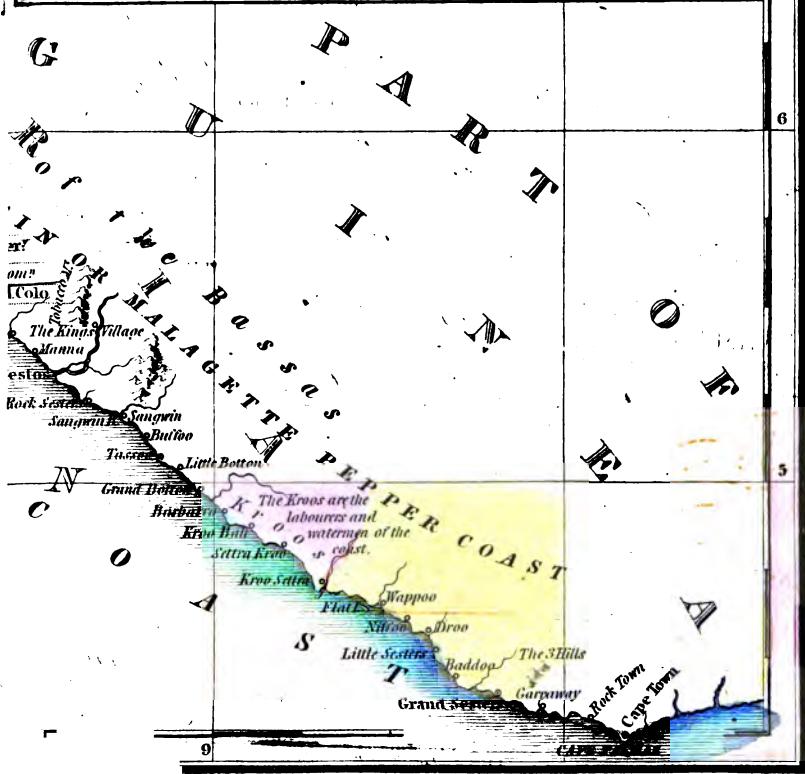
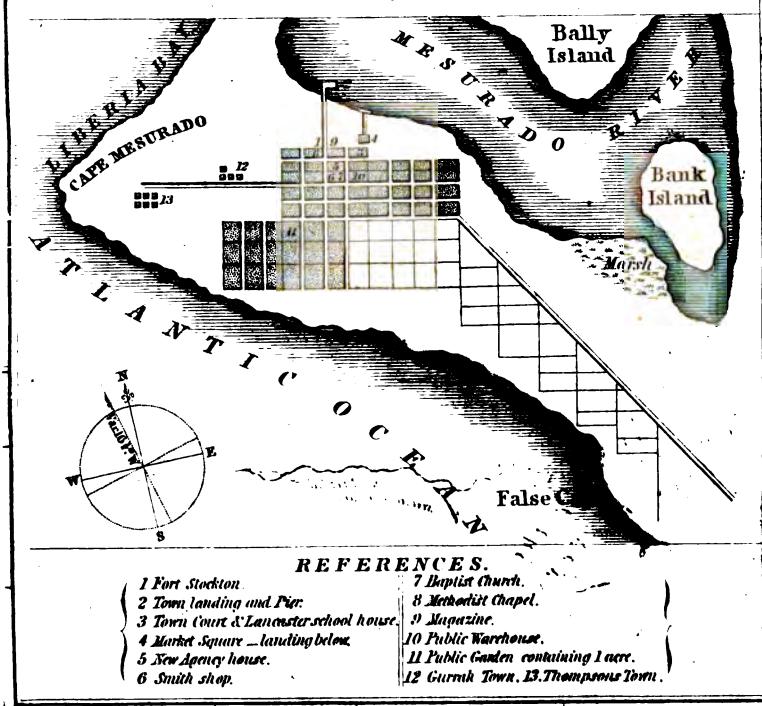
collection by him in 1st Pres church and congregation of Fishkill, in addition to their contributions to the next sum below .....	\$10	30
by Johnsonville Temperance Soc of Fishkill ..	20	
Donation by Thos Marquis. near Bellefontaine, Ohio per J Seaman, Treasurer Bellefontaine Col Society .....	5	19 22
Coll by Rev Jackson Kemper, St Paul's ch Norwalk, Conn New York. State Col Soc per Richard Yates, Treas, viz:—		
collected at Romulus 4th July per William Welsh	\$10	
Tompkins county Col Society per A S Johnson	93 61	
Courtlandt county Col Society per O W Brewster	28	
collected in town of Malone per A Parmelee ...	6 50	
3d Pres church, Albany, per Rev Mr Lockhead	5 21	
4th do do do per Rev E N Kish ....	40	
Ref Dutch church Poughkeepsie Rev Mr Cuyler	45 04	
Presbyterian church at Schenectady .....	31 50	
do do at Sackett's Harbor .....	3 32	
do do do do year before	11 68	
Ref Dutch ch Niskaune, Rev Mr VanWaggenen	6 16	
do Fishkill Landing per Rev W S Heyer	14	
Episcopal ch Palmyra Rev B W Wickoff .....	20	
Baptist church Hamilton, D Hascall \$7, postage 37	6 63	
Ref Protestant ch Duaneburgh per G McMaster	13 72	
1st Presbyterian church Auburn per J S Seymour	25 50	
Ref Dutch church in Schenectady per G F Yates	12	
1st Pres church Albany per Rev J N Campbell	18 40	
Ass Ref ch Bloomingburgh, Rev J S Lansing ....	5	
do Galway, Rev J Mans ... .....	10	
Aux Col Soc Bethlehem per Rev A Dean, Pres	8	
Presch Brutus, Rev D C Hopkins \$3, postage 37	2 63	
Newark Valley, Tioga co by Rev Marcus Ford ..	20	
at Caroline by J Speed ... .....	6	
from a few primitive Methodists at Watervleit per		
Mr Fidler .....	5 25	
in Rev Mr McKee's church at Troy .....	4	
Reformed Dutch church Bloomburgh, Rev S Van Vetchen \$9, postage 12 cents .....	8 88	
1st Presbyterian ch Whitehall, Rev J Kennedy .	13	
Primitive ch Mt Hope per S Swaye \$5 postage 45	4 55	
Crown Point by Rev S L Herrick .....	6	
donation from Archibald Craig of Schenectady .	50	
collected at Sandy Lake by O Olmsted .....	6 50	
Presbyterian church Lansingburgh, J McCulloch	16	
collected at Plymouth by Rev L Clark .....	5	
at Syracuse by Rev S Manning \$6 postage 25 cts	5 75	
collected at Keeseville by Richard Keese .....	20	
Meredith by Rev William Fisher ....	4	
Ref Dutch church Amity, Rev J H VanWaggenen	4 60	
collected in Binghampton by Rev S West .....	21 39	
Reformed Dutch church Coxsackie by Rev J Searl	30	
collected at Cambridge Rev Alexander Bullions	12 06	
Presbyterian church Geneva by Rev Seth Smith	13 30	
Amenia South by Rev John G Low .....	9 80	
2d Presbyterian ch Oswegatchie Rev E G Smith	14 07	
Pres church Cherry Valley per H J Olcott ....	16 07	
collected at Ansville and Lee by Rev Clement		
Lewis of the Pres church \$3 postage 25 cents	2 75	
Presbyterian church Champlain per S Hubbett	15	

Baptist church Poughkeepsie, Rev Mr Walsh....	6
town of Preble by Rev A P Clark .....	4 37
1st Presbyterian church Hudson by Mr Thurston	16 70
do do E Nelson Rev Mr Day	4 25
collected in Westfield, Chautauque county .....	18
collected in Canaan per B F Butler .....	11
Neelytown, Orange co, Rev J McKinsey.....	8
Hamilton, Rev P Feild \$7, deduct postage .....	6 88
Col Soc Le Roy, Genesee co per Mr Gates, Treas	16
received of Ebenezer Watson, Agent A C Society	19 33
collected in town of Pompey in 1st church ....	8 55
Presbyterian church Balston, Rev D McArthur's	25
Madison co Col Society per E Holmes, Treasurer	83
Presbyterian church Nassau, Rev Mr Tracy ....	5 80
St Paul's church Rochester, Rev Mr Colton....	75 88
collected in Athens by Rev C VanCleef .....	3 40
by Rev Mr Palmer, Franklin county .....	13
by Rev S C Brown's congregation W Bloomfield	12 16
by Rev A D Eddy's do Canandaigua	42
donation from William Antis .....	20
Walter Hubbell .....	20
(the last four sums were remitted by W Howell, Treas Ontario co Col Society)	
collected at Romulus by Rev Mr Burtin.....	5
remitted by Courtland county Colonization Soc	31
Presbyterian church Brookham by Rev Z Green	5
do do Kingsboro by Rev Mr Yale	22 79
do do Amsterdam Rev Mr Wood	14 17
do do Otis co by Rev R Corning	15
Tompkins county Col Society per A S Johnson	57
collected at Troy in St John's church .....	22 82
Baptist and Methodist cong's Lisle by C Salisbury	26
collected at Arcade by Rev Mr Hinckley .....	5
Yates county Col Society per E B Jones .....	84 87
donation by Benjamin Griffin .....	8 84
South Dutch church Albany by Rev Isaac Ferris	16 18
at Romulus by Rev S Van Vetchen \$4 postage 13	3 87
1st Ref Dutch ch Albany Rev Dr John Ludlow	42 50
3d Presbyterian ch do by Rev Mr Lockhead	3 16
Episcopal ch Lansingburgh by Rev Mr Whipple	8 75
Dutch church Canajoharie by Rev Mr Wells ....	8 12
Presbyterian church Schenectady per D Boyd ..	13
collected at Bloomingburgh by Rev Hugh Conly	7
Hampstead, L I, by Rev Mr Webster	15 75
Epis ch at Troy by Rev D Butler	54 62
Walden by Rev P B Cromwell ....	9
Camillus by Rev B B Stockton .....	6
Walden by Rev W H Hart .....	13
Manlius by Rev A S Holsten .....	7
Kinderhook by Rev J Sickles .....	17 32
Blooming Grove by Rev J Arbuckle	12
Schenectady per G F Yates .....	24 70
Clintonville by E Williams .....	7
4th Pres ch Albany, Rev E W Kish	25
Pres church Homer, G W Bradford	25 50
Bethlehem by R Van Cellen .....	11
Dutch ch Bern by Rev A H Myers	6 48
Delhi by Rev John Snityer .....	8





## PLAN OF THE TOWN OF MONROVIA.

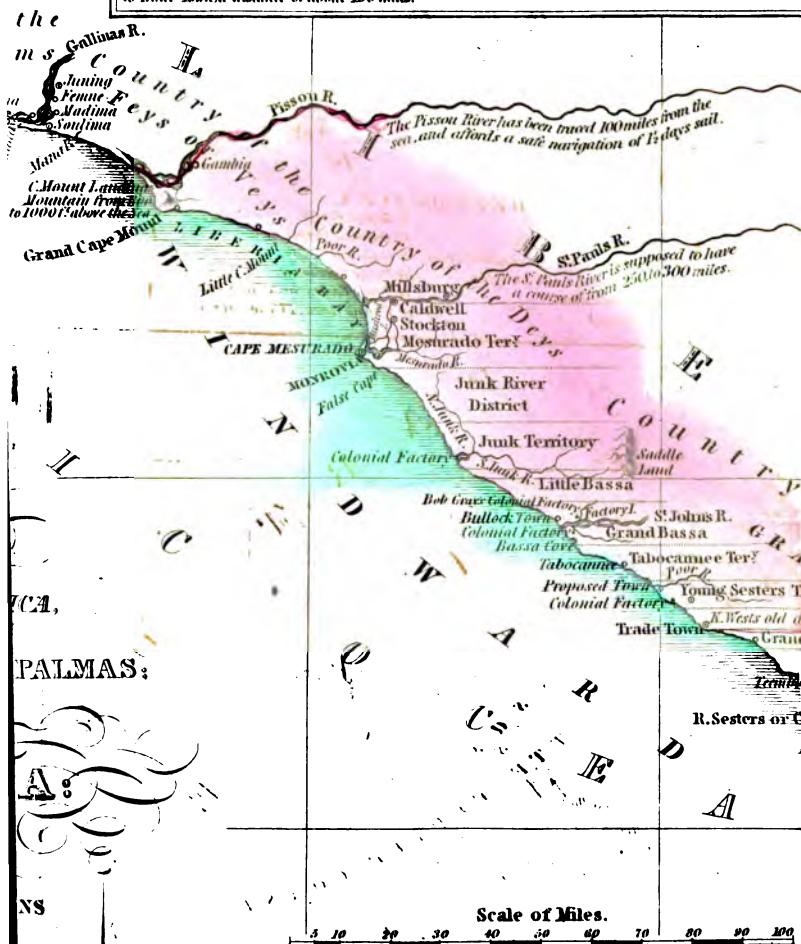


## REMARKS.

The Colony of Liberia extends from Gallinas river to the Territory of Kroo Setta, a distance of about 280 miles in length along the coast, & from 20 to 30 miles inland, in some places much more; it includes within its jurisdiction the territories of several native tribes, the names of which are as follows, the Reys or Veys occupy the country from Gallinas R. to Little Cape Mount, a distance of about 50 miles along the coast, and 25 to 30 miles inland, they are an active wadike and proud people. Population 12,000 to 15,000. The Dey Tribe extends from Little Cape Mount to Mesurado river about 30 miles in length, and 12 to 16 miles inland, an indolent & inoffensive people. Pop. 6,000 to 8,000.

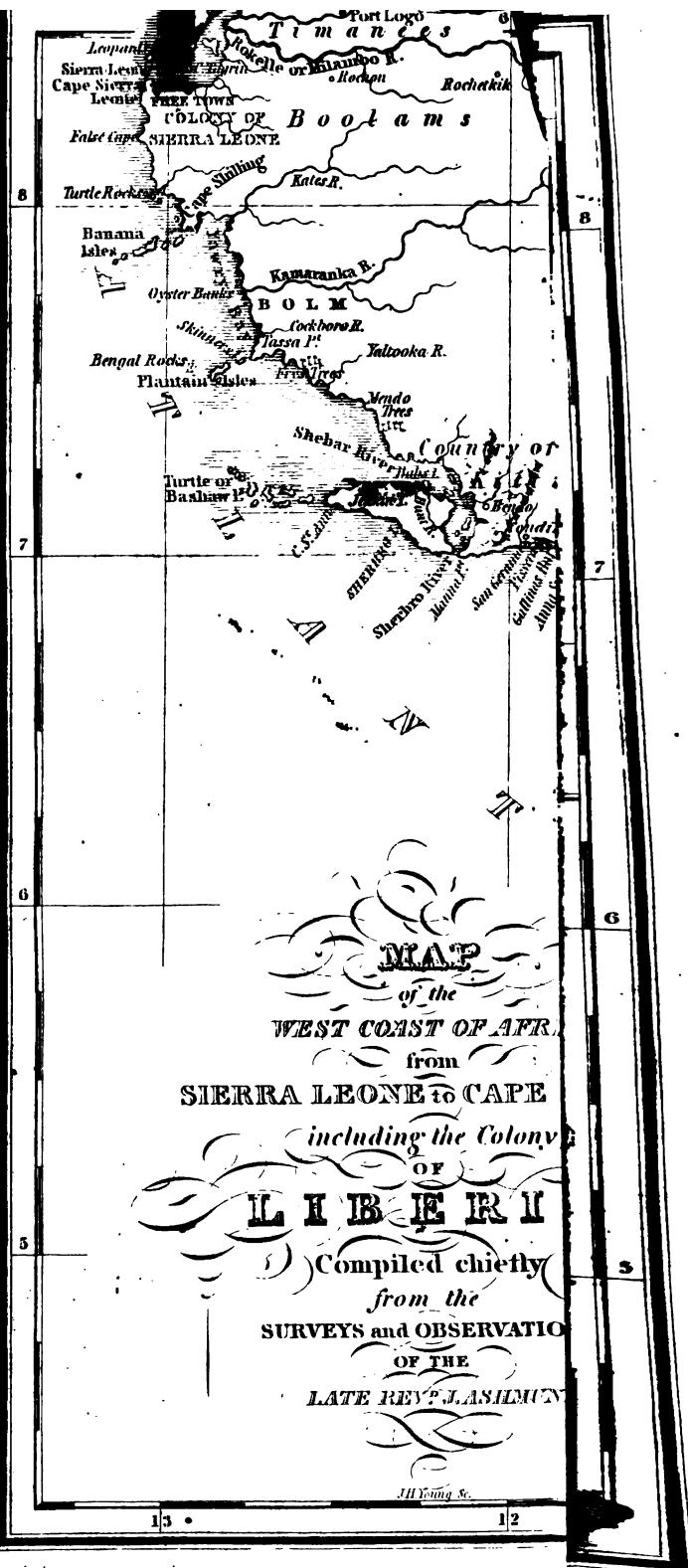
The Bassa Tribes extend from Mesurado River, southward; they are generally domestic, industrious and averse to war, and supposed to be in numbers about 125,000 souls. The country abounds in rice, oil and cattle, and rivals in fertility any part of the African coast. At a distance of from 30 to 50 miles inland, a belt of dense, and almost impassable forest occurs along the whole of this coast, from one to two days journey in breadth, which nearly prevents all intercourse between the maritime and interior tribes, and is one of the principal causes why the inland parts of this section of Africa are so entirely unknown to the civilised world.

\* The territory at present under the actual jurisdiction of the Colony, extends from Grand Cape Mount, to Trade Town, a distance of about 150 miles.



Published by A. Finley, at his Map Establishment Philad<sup>2</sup>

1831



THE  
**AFRICAN REPOSITORY,**  
AND  
**COLONIAL JOURNAL.**

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**VOL. VIII. OCTOBER, 1832. No. 8.**

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**AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.**

THERE is a long and very well written article, with the above title, in the last number of the North American Review, which does honor alike to the intelligence and benevolent feelings of the Author. The extracts which we now present to our readers are less numerous and copious than we could wish to make, but many, doubtless, have already perused the entire article in the Review, and much which we omit is historical, and though important, not new to those who are familiarly acquainted with the Repository and the Annual Reports of the Society. The selections made by us, will be found worthy of a very attentive perusal, and we trust will induce hundreds whose attention has not been attracted to this Article, to examine and consider the statements and arguments of the writer.

*Colonization in Canada, and Hayti, compared with Colonization in Liberia.*

The plan of colonization in Canada is the only one of this class, which has assumed character enough to make it a subject of argument. The attention of some of the free blacks was first turned towards this quarter, in consequence of measures adopted a few years since by the State of Ohio, for the exclusion of that class from its territory. The laws which were passed for this purpose took effect in June, 1829; and the colony established in consequence, commenced its operations early in the ensuing season. It consisted originally of about two hundred persons, who purchased land from the Canada company, at Wilberforce, U. C. The number of settlers is now between one and two hundred, most of whom emigrated during the first year. Some hundred acres of land have been partially cleared, and several log houses erected in the settlement. Now, as to what the actual

condition of this establishment may be at present, our only means of information have already been before the public. An agent of the emigrants visited the United States some months since, for the purpose of soliciting aid in its behalf, on the strength of a certificate from a respectable authority, that the colony was, at that date,—about a year since,—‘from circumstances beyond its control, in a state of great suffering.’ It also appears, more recently, that as many as two thousand colored emigrants from the States have, within about two years, transiently lodged at the Wilberforce settlement, and subsequently left it for other parts of Canada. But, without reference to the history of the colony, it is sufficient to observe, that its means of doing good, like its prospect of enjoying comfort, situated as it is, are necessarily both limited and precarious. The bearing it might have in time of war, in case of becoming prosperous and populous, is a consideration which concerns this country, more, perhaps, than itself. The light in which it is at least *liable* to be regarded at all times by the government which now suffers it to exist, may be inferred from the tenor of certain resolutions adopted by the House of Assembly of Upper Canada, about two years since. The following is the first of the series.

*Resolved*, That this House has great cause of alarm, for the peace and security of the inhabitants of the western parts of this Province, by reason of the rumored intention, *on the part of the Canada Company*, of introducing large bodies of negro settlers into this province.’

The second resolution is a more special stricture upon the management of the Company. The third recognizes the importance to the Province of encouraging all proper emigration.—The fifth expresses a fear of the evils which must arise from the project under discussion. The fourth is more deserving of notice than either of the others.

*Resolved*, That although this House has long observed, without uneasiness, that fugitive slaves of color do occasionally escape into this Province; and, recognizing the law of nature which says, that “*the fugitive shall not be delivered up to his pursuers*,” this House is still unwilling to shut the door against the outcast; yet the introduction of a mass of black population, likely to continue without limitation, is a matter so dangerous to the peace and

comfort of the inhabitants, that it now becomes necessary to prevent or check, by some prudent restrictions, this threatening evil.'

We shall make no comment upon the policy here disclosed, or upon any doctrines of international courtesy or law which these declarations rather suggest than refer to. The policy itself is abundantly plain, being precisely similar to that adopted about a century ago by the Spanish sub-government of Florida, in reference to the other extremity of the Union. Waiving this point, it is evident, that the advocates of the Canadian scheme can hardly look for any considerable patronage either on the American or foreign side of the line. The slave-holders, especially, if they choose to emancipate their negroes, will have more reasons than one, independently of the public interest, for preferring a remote rendezvous to a near one. The British government will provide for their own 'peace and security,' on the other hand, by maintaining a proper *surveillance* over the settlement, and at all events by restraining its increase and influence within such limits as to render it, were it ever so well situated in other respects, a matter of consequence only to the individual emigrants, and not to the American community, either of whites or blacks. We might remark upon the comparative adaptation of the Canadian and the African climate, to the African constitution; and the comparison might be illustrated by the history of the only colony of colored people whom we recollect to have heard of in a northern latitude, viz: the refugees removed from our Southern States to Nova-Scotia, near the close of the Revolution, at their own pressing solicitation, and after much more time than they coveted for experiment and reflection.—But, in fine, granting to the Canadian project all the success it can hope for,—and the parent government, it is well known, is recently in no such want of good settlers as to make it more of an object to them than it has been heretofore, to encourage 'the introduction of a mass of black population;'<sup>\*</sup>—at the best, there is not the slightest occasion for jealousy between the friends of that project and those of the African one. Our own opinion certainly is, that the former promises to be of more detriment than ben-

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\* Last season, the number of emigrants by way of the St. Lawrence alone, was estimated at 55,000; it must be vastly greater during this.

efit to every party concerned. Others may have the same opinion of the latter. But all will probably agree, that there is no probability of too much good being done by either or both.

To the subject of Haytian colonization, we might content ourselves with applying the same observation. The location and political character of that country make it a no less objectionable asylum for our black population, as regards the general American interest, than that of the settlement last named. Its extent is much more limited, and the emigrants who resort thither, are, and must be, absolutely dependent upon the will of a foreign government, in law and in fact; whereas, an important principle in the design of the Colonization Society, is, to give its emigrants the benefit and comfort of a government of their own management and choice. As to the actual situation of the emigrants to Hayti, this, if it can be ascertained, must certainly be more conclusive than any reasoning upon the subject. Hitherto, our accounts have agreed in scarcely any thing, but in being alike superficial, and for the most part contradictory. Some facts, however, are of a less ambiguous character. One is, that Haytian emigration has nearly, if not altogether ceased. Another is, that a considerable number of those who have emigrated, have returned to this country. The most authentic *rumors* which have reached us, represent, first, that a great many of the emigrants would gladly return if they could; and secondly, that such as are apparently contented to remain, have by no means meliorated their condition by removing. It is but a few months, since a minute and manifestly candid account of the 'Court of Hayti' was circulated in the newspapers, as coming from the pen of an intelligent naval officer of the United States. His description of the Haytians is the most favorable we have met with. 'It is a matter of surprise,' says the writer, after detailing many facts, which certainly support his conclusion, 'that a people who, little more than a quarter of a century since, were in the most ignorant and degraded state, should so easily have assumed the manners and polish of the most enlightened nations.' His next paragraph we heartily commend to the notice of the friends of Haytian Colonization, only adding, without comment, the bare fact, that the emigrants speak a different language from the natives.

'There can be no people more dissimilar, than the natives of this Island, and the colored emigrants from the United States; and I am inclined to think it will be long before they will coalesce, or that the latter will become reconciled to their situation here. They are too indolent to work, and finding themselves looked on as inferiors, become dissatisfied, and prefer living as they were wont to do, on contingencies and occasional depredations on their neighbors. I have been told that many of them have returned to the United States, and others that I have conversed with, are desirous of doing so.'

Such are some of the objections to the different places of settlement fixed upon or proposed by the patrons of as many different schemes. Of the location chosen by the Colonization Society, we only observe, for the present, that it labors under none of the disadvantages which much reduce if they do not outweigh the value of the others. Liberia is separated from us by the breadth of the Atlantic ocean,—a circumstance involving many essential considerations which require no remark. The settlements being upon the coast, and upon navigable rivers near the coast, the facilities for the emigration and location of settlers are of course greater than they can be in cases where the whole distance is to be travelled by land, or where a long journey is to be performed at the end of a long voyage. No foreign power lays claim to the territory. None ever did, excepting the native kings; and with them peaceable negotiations have procured the cession of a tract extending in one direction nearly three hundred miles. The opportunities of increasing this domain are unlimited. It may be made the seat of an independent empire; and the jurisdiction now retained by the Society, is ready to be surrendered to the colonists themselves, as the government already is in a great measure, whenever the efficient assistance now rendered them by the Society, shall be no longer desirable. The population will be homogeneous. Distinctions of rank will arise only from distinctions of worth. The climate is the native climate of the African, and the soil is among the richest upon the face of the earth.

Of the moral influence which the Society may exert on the system of slavery, the writer has the following observations.

We have spoken of the slave-system, and of the bearing

which the colonization policy may be expected to have upon it. Far as we are from coveting the unnecessary agitation of that subject, and especially any agitation of it in a manner calculated to interfere wantonly even with the feelings of those who are mainly concerned in it, we yet think it incumbent upon us, in the examination of the Society's scheme, to allude particularly to a part of it, which has probably been more than all other parts together, an occasion of prejudice against the whole. We say prejudice, because we believe, as we shall endeavor to shew, that the complaints and suspicions alluded to,—however much, under the circumstances of those who indulge them, they might have been anticipated as well as regretted by the Society, and however sincere the manner in which they are sometimes urged proves them to be,—are, nevertheless, owing only to the want either of full information or of dispassionate and thorough reflection. As regards the slave-holders and the slave-holding States, we hesitate not to believe, and we fear not to say, that nothing is requisite to make them universally the warmest patrons of the colonization policy, but a fair understanding of its principles. In many noble instances they are so already. The system originated in the wisdom of the Ancient Dominion. It was generously countenanced by Georgia in its earliest stages.—Maryland has done more for it than all the other States. New Jersey, Kentucky and Tennessee, have declared themselves ready to support any legitimate interposition of the General Government in its favor. Louisiana and Mississippi are beginning to act vigorously. A single private body of men in North Carolina, have contributed more to its support, than any other similar number in the Union. And its most illustrious and efficient friends, at this time and at all times, are and have been themselves owners of slaves, and residents in the midst of a slave population. These circumstances alone, contrasted with the apprehensions expressed in other quarters by parties similarly situated, sufficiently indicate the necessity of a frank and full explanation. Let us know, then, what are the principles of the Colonization Society in reference to the slave-system. We shall borrow our information on this subject from their official publications. The history of their career will be the surest test of its correctness.

So far as we can ascertain, the supporters of the colonization policy generally believe, 1. That slavery is a moral and political evil. 2. That it is in this country a constitutional and legitimate system, which they have neither inclination, interest nor ability to disturb. 3. That neither the commencement nor the continuance of this system is generally chargeable to the slave-holders or the slave-holding States. 4. That the Government and the individuals immediately and personally concerned in the system, and they alone, have the *right* to manage and modify it as they choose. 5. That it is their *interest*, and also peculiarly in their *power*, in reference to slavery, to promote the Society's design.

That the Society hold the first of these opinions, is too notorious to require proof. We have used the words of their official communications upon this subject, and they are full of similar sentiments from first to last.\* Now whether they are correct in this opinion or not; whether it is, (to use their own language) 'a truth inscribed as it were upon the firmament of heaven, and the face of the earth, and the heart of man;' whether 'the denial of it would be the denial of the fundamental principles of all free governments,' we do not propose to decide. It is enough that they are sincere, while they do not profess to be infallible; that their declarations are in free, but not offensive language; and that they limit themselves altogether to the exercise of moral influence. They know the abstract diversity of opinion which exists, and they know still better the practical rights of those who differ from themselves.

Let us here remark, however, in regard to this diversity, that there is much less of it,—that is, that our countrymen, including those of the Southern States, are much more unanimous in considering slavery *an evil*, than may be generally supposed. Distinguished and highly respected individuals have indeed held otherwise. Charles Cotesworth Pinckney, for example, several years ago described the South-Carolinian slavery as 'no greater nor more unusual evil than befalls the poor in general.' He also said that its extinction would be calamitous to the country; and that the system is sanctioned by the Mosaic, and at least

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\* See particularly the African Repository for September, 1860, and the Society's Fourteenth Annual Report.

tolerated by the Christian dispensation.\* Governor Miller of the same State, in one of his messages to the Legislature, says; 'Slavery is not a national evil; on the contrary, it is a national benefit. Slavery exists in some form every where, and it is not of much consequence, in a philosophical view, whether it be voluntary or not.' These are certainly not the sentiments of the Colonization Society; and they do not hesitate to express their confidence, that even the Southern public are generally of their opinion. Many of their own number, indeed, belong to that section, and still more are or have been slave-holders.— And they appeal to the authority of the greatest men whom the South has produced. The sentiments of Mr. Jefferson are too familiar to our readers, to be more than referred to. 'As we ought, with gratitude,' said Patrick Henry, in the Debates of the Virginia Convention, 'to admire that decree of Heaven which has numbered us among the free, we ought to lament and deplore the necessity of holding our fellow-men in bondage.' The expressions of Governor Randolph were, that he hoped no man would object to *their* discharge of their own duty, because there was some prospect 'that those unfortunate men, now held in bondage, might, by the operation of the General Government, be made free.' Judge Tucker wrote, in 1798, that the introduction of slavery into this country was at that day 'considered among its greatest misfortunes.' The venerable Judge Washington many years since observed, that if the Colonization Society should lead to the slow but gradual abolition of slavery, 'it will wipe from our political institutions, the only blot which stains them.' The declarations of many other of our illustrious fellow-citizens at the South and West, to the same effect, may be seen in the Society's official publication for January, 1829.† We should have spared such as we have already given, but for misrepresentations upon this point, which have recently been circulated by persons who are endeavoring to convince the public, that because the Society do not boisterously insist upon immediate abolition, therefore, they are doing all in their power to strengthen and justify the entire system and process of

\* We refer to an address delivered in Charleston, before the State Agricultural Society, 1824.

† See also an able article upon this subject in a number of the *Southern Review*, published two or three years since.

slavery from beginning to end. This logic requires no additional notice.

Such is the estimate which the Society place upon the abstract character of slavery. Still, say they, this system embraces in its provisions only the free. It does not interfere, it does not intend to interfere, with the rights or the interest of the proprietors of slaves. It seeks to quiet all unkind feelings between the sober and virtuous men of the North and of the South on the subject. It sends abroad no influence to disturb the peace, or endanger the security and prosperity of any portion of the country.\*

Moreover, '*the States wherein it [slavery] exists are alone regarded as possessing the right and power, under the Constitution of the country, to legislate upon it.*'† Even more recently than the date of this declaration, Mr. Clay, in the Senate of the United States, on the occasion already alluded to, 'disclaimed, for the Colonization Society, all design of interrupting the arrangements of the States concerning slavery, knowing that it was wholly removed beyond the jurisdiction of the General Government.'

Again, say the Society, 'it condemns no man because he is a slave-holder.' While they zealously maintain the doctrine that every thing should be done to mitigate and eradicate slavery, which circumstances make it both possible and proper to do, they do not perceive the propriety of confounding the crime of the kidnapper, with the misfortune of the owner of imported and inherited slaves. As to unqualified emancipation, they consider individual happiness and individual freedom, as properly subordinate to the public good; and not less so in the case of the slave,—already a slave, be it remembered,—than in that (for example) of the minor. To come frankly to the point, they hold that it is not right that men should be free, when their liberty will prove injurious to themselves and others; and this principle, they conceive, applies to the circumstances of the slave population of the South and West, except so far as a modification of these circumstances, sufficient in itself to justify emancipation, may be effected by the Society's or by some similar plan.

We have said, that they do not hold the present generation responsible for the existence of slavery, and of course not for its

\* African Repository, for September 1831.

† Ibid.

origin. It was a system entailed upon the South, by the Government to which it was subject. Take the history of Virginia for proof, whose colonial Legislature passed more than twenty acts to suppress slavery, all of which were negatived by the king. The same body, in 1776, abolished the slave-trade under their own jurisdiction. At the termination of the war, they permitted slave-owners to emancipate, either by will or deed.

The law of 1806, requiring emancipated persons to leave the State, was the result of a thorough experiment, which convinced those who looked about them, and who reflected maturely upon the subject, that manumission without removal was the occasion of more evil than good. Several of the slave-holding States have taken the same course; and several more, both slave-holding and others, have made regulations to prevent, among other things, the emigration into their own territory, of such persons as are turned out by their neighbors because they are unwilling to harbor them. The measures of a similar character, adopted in reference to the free blacks, previously resident, or not newly emancipated, need not be the subject of present discussion.

We come now to the question, what can the Society do for slaves, and what does it wish to do? The answer is, it offers the means of their removal to such States or individuals as choose to emancipate them for that purpose. It both induces and justifies this emancipation, by supplying that provision which, in one form or another, all parties alike deem indispensable. It conveys to Liberia, rather from than for Maryland, the manumitted emigrant who otherwise, as circumstances are, would perhaps settle in Massachusetts or Indiana, and who, as circumstances probably will be, would soon lose the possibility of being manumitted at all. The first preliminary to this operation is the consent of the master. The second is the consent of the slave. It does not appear to us, that the Society's expectations of effecting something in pursuance of these principles, are visionary or extravagant. We believe, that while no intelligent citizen can possibly take offence at this proposal to remove, or assist in removing or settling, such persons as may be committed to their charge with that view, a great number of slave-holders, in all parts of the country, are ready to avail themselves of the offer. Thousands are connected with the system of slavery from neces-

sity, and not from choice. Perhaps the laws of the State they reside in, prohibit emancipation. If so, why is it; and if not, why are they still unwilling to emancipate? Here is a plantation, stocked with a hundred slaves, of which one man was born the proprietor. Why not let them loose forthwith, as the abolitionists would advise? To this question, he replies, perhaps, that as to his own interest, though he is himself the best judge of that, as he is also of his own rights, yet that is a subordinate point. Setting the public welfare aside, he, too, must regard the interest of the slave. Circumstances beyond his control, have made it a duty which he cannot avoid, to provide for his sustenance and comfort. He looks around him, and observes the effect which emancipation has had upon others. This observation convinces him that the slave is incapable of taking care of himself. To manumit him, will be to make him a felon or a pauper; and he does not believe that any abstract reasoning whatever upon slavery, or the slave-trade, or the rights of the original African in his own country, can justify him in doing either the one or the other. Whether this is entirely sound reasoning, on the whole, or how far it is so, it belongs not to us to determine. Its sincerity at least ought not to be doubted. Nor ought it to be forgotten, that such has been and is the theory of almost all, who have had the best means of examining the subject. Even throughout the very animated debates in the Parliament, which preceded the British abolition of the slave-trade, zealous as many enlightened and illustrious men were in the cause of the negroes, no other doctrine than this on the point in question was suggested. 'A rash emancipation of the slaves,' said Mr. Pitt, 'would be mischievous. It would be no justice on either side to give them liberty. They were as yet incapable of it,' &c. Mr. Fox heartily agreed with Mr. Pitt; 'it might be as dangerous,' he thought, 'at once to liberate a man used to slavery, as in the case of one who had never seen daylight, to expose him at once to the full glare of a meridian sun.' Mr. Wilberforce said, 'the negroes were uninformed and debased. Hence they were unfit for civil rights,' &c. But waiving authorities,—which have been alluded to rather in illustration than confirmation of the reasoning stated above,—it is enough here to be reminded, that such is the reasoning of the West and

South, and hence it is, we have no hesitation in saying, that hundreds of humane and Christian slave-holders retain their fellow-men in bondage;—because they are convinced that they can do no better.\* Of those who avail themselves of their legal competency to manumit, on condition of the removal of the slaves from the State,—that is, into some other State,—and of the consequences of this process, we have already spoken.

To return again to facts; so far as we have the means of ascertaining the truth, that class of slave-owners just mentioned, who object to emancipation for reasons professedly conscientious, are generally, as might be supposed, willing to emancipate them on condition of their being colonized. The Society has met with many evidences of such a disposition.

Near the conclusion of a very correct and interesting account of the state of the Colony of Liberia, the writer very justly remarks:

The Society has always contended, that debased as the blacks are but too generally among ourselves,—their misfortune and not their fault,—the most ignorant and humble of them were capable of becoming, under favorable circumstances, intelligent, industrious, and competent, in every point of view, for all the offices of an independent, social, and civil community. The experiment has succeeded to a very encouraging extent. Removed from the thraldom of slavery, and the pressure of circumstances more humiliating and degrading than slavery itself, the slave, when he leaps a free man upon the shore of his own ancient land, seems to throw off his very nature with his chains. The accounts to this effect, which reach us from all quarters, are gratifying in the highest degree.

The conclusion of this able article, is particularly impressive and eloquent.

Here we shall leave our remarks upon the new situation of the colonists, as compared with the old; and here properly concludes the argument, which the Colonization Society addresses to the slave-owners. Beginning with a disclaimer of any influence upon slavery but a moral one,—of any effect upon the slave but such as may follow from the free act of the master,—they do not conceal their opinion that the system itself is an evil, and even a great evil. But they deem it to be the misfortune and

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\* Address to the Public by the Managers of the Colonization Society of Connecticut, in 1828.

net the crime of the slave-holding States, and of the whole of our common country. They consider it a constitutional system. They acknowledge, that the power to control it lies only with the owners. But respecting as they do, both the rights and the reasoning of those who compose this class, they know that many of them, and they believe that many more, are, and will be even anxious to emancipate, under conditions which are thought indispensable to justify that act, and which heretofore have not existed. The circumstances involved in the conditions, the Society have provided; and they now solicit from the slave-owners, as from every other class of the community, a candid examination of the facts they are able to furnish. We doubt not, that such examination will be given. Nor have we the least apprehension of the result, as regards the Society and its patrons. Of the final result of the joint efforts of both, upon this country, or upon Africa,—neither of which subjects we have undertaken to discuss,—it needs only be said here, as it safely may be, that while a prospect exists of doing much good, there is a certainty of doing some. Set aside, absolutely, that part of our population,—the people of color *now* free,—to whose welfare the Society has devoted the greater share of its exertions, say nothing of the interest of that unfortunate class of men as regards this country, or the interest of this country as regards them,—indulge in no estimate that, 'exclusive of motives of humanity, the commercial advantages to be derived from such a Colony might defray all its expenses,'\*—and far more, call it the dream of the enthusiast, that every portion of Africa may be civilized, that the slave-trade may be suppressed, that the American slave-system may be meliorated by this scheme, or by any thing which may grow from it. Suppose, in a word, that the Society and the slave-owners do look to 'motives of humanity' alone, and that they look no farther than the colonist and the Colony itself are concerned. We envy not the feelings of the man, who doubts that the liberality and labor of both parties must be repaid a thousand fold into their own bosoms. We plead guilty ourselves of a sensation of pleasure, at even reading the simple description recently given by the Society's Western Agent, (Mr. Finley, of

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\* Mr. Jefferson's letter, to Mr. Lynd.

Ohio) of the first expedition, which took place a few months since, of emigrants to Liberia from the valley of the Mississippi. The majority of them,—slaves of remarkably good character,—were manumitted for the purpose, including eleven, belonging to Mr. Breckenridge of Kentucky, who also sent with them a considerable sum of money to be expended for their benefit.—Other valuable presents were made by the citizens of New Orleans.

'When,' says Mr. Finley, 'the vessel unloosed from her moorings to put to sea, she was visited by several friends and strangers, whom benevolence or curiosity attracted to witness the departure of the emigrants. They were very cheerful, smiling gaily at the prospect before them. A hymn was sung, in which the officers and crew, emigrants and visitors, mingled their voices in unfeigned solemnity. After which, the Rev. Mr. Donans made an affectionate and pertinent address, and invoked upon them the blessings of Almighty God. When we extended them the parting hand and bade them adieu forever, they seemed overcome by a sense of our kindness and burst into tears. Thus departed, accompanied by the sympathies and prayers of the patriot and Christian, the first expedition of emigrants to Liberia, from the valley of the Mississippi and the port of New Orleans.'

Some of these were perhaps native Africans, all doubtless knew very well where they were going, and had they no joy in liberty, no gratitude, nor hope, nor human love? Heard they never by day, nor dreamed by night, of the golden-rivered land of the plantain? Or felt they less keenly than we should feel, the common desire of our race, to breathe away lingering life in the vales of our infancy, and to slumber in death with the bones of buried ancestors around us? Not such was the opinion of Mungo Park. 'The poor negro,' said he, 'feels this desire in its full force. No water is sweet to him, but what is drawn from his own well: and no tree has so cool and pleasant a shade, as the tabba-tree of his own hamlet. When war compels him to leave the delightful spot where he first drew breath, and to seek safety in some other kingdom, the time is spent in talking of the country of his ancestors; and no sooner is peace restored, than he turns his back on the land of strangers, hastens to rebuild his fall-

en walls, and exults to see the smoke ascend from his native village.\*

And who can enjoy, more than the philanthropists of the West and South, this sweetest happiness of giving happiness to others? Who can tell better than they, what freedom is, and what the soul's yearning may be over the loss of that holy boon? God speed them in this god-like enterprise. God speed them to make a freeman of the slave and a citizen of the freeman, and to send him back to the shores of his own radiant and verdurous land. The skies shall smile upon them, and the soil shall be sacred soil. There let them lay the foundations of an empire, in silence and in peace. Ages hence, it may still stand, a lighthouse to the gloom of that desolate continent, and a monument of praise to this, immortal and beautiful as the stars. Even then, though their own proud Republic should live but in history, it may still be at least an asylum, where he that has wandered and wept from his childhood, shall again exult in the smoke of his village, and again

— Shall drink at noon  
The palm's rich nectar, and lie down at eve  
In the green pastures of remembered days,  
And walk,—to wander and to weep no more,—  
On Congo's mountain-coast or Gambia's golden shore.

—♦—♦—♦—♦—

#### OPINIONS OF A FREEMAN OF COLOUR IN CHARLESTON.

We have received a communication from a respectable free coloured man, of Charleston, which contains some thoughts which merit the serious consideration of all his Brethren. May the noble spirit of devotedness which he manifests to the good of mankind, soon animate ten thousand of his coloured brethren, that they may go forth, not merely to improve their own condition, but to relieve and bless the long afflicted and degraded children of Africa. We have omitted some sentences in this article, and made some slight corrections; not affecting materially the sense of the writer. His remarks have reference to the three following heads.

I. *A Brief Inquiry into the propriety of the Free People of Colour migrating to Liberia, or elsewhere.*

II. *The objections urged by many of the Coloured People against emigration.*

III. *The good likely to result to those who may determine to emigrate.*

1st. When we reflect upon the laws of Ohio, that expel from her territory our Brethren—when we look to Virginia, to Maryland, to Alabama and to Tennessee, we must candidly confess, that we have much fearful apprehension, in regard to the laws that may be enacted, bearing heavily upon us, even in our own dear Carolina, which generously cherishes all her inhabitants and gives them support and employment, in all of the various and useful branches of mechanism, without regard to colour or condition. There are many callings, in which the coloured people in Carolina have a decided preference; in some cases they have no competitors; how long this favorable state of things will remain, we are not prepared to say—time alone can correctly decide in this matter. This is an era, however, in our affairs, that we cannot shut our eyes to, and it must appear to the philosopher, the christian, and the sagacious politician, a period of deep and anxious solicitude, as regards the future prospects, hopes and interests of a people little known, but as a nuisance—mere laborers in the most menial capacity; at best a people who seldom deserve notice, or the exercise of charitable acts bestowed on them. Their friends and their foes both desire the removal of the free people of colour; although it is a fact not denied but by a very few, that the descendants of Africa, when transplanted in a country favorable to their improvement, and when their advantages are equal to others, seldom fail to answer all of the ends suited to their capacity, and in some instances rise to many of the virtues, to the learning and piety of the most favored nation. Yet, alas! the prevalence of popular prejudice against our colour, (which is the more surprising, as it is well known that God alone creates different classes of men, that he may be adored and worshipped by all in the spirit of truth, without regard to complexion) has almost invariably stood as a barrier to our advancement in knowledge. Hence some of us appear to be useless,\* and when it is considered that we are a large body of people, growing rapidly every day, without that improvement which the present age seems to require, in moral virtue and intellectual attainments; indeed, when we examine our own conduct, and that of our brethren, and compare the advantages we do actually possess, with so many bright examples be-

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\* Except it may be when we are employed as laborers.

fore us of christianizing and improving the condition of mankind, both far and immediately under our eyes, we cannot but enquire "how can these things be?" My friends, if we will venture to look around us, we will behold the most encouraging proofs of happiness in the emigrants from Europe to this country. You have no call to look farther than our city (Charleston) to witness the most lively encouragements given to emigrants.\* Many who arrive here very poor, are soon made rich: (and so it will be with us in Liberia) enterprising, industrious individuals, also families incorporating themselves in the community, enjoying all the blessings peace can confer on society, and soon successfully advancing on the high road to wealth and respectability, whilst we sink daily in the estimation of all.—Our apparently inactive habits may, in a great measure, be attributed to this reason—"That we have no opportunity for the cultivation of our minds by education." As a matter of course, generally speaking, we lose all regard for any, but our individual self \* \* \* \* \*—satisfied with every moral privation, with this certain conviction in our hearts, that our children are likely to be much worse situated than we are—as we ourselves are not as well situated in many respects as our parents were. The next enquiry is, what are we to do? I answer honestly and without hesitation, migrate to Liberia, in preference to any other country, under the protecting hand and influence of the Colonization Society. *Here comes my second proposition;* a consideration of the objections many have to emigrating to a country whose inhabitants are shrouded in deep ignorance—whom long and deep-rooted custom forbids us to have social intercourse with in the various relations of civilized life upon fair and equal terms of husband and wife, and whose complexion is darker than many of ours. But in all this, my friends, there is no reasonable ground of objection to your removal to a country more adapted to promote your interests, because a very plain reason presents itself for such removal—and that is, in Liberia you will enjoy moral and political liberty. Besides, the heralds of the cross who first preached salvation to the benighted sons of Africa, were white men, and numbers of ladies also withdrew themselves from the beauties of highly polished circles in Europe to accompany their husbands

\* Without any tax whatever, whilst we pay a heavy one.

in spreading the light in dark places. Those who contribute in money to carry on the splendid work of colonization and religion, who sacrifice their health on the shrine of humanity and deprive themselves of all earthly comforts, even stare death in the face, and prefer to die in the attempt, rather than relinquish the spread of virtue and religion amongst this very people you affect to despise—they are white. Who are they at this very period, rearing up an establishment at Liberia, that bids fair under the protecting smiles of Providence, to crush for ever the monster (the slave trade) that has led to captivity, and chains, and perpetual disgrace, our brethren, who, although formed in the image of God, are doomed in most countries, Liberia excepted, to degradation and servitude? They are white men. Surely this is at least one strong reason that should induce you, cheerfully to migrate to a country, where you can possess *all* of the importance of free citizens; in fact, all your objections dwindle into insignificance, in view of this one fact stated above. Besides, locating in Liberia, does not necessarily compel you to form private alliance in families, that you dislike; on the contrary, there is no country where you could indulge your own opinions in this respect with more freedom, than in that land of equality.— If you do go, and I hope in my heart all of us may speedily go—will we not go with our families and friends; cementing more strongly the bond of our connections, our customs, and our habits. Look for example to the Jews and other ancient people, scattered all over the world; look at our own situation, wherever we are placed: we see no innovation, nothing likely to break in and change the existing face of society.

III. Much good is likely to result to those who are meek and humble, who can see the advantages of liberty and equality, with the courage to embark in an enterprise, under such favorable circumstances. *This is the truth*, which is useful for all of us to know, and I have endeavored briefly to lay it before you, for your reflection, and if you once bring your minds to serious reflection, your friends will never blush—no—never under any circumstances, on account of dissensions on your part. Surely, my brethren, there are very strong reasons for us to go—yes go—and invoke Jehovah for his favorable protection to you, and to that country which holds out to us, and to our children, forever,

protection, in life, liberty, and property—beside every honor of office, within the gift of a free people. He who holds in the hollow of his hand the destiny of nations, will be with you, and will bless you, with health and vigor, to contribute your personal services of pious example, to improve the country that invites you to possess its soil. Moreover, you will have the great privilege of sharing in your own government, and finally of becoming a perfectly free and independent people. And where would you go (go you must, sooner or later) to look for this noble privilege—the power of electing your officers or removing them when need requires. Yes, my Brethren, perhaps much depends on your present zeal and activity for success—and if God be with us, and I have a lively hope that he influences and directs you in this matter, before long the emigrants to Liberia, will become a distinguished nation; and who can prophesy and foretell the future destiny of Liberia. The day, however, may not be far distant, when those who now despise the humble, degraded emigrants to Liberia, will make arrangements with them, to improve navigation, to extend commerce, and perhaps we may soon conduct and carry on our trade with foreign nations in our own bottoms without molestation or fear. Such, my brethren, are some of the high expectations to be derived from a well established colony in Liberia, and to you Carolinians, all eyes are directed, all hearts are uplifted to God in prayer, to know what course your good sense will induce you to pursue, under existing circumstances. Your reputation as a body of first-rate mechanics, is well known; distinguished for your industry and good behaviour, you have with you, carpenters, millers, wheel-wrights, ship builders, engineers, cabinet makers, shoe makers, tailors, and a host of others, all calculated at once to make you a great people. In Liberia you can erect a temple to worship God, in the beauty of holiness; without fear you can set up, and protect your sacred altars, and pour out the orisons of the devout and pious heart before them, in praise and thanksgiving to God. In Liberia, you can establish Academies and Colleges, to instruct youth in Theology, in Physic, and in Law. You will there know no superiors but virtue, and the laws of your country—no religion but the revealed revelation of God—and recollect all of this is for you yourselves.

▲ SOUTH CAROLINIAN.

## REPORTS OF AGENTS.

The Rev. John Crosby writes under date of

CARLISLE, August 14, 1832.

*Rev. and Dear Sir:—*On the 18th ult. I arrived at Bethlehem, where I was received in a truly cordial manner by the Moravian clergymen resident there, who entered with much ardour into the subject of colonization. The United Brethren, you are aware, have ever been the friends of the Africans. One of their first missionaries had his heart so much set upon the improvement of the slaves in the West Indies, that he resolved to go and sell himself into slavery, supposing that this would be the only way in which he could be brought into contact with them. Such a course, however, was not found necessary. Slaves were allowed to be approached by missionaries, and the brethren entered into the field thus opened to christian effort, with great zeal and self-denial. We should expect, therefore, to find them interested in the Colonization Society. On the next evening after my arrival, a meeting was held, but in consequence of the short notice, and the circumstance that many of the society understand English but imperfectly, only a few were convened. After my address, however, they collected for our Society, \$34 58. On the Sabbath morning following, I delivered a discourse at Nazareth, likewise inhabited by the United Brethren, and containing a population of about three hundred. After the service, a collection was taken up, amounting to \$24 28 $\frac{1}{2}$ , which was increased by a contribution from the boys in the boarding school, of \$5 77 $\frac{1}{2}$ , in addition to what they gave in the church: making the whole collection at Nazareth \$30 06.

On the next Sabbath, I preached on the subject of my agency, in the Presbyterian church at Wilkesbarre, and afterwards presented the same subject in the Episcopal church. The whole amount received for the Society, in Wilkesbarre, was \$111 50, of which sum \$30 were given by four ladies, to constitute their pastor, Rev. Mr. Murray, a life member.—One of the ladies, Mrs. Eliza Jewett, gave her name as an annual subscriber of \$10; you will, therefore, please to send her the Repository.—I addressed a congregation in Kingston, (a small town in the vicinity) and took up a collection of \$15. The publishers of four newspapers in the valley of Wyoming, agreed to transfer your address to their columns. They will send their papers in exchange for the Repository, and will give their influence in favour of our cause.

At Berwick, I delivered an address to a small audience, and received \$19 18. I also received \$6 from two individuals in Bloomsburg. During the rest of my route down the Susquehanna, I passed no place of any importance, excepting some which I had before visited. At this place, (Carlisle) I found the Auxiliary, named in your annual report, dead. I have made no effort to revive it, for reasons similar to those which I have formerly stated to you. I addressed a crowded assembly on Sabbath

evening, and have received in this place \$113 50; of this sum \$18 20 was the annual collection in the Presbyterian church, and \$30 were raised by the ladies of that church, to constitute their pastor, Rev. George Duffield, a life member. Publishers of newspapers here, as usual, will insert addresses and other articles in favour of the Colonization Society.

I acknowledge the receipt of \$15 56 from Rev. J. L. Dagg, which sum was collected on the 4th of July, in the Sansom St. church, Philadelphia.

The route which I have taken since I left Philadelphia, has not been very favourable to the objects which I had in view, in consequence of the long distances I have been obliged to travel, without meeting with places of sufficient importance to require me to stop. I have travelled a long road, and made comparatively but few efforts for the Society. I have now arrived at a part of the State where the towns are of more frequent occurrence. I intend to go to Chambersburg.

BEDFORD, Sept. 4, 1832.

There are no towns of importance from this place to Pittsburgh, a distance of 100 miles: however, I will do what I can, and I hope my labours will not be wholly in vain.

At Newville, a small village ten miles from Carlisle, I delivered a lecture on an evening, and preached on the Sabbath in the Presbyterian church. The congregation attending that church, contributed \$47 75, and a benevolent individual gave encouragement that considerably more should be raised after I left. It was my intention to attend the annual meeting of the Newville Colonization Society, but peculiar circumstances caused the meeting to be deferred. This Auxiliary is composed chiefly of members of the Associate Reformed church, and is in a flourishing condition. They remitted last year \$100 to the Parent Society, and will probably do as much or more this year. Indeed, an individual said he intended to give 100 dollars.

At Shippensburg, I delivered a lecture, and received \$36 21, of which, \$12 28 were contributed by the congregation under the pastoral care of the Rev. Mr. Moody, a few weeks before my visit.

At Chambersburg, an auxiliary was formed several years since, but never held a meeting afterwards. Rev. Mr. Kurtz, the pastor of the Lutheran church, who is a warm friend of our cause, promised that if an auxiliary were formed, he would do all in his power to keep it alive. A meeting was held on Monday evening, in the court-house, and a Society organized. George Chambers was appointed *President*; John F. Denny, *Secretary*; and James White, *Treasurer*. I received \$48 in Chambersburg, of which \$30 were contributed by ladies of the Presbyterian church, to constitute their pastor, Rev. D. Denny, a life member. Five dollars were subscribed to purchase a hundred copies of Mr. Carey's pamphlet for distribution. I addressed the coloured people of this place in their own church, and I think I succeeded in the object which I had in view, which was to remove the misapprehensions under which they labour, respect-

ing the Colonization Society. Some, I was informed, expressed their intentions of going to Liberia.

On the last Sabbath, I preached in the morning to a small congregation at Mercersburg; in the afternoon, to another at Loudon; and in the evening to a third, at McConnelsburg. These are Congregational churches, and are under the pastoral care of Rev. Augustus Jewett. There were \$61 25 subscribed in the three congregations, of which \$30 25 were paid at the time. The remainder was left to be collected by the Pastor, ~~as~~, in two of the places, I did not tarry after the services. One dollar and twenty-five cents were received in McConnelsburg, in addition to what is mentioned above.

PITTSBURG, Sept. 30, 1832.

In this city, I have preached in the two Presbyterian churches, and in the Associate Reformed. Annual collections have been taken up in but few of the churches—three only, I think. Of these, however, one or two have been much more liberal than churches generally. A public meeting was held last evening in the First Presbyterian church, where I was assisted by Walter Forward, Esq. and others, who entered warmly into the subject. As several Auxiliaries have been formed in Pittsburgh, all of which had gone down, it was thought inexpedient to form another. Resolutions, however, were passed, recommending to the several churches in the city to take up annual collections, and to the publishers of newspapers to furnish information on the subject of African colonization. A Committee, composed of ten active and highly influential individuals, was appointed, to solicit donations of the inhabitants generally, in view of the present pressing wants of the Society.—From the feeling manifested on the occasion, I presume this Committee will do their duty, and a liberal sum may be anticipated as the result of their labours. The clergy in this city, with scarcely an exception, are warm friends of the Society; and several distinguished laymen, with whom I have conferred, expressed themselves enthusiastically in favour of the cause. The churches generally, I think will raise collections hereafter. One hundred dollars will probably be remitted to you in a few days, from a congregation that has before distinguished itself by its liberal contributions to the Society. I conversed with several editors, who will use their influence in favour of colonization.

It is worthy of notice, that the Western Foreign Missionary Society, whose centre of operations is at Pittsburg, have designated two young men, graduates of Princeton Theological Seminary, for Africa, who expect to take passage in the first vessel that sails for Liberia. Blessings go with the heroic and truly christian spirits, that will thus brave the dangers of African climate, for the sake of doing good to the most unhappy of the children of men.

Rev. J. N. Danforth writes, under date of

PITTSFIELD, (Mass.) Sept. 15, 1832.

*To the Board of Managers of the Am. Col. Society.*

Gentlemen:—After frequent journeyings in pursuit of the objects entrusted to me, I sit down respectfully to report the results of my labours. Since the date of my last letter, I have learned that the "New England Anti-Slavery Society" have sent out an Agent to declaim against slavery, and to attack the Colonization Society. Of course, the efforts of this man, whose name is Arnold Buffum, and who is President of the Society, are directed to counteract mine. In fact, on the very first occasion on which I delivered an address in the Second Baptist church, Boston, this man, with great indelicacy of feeling towards that highly respectable denomination, who love our cause, made an open attack upon it, just as the contribution was about to be taken up—and that too on Sabbath evening. Soon afterwards, challenges for a public debate were thrown out to the members and friends of the Colonization Society, and to me in particular, some of which were signed by Buffum, and some were anonymous, and exceedingly bitter and spiteful. I reminded the distinguished Board of the Massachusetts State Society of these braggart challenges, and submitted whether it would not be expedient to give these men an opportunity to vent their gall. They might feel better after they had thoroughly disgorged themselves of the venom which was rankling in their hearts against one of the most benevolent institutions that ever adorned and blessed mankind. I was very sure the principles of your Society rested on a basis which could be as easily defended as it was essentially strong. The sentiment of the Board, however, was unanimous, that they should not, by any endeavours of the Board, be raised into a notice which they could not otherwise attain. In the course, however, of our respective peregrinations as agents in opposite causes, we met at Northampton in this State, a very central and influential point, highly favourable for a fair discussion of the merits of any given cause. Mr. Buffum, having delivered one lecture, challenged, as usual, the General Agent of the Colonization Society, "who, he understood, was in town, and perhaps was present," gave notice that he should, the next night, present his views against your Society, take up a contribution, enlist names, &c. I was there, and on the next evening, had a fair opportunity publicly to discuss the question with the gentleman, to the full satisfaction of the audience, and it is to be presumed, to that of the abolitionist also, as he left town next morning, without either contribution or enrolment, and I very strongly suspect, without a cent of Northampton money in his pocket. Being left in full possession of the ground,

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\* A few men in Boston (chiefly young, and of course ardent), with A. Buffum, a Quaker, for their President, and Garrison for their Secretary, have associated and assumed this large title, than which none could be more inappropriate. New England disavows them.

and invited by a favourable public sentiment, I addressed a large congregation on the following Sabbath evening, who listened with deep interest to the story of Africa's wrongs, and to the claims of your Society. A public meeting of citizens of the county of Hampshire, was held that week, August 31, at which President Humphrey presided. The paper containing an account of this meeting, with the important resolutions passed, is marked A.\* A county Society was formed, which pledged itself for \$100 a year, for ten years. You will please annex its name to the \$100,000 subscription. I am happy also to add, that after our public discussion of the merits of the Colonization Society, Thomas Napier, Esq. of Northampton, entered his name for the same sum, which, likewise, you will have the goodness to annex to the same list. In this gentleman, as in H. G. Bowers, Esq. you will find steadfast and liberal friends. From Mr. B. as well as from E. Williams, Lewis Strong, C. A. Dewey, and G. Bancroft, Esqrs. donations were received. At the meeting when the debate took place, the Hon. Isaac C. Bates took occasion to defend your Society, and to reprobate such measures as the abolitionists were pursuing. He seemed anxious the South should not suppose that such men expressed the real opinion of the people of New England. He deprecated such rash and injudicious conduct, the effect of which would be, where a counteracting remedy was not applied, to inflame, without healing; to create prejudices, without any possible benefit, and with much positive injury; to irritate the minds of our Southern brethren, and to rivet, with a more deadly strength, those chains which they affected to break.

In my progress along the banks of the Connecticut, I visited Amherst, at the season of Commencement, the last Wednesday in August. The President of this flourishing Institution, Dr. Humphrey, is a warm friend to the cause, and delivered an address at the formation of the Hampshire county Society, of which he was elected President. We had made preparations for a public meeting at Amherst on the evening of commencement, but a heavy fall of rain disappointed our expectations.

My next visit was to Greenfield, a pleasant and thriving village, the capital of Franklin county. Mr. Buffum had lectured there twice, leaving town the day I arrived. His success was small. A collection of between thirty and forty dollars was taken up for your Society, after an address; and notice given, after consultation with some of the leading gentlemen of the place, that a County meeting would be held, for the purpose of forming a County Society. The Society was accordingly formed on the 11th instant, and the Hon. George Grennel, Jr. was elected President. They will hold their first annual meeting in November.— I also attended the Annual Commencement at Williams College, Williamstown, on the 5th inst.; addressed the church and congregation under the care of Rev. Mr. Gridley, on the following Sabbath, and received from him \$54, previously collected after an address from himself. One

\* To appear hereafter.—[Ed.]

of the classes in the College, over which Dr. Griffin presides with great acceptance and success, has recently made its official instructor a life member of the Society. The future leaders of public opinion will leave these Northern seats of learning, ardent friends of that salutary Institution, which teems with blessings for two continents.

In my last, I mentioned my visit to Worcester, an important and flourishing inland town of this Commonwealth, where I delivered a number of lectures. I must here acknowledge the liberality of the people of that place. From Dr. Bancroft's (Mr. Hill's colleague) church (Unitarian) \$77 33; Mr. Abbot's, 76 07; Mr. Willard's (Baptist), 25; Mr. Miller's, 38 78½ (without previous notice); and a donation from the Hon. D. Waldo of \$100; in all, \$317 18½. The whole of this, with the exception of the \$38 78½, previously reported by me to you, has been paid into the treasury of the Worcester county Society, by the respective congregations. Eighty-six dollars, collected in Bowdoin St. church, Boston, after an address by me, was paid into the treasury of the State Society.— These sums, added to the collections reported on another page, amounting to \$426 90, make in all, \$791 30. It is unnecessary to specify the particular villages where I have preached, visited and laboured. They may be generally ascertained by a recurrence to the list of collections, donations, &c. The greater portion of that which has hitherto been collected, you will perceive, is in the country. It may reasonably be expected that Boston will do liberally, at which place I expect to be, after having selected the most favourable time to form a county Society in Berkshire, and made some further solicitations in this region, to our great object.

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#### LIBERIA.

The following letter, from two highly respected freemen of colour, who were deputed by their brethren in Natchez, to visit and make report concerning the African Colony, will be read with deep interest. It is the purpose of Messrs. Simpson and Moore, to embark with their families to Liberia, at an early day; and it is believed that many of the free people of colour in Mississippi will accompany them. We hope a certain Boston Editor, who has published so many erroneous and false statements in regard to the Society and Colony, will insert this letter in his paper. It is due to the free people of colour, that they should have the report of these pious and disinterested individuals, who were sent out by men of their own complexion, to ascertain the truth.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27, 1832.

DEAR SIR:—Having been requested by the free coloured people of Natchez, to visit Liberia, and see for ourselves the true state of things there, that we might make to them a correct and full report in regard to the prospects opening before free men of colour who may settle in that Colony, and having just returned from Africa, we present, through you, to our coloured brethren in the United States, the following brief statement.

On the 30th of June, we anchored at Monrovia, and remained in the Colony nearly three weeks; during all of which time, we were anxiously engaged in making inquiries and observations, and endeavouring to learn the true condition and prospects of the people. We had the opportunity of examining nearly every settlement, and witnessing the actual state of most of the Colonists. When we arrived, and set our feet on shore, we were treated with a kindness and hospitality far beyond our most sanguine expectations, and which made us feel ourselves at home. There was not a man that did not take us by the hand, and treat us as his brothers. We felt, for the first time, what it was to be free and independent. The people there possess a spirit of liberty and independence, such as we have never seen among the coloured people of this country. As a body, the people of Liberia, we think, owing to their circumstances, have risen in their style of living, and their happiness, as a community, far above those of their coloured brethren, even the most prosperous of them, that we have seen, in the United States. They feel that they have a home. They have no fear of the white man or the coloured man. They have no superiors. They do not look up to others, but they are looked up to by them. Their laws grow out of themselves, and are their own. They truly sit under their own vine and fig-tree, having none to molest and make them afraid. Since our return, we have been in the houses of some of the most respectable men of colour in New York and Philadelphia, but have seen none, on the whole, so well furnished as many of the houses of Monrovia. The floors are, in many cases, well carpeted, and all things about these dwellings appear neat, convenient and comfortable. There are five schools, two of which we visited, and were much pleased with the teachers, and the improvement of the children. We noticed very particularly the moral state of things, and during our visit, saw but one man who appeared to be intemperate, and but two who used any profane language. We think the settlers more moral, as a people, than the citizens of the United States. The Sabbath is very strictly observed, and there is great attention to the things of religion. We attended church several times, and one of us being a minister of the gospel, of the Methodist church, preached three times, to large and very attentive congregations. There

must have been from three to four hundred at each religious service; all well dressed, and apparently respectable persons. We visited the poor house, and found there four sick and infirm persons, one of whom made a good deal of complaint for want of supplies and attention. We found only two other persons in the Colony who expressed any dissatisfaction, and we had much reason to doubt whether they had any good cause for it. The soil at Caldwell and Millsburg is as fertile as we ever saw, and much like the lands on the Mississippi. We saw growing upon it, pepper, corn, rice, sugar-cane, cassada, plantains, cotton, oranges, limes, coffee, peas, beans, sweet potatoes, water-melons, cucumbers, sousop, bananas, and many other fruits and vegetables. We saw cattle, sheep, and goats; also, swine and poultry in great abundance. Wherever we went, the people appeared to enjoy good health; and a more healthy looking people, particularly the children, we have not seen in the United States.— We were there in what is called the rainy season, (although it rained hard but once, for about half an hour, during the whole three weeks of our visit;) and instead of the heat being oppressive, we had constantly a fine breeze, and the air was as cool as it is at Natchez, about the last of September.

We ought to say, that our voyage was very pleasant, and nearly all those who sailed with us from Norfolk (158), appeared to enjoy themselves well. Just before our arrival at the Colony, a few were taken sick, and two children, (one an infant,) died soon after they were landed. Our own health while in the Colony, was perfectly good, although we were much exposed to night air. We must say, that, had what we have seen of the prosperity of the Colony of Liberia, been reported to us by others, we could hardly have believed them; and are therefore prepared to expect that our own report may be discredited by our coloured brethren. We wish them to see and judge for themselves. Whatever they may say or think, it is our deliberate judgment, that the free people of colour will greatly improve their character and condition, and become more happy and more useful, by a removal to Liberia. There alone can the black man enjoy true freedom; and where that freedom is, shall be our country.

GLOSTER SIMPSON.

REV. R. R. GURLEY.

ARCHY MOORE.

## MISSIONS TO LIBERIA.

The Rev. Melville B. Cox, of the Methodist Church, has been appointed by the Methodist Missionary Society, to promote the cause of christianity in Liberia, and among the African tribes in its vicinity. He is soon to embark for Africa with Mrs. Cox, and to devote his life to this work of piety and mercy. He is represented as a minister of great sincerity and zeal, in the cause of Christ, and of distinguished abilities.

We also learn that two young gentlemen now at the Presbyterian Theological Seminary, at Princeton, have been appointed by the Foreign Mission Society of the Presbyterian church, to the same station, and that they will soon enter upon their arduous work. Several students of theology, at other Institutions propose to follow them. Such men have chosen a glorious work, and they will go forth to a wide field for usefulness, and with the Divine blessing they may hope to see illustriously displayed in a land of superstition and crime, the power and efficacy of the Gospel. The following extract from a letter just received from Mr. Cox, will be read with deep interest; the spirit it exhibits is nobly christian; and we trust that at no remote period, it will animate thousands; and particularly that the free coloured preachers in the United States will be aroused by it to the greatness and excellency of the work to which God is summoning them.—Alluding to the idea of connecting any other employment with his ministerial duties, Mr. Cox says:

RICHMOND, Sept. 20, 1832.

I would not, my dear Sir, go out to Liberia, "serving tables" with one hand, and the gospel with the other; or rather, "making merchandize" of the gospel, or, to say the least of it, making a consciente of my mission, for all the gold and ivory ever found in Africa. I know it would dis honour the cause. It would sow tares that half a century would scarcely uproot. A missionary to a foreign station, above all men, should go clear of every thing that might have the bad tendency to excite jealousy, envy, or cupidity of any kind. He should go as went the disciples of old. He should go as went his Divine Master before him. In this matter, God helping, I will be blameless. I will have nothing to do with worldly gain in any form. If God permit me to go, it shall be to preach the gospel. This shall be the Alpha, and this, I trust, the Omega of my mission.

The delay in my passage till the middle of November, is well. I shall try to improve it in persuading some six or eight of our most intelligent coloured preachers to accompany me. I would that even more than this number would go. My eye rests not on Liberia only, but on all Central Africa. There, is room and labour enough for hundreds. And it does not need time, nor more of actual observation, to determine whether or not they can be useful there. It is evident to a world. The fields are already white, and the cry for spiritual respers, "Come over and help us," is heard on every wind. We know that a great door, and effectual, is opened for them to be useful. Why, then, should it be longer delayed? Why wait another and another year? Will God, while we stand idly looking on, accomplish the work for us? Why must a white man go first alone, and they wait to be told what a better than he has told them again and again? Will they then believe? I doubt.

I would, dear Sir, that our coloured friends felt on this subject as they should.—Had they the spirit of a Paul, of a Chrysostom, of those God-like ones, who voluntarily enslaved themselves, that they might rescue others from the bondage of Satan; had they their hearts as deeply imbued with the spirit of Christ as they should be, it does seem to me, that very soon, American coloured preachers, some with their spades, ploughs, axes, shoe lasts, hammer and anvil, or "fisher's coats," would be found in almost every village in Central Africa. When was there ever such a door

opened, and under such circumstances? True, they might not do much at first; but they could make themselves independent by their trades; learn the language of the different native tribes; gain the confidence and friendship of the natives; and be ready, when an opportunity offered, to lift up the banner of the cross. We cannot but feel on this subject. Africa calls us with a million of voices. She pleads in the strong wailings of suffering humanity. She speaks in the accents of dying spirits, "perishing for lack of knowledge." Will not her sons in America hear? Have they forgotten the mother that bare them? O, that God would move their hearts to this work. Money and means are at their command—public sympathy is deeply enlisted in their favour. Will they still refuse? God pity them. May He pity those who have sown the seeds of such deeply rooted prejudices against Liberia; and may He pity us who have so long enslaved intellect, as to have rendered it almost entirely insensible to moral and religious enterprise.

The expenses of a boy, whose freedom I have purchased, and who is to accompany me to Liberia, will be paid over to you by the Managers of the Maryland fund.

Samuel Jones and wife, of Raleigh, N. C. wish to go out as emigrants in the same vessel in which I am expected to sail.

#### WANT OF FUNDS.

In our July number, we mentioned the purpose of the Board to despatch several expeditions for Liberia before winter. The Rev. George W. Light of Kentucky, has been authorized to fit out a ship from New Orleans, should funds and emigrants be found in the Western and South Western States, sufficient to justify the measure. The Managers have determined to send a large expedition from Savannah about the 1st of November, in which many of the most respectable free people of colour from Charleston, are expected to embark. An expedition will also be sent from Virginia, should the resources of the Board permit. We earnestly appeal to our Friends for their liberal assistance at this time. Never have their contributions been more needed.

#### A FACT FOR THE UNBELIEVING.

The New York Gazette states "that up to the 1st of August, a fraction over 33,000 emigrants arrived at this port (N. York,) from Europe this season: by this time the number is increased to above 40,000!!! Rather more than this number have reached, this season, Quebec and Montreal; many of whom find their way into the United States. If we add to the above, the emigrants who have arrived at Baltimore and Philadelphia, and those which will yet arrive before the winter season, it will be found that not much less than 200,000 persons have been added to our population the present season."

Yet, with such a fact before their eyes, some profess to believe it absolutely impossible for fifty or sixty thousand persons to be colonized annually in Africa from the United States. Even a learned writer in the last American Quarterly, cannot see how, when aided by the States and the National Government, any thing effectual can be done for the scheme of African Colonization!! His reasoning might be sound, were men of colour without self-love, and white men governed only by the love of money. We shall be converted to his ingenious theories and well constructed arguments, when we lose all faith in the enterprise, the honour, the humanity, and virtue of our countrymen.

## CONTRIBUTIONS

To the Am. Col. Society, from the 1st to the 29th Septem. 1832.

Newark, (N. J.) Col Society, per Lyndon A. Smith, viz.—

Coll St. Mark's ch. Orange, by Rev. B. Holmes	\$6 36
1st Pres ch Newark, Rev. W. T. Hamilton,	39 07
2d do do do P. C. Hay, ....	30
3d do do do B. Dickinson ..	20 86
4th do do do Dr. Weeks, ..	4 65
Episco. do do M. Henderson,.	24 60
1st Bap. do do J. S. Anderson	6
1st Pres. ch. Eliz'town, Rev. Dr. M'Dowell 50	
2d do do do Mr. McGee, .	17 45
2d do do Orange, Rev. George Pierson .	15 26
Pres. ch. South Orange, by Sam'l Freeman	3 20
do Springfield, .....	9 22
do Hanover, by Rev. Mr. Toby .....	10 81

donation by James Bruen, Newark, .... .... 20

Arch. Woodruff, do .... .... 3

annuity of members ... .... .... 40

— 300 48

collection in 1st cong. Champion, N. Y. per Nath. Dutton  
by Rev. E. O. King, at Orangeport, N. Y. .... .

7

Rahway, N Jersey, Col Society, per Job Squier, (of which  
30 89 was collected in the Presbyterian church there,  
under charge of Rev Thomas L Janeway) .... ....

100

Female Colonization of Middletown, Conn per A Ward,  
Secretary and Treasurer, as follows:

collection by Rev. John R. Crane, pastor of the

1st congregation, at their request, in Episcopat church, by Rev. S Byrd	\$47 98
in Baptist church, by Rev. J Cookson	23 27
Gen. C Whittlesey, for Repository .	5
E A Ward, for do	2

from this Society for balance ..... 43 50

— 123 75

Isaac Mansfield, Treas. Mass. Col Society, money received  
by him on account of the American Colonization Society

1000

collection in 2d Cong. Soc. West Coventry, by Rev. J B  
Hoyt, per G D Philips, Coventry, N. Y. .... ....

9

collection by Rev W A Smith, Norfolk, Va. as follows—

from Methodist congregation, Norfolk .....

\$51 87

donation by a friend near Norfolk .....

10

— 61 87

coll'n by Hartwick Temp. Soc. per W Pray, of Hartwick

3

collection by Rev. Job Guest, in Methodist Epis-  
copal church, Annapolis, in July, 1831 .....

\$5

“ 1832 .....

8

— 13

donation by Hon Judge Augustus, of Fairfield co. Ohio,  
by Rev E H Field, per William Wallace, .....

1

Rev Mr Cornelius, paid for Mr Carey's pamphlets .....

2 50

Auxiliary Society, Elkton, Todd county, Ky. per Hugh  
Patton, Corr. Secretary, (of which 7 78 were collected

by Rev Mr McNelly, President of Society) .... ....

160

John F Clark, of Halifax co. Va. as follows—

for Repository, for 1832-3, .....

\$4

donation .....

16

— 20

collection in Madison, Ohio—sent by Justin Brook and  
Justin Cole, to Hon. E Whittlesey .....

11

collection by Rev James Alexander, West Greenville, Pa

10

Rev Johnson Eton, Fairview, Erie co Pa ..

5

collection by Rev Eli Baldwin, in his church in New York

12

collections by Moses Allen, Agent of Society, as follows:

coll by John J Christie, pastor Reformed Dutch church, Warwick, Orange county .....	\$5 16
from Caleb Roscoe, Secretary of Mount Pleasant Presbyterian ch.—several collections in said ch .....	28
coll by Rev A P Clarke, Ludlowv'e, Tompkins co .....	12
Rev John Pewtress, Baptist society, Sing-Sing .....	5
1st Presbyterian church, Walton, by S. St. John .....	9 60
South Salem, West Chester co. per Thos Mead .....	31 70
Ref Dutch ch Bergen, N J by Rev B C Taylor, collection in Reformed Dutch church, Jersey City, New Jersey, by Rev James R Talmadge .....	10 10
1st Presbyterian church, Jamaica, Long Island, per Rev Elias W Crane, pastor, .....	24 25
Presbyterian church, Lexington, Greene county .....	10
do do Lexington Flatts, do .....	3 65
collection on the 4th of July, in the Sabbath schools connected with the 4 churches in Troy, All-Saints' church, per Rev W A Clark, do .....	34 13 25
Reformed Dutch church, Hopewell, Dutchess co per C Whitehead, .....	11 50

\$208 11 18 — 207 93

deduct postage,

R Voorhes, of Princeton, New Jersey, as follows:

collection by E T Cookey, 1st church, Trenton .....	\$5 26
from 1st July, to date .....	7
by Rev David Comfort, Kingston .....	7 15
by Rev J B Henshaw, Chatham .....	9
by Rev J W Woodward, Shrewsbury .....	9
by Rev Mr Jones, Pres ch N Brunswick .....	9

— 76 41

C Cleveland, Lawrenceville, N J, as follows—

collection in Rev Mr Aretus' congregation, to be devoted exclusively to religious education of people of colour .....	\$25
donation by Mr Brown .....	5

— 30

Zanesville and Putnam (Ohio) Auxiliary Colonization Society, per William Hadley, Treas, as follows—

Young ladies' Sewing Soc. Zanesville & Putnam .....	\$15
Gen. Van Horne, Pres't of Society, Zanesville .....	10
Doctor Increase Matthews, of Putnam .....	10
Temperance Society, Dresden, Muskingum co. per Rev John Pitkin .....	9 20
Rev Thomas Moore, of Perry co. near Somerset .....	4 69
most of the balance was taken up by the Society on the 4th of July, at the Methodist meeting-house, Zanesville (Rev Mr Trimble, orator) and the remainder by the members of the Society .....	116 11

— 165

collection by Rev Wm Jeffery, in cong'n. in Bethany, Pa. — 10

Willstown, Ga. Af. Benev. Society, per Wm. Chamberlain — 6

David Townsend, Tr. Chester county, Pa. Society, viz—

collection by Rev J N C Grier, in Presbyterian cong. of Brandywine Manor, Chester co .....	\$21 64
collection by Rev Robert White, in Presbyterian congregation, Fagg's Manor, Chester county .....	10 58
collection by Rev Robert Graham, in Presbyterian congregation, New London, Chester county .....	6 97

— 39 19

George Colton, Treasurer Hampden county, Mass., Colo.

nization Soc. in part collected by Rev Lucias Clarke, of Wilbraham; Rev Artimus Boile, of South Hadley; Rev Mr Hagens, of West Springfield; Rev Mr McDonald, of West Springfield; Rev Alfred Ely, of Monson .....	60 02
collection by Rev Richard Dunning, in Presbyterian ch North Penfield, New York .....	7
collection by Rev A Whittlesey, cong. Talmadge, O \$15 by Rev D Hughes in Presbyterian cong. in Springfield, Ohio, per Rev A Whittlesey	5 — 20
Gen J H Cocke, Va. subscription on plan of Gerrit Smith	100
J Hubbard, Buckland, Franklin county, Mass, viz:—	
collection by Rev B F Clarke, in the Congregational church and society of that place .....	\$10
contribution to the African Education Society 2	— 12
collection by Rev John T Edgar, in 1832, in Presbyterian ch Frankfort, Ky. per Austin P Cox \$16 56	
collection by ditto, in 1831, \$27 75; of which, only this sum is received from Mr Cox .....	9 44 — 26
donation from the Freshman Class of William College, Williamstown, Mass. per P F Smith, George Griffin, Jr. S P Helme, and Lucius Curtis, Committee, to constitute Mr F M Hubbard a life member .....	30
A lady of Berkely county, Va. by Rev J T Brooke .....	10
collections in Penn. by Rev John Crosby, Agent, as follows—	
Philadelphia, Sansom St. church, Rev J L Dagg \$47 06	
congregation of Rev J Chambers 30	
do of Rev W H Furness 185	
1st Dutch Ref'd ch Dr Livingston 38 72	
Doylestown, Bucks county .....	26 02
Bethlehem, Lehigh county.....	34 58
Nazareth, do do .....	30 06
Wilkesbarre, Luzerne county .....	111 50
Berwick, Columbia county .....	19 18
Bloomsburg, do do .....	6
Carlisle, including annual collection of \$18 20	
in Mr Duffield's church .....	113 50
Newville, Cumberland county .....	47 75
Shippensburg, do do .....	23 93
ditto collection in Rev Mr Moody's ch 12 28	
Chambersburg, Franklin county .....	48
Kingston, Luzerne county .....	15
	— \$788 58
deduct credited 10th July 160	— 628 58
contribution by John Moore, of White Oak P. Office, N C	5
collection by Rev H K Green, Bap. ch Waterville, Maine	11
Rev Wilber Hoag, Moscow, N Y as follows—	
Black Rock, Niagara county .....	\$10 60
Buffalo city, 1st Ward .....	2 40 — 13
coll. Rev A S Morrison, Unity and Pisgah chs. Warren co O	10
collection by Rev D Dimock, Montrose, Pa per W L Post	8
in 2d Pres church, Pittsburg, Pa. per L Loomis .....	25 13
by Rev Robert Semple, New Castle, Pa .....	5
"An anonymous friend" per Rev W Shelton, Buffalo, N Y	1
coll'n by Rev C A Davis, Meth ch Leesburg, Va. 4th July	23 54
	— \$3380 90

Total,

THE  
**AFRICAN REPOSITORY,**  
AND  
**COLONIAL JOURNAL.**

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**VOL. VIII. NOVEMBER, 1832. No. 9.**

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**LETTER OF THE VENERABLE THOMAS CLARKSON,  
ON COLONIZATION.**

This eminent philanthropist has addressed a letter on the subject of African Colonization, to Elliott Cresson, Esq. which is published entire in the London Patriot. He considers the object of the Society twofold; first, to promote the voluntary emigration to Africa of the coloured population of the United States; and second, the suppression of the slave trade, and the civilization of the African tribes. The following extract will show the views of Mr. Clarkson, in regard to the benefits which the scheme of colonization promises to confer upon the African tribes.

I will say then at once, that there can, in my opinion, be no better way of accomplishing these great objects, than by cutting the coast of Africa into certain portions, and by setting upon each portion a certain number of the slaves (manumitted) in question, who are acquainted with the cultivation of the earth, and live upon the plan of civilized life.

To show this, I must take it for granted—first, that a spot be fixed upon on or near the sea-coast, within a few miles either to the right or left of your colony of Liberia, &c.; be fairly and honorably purchased of the natives, so that when the settlers in question come to take possession of it, they may be received in the most friendly manner; and also that these settlers be accompanied by agents, who have an adequate knowledge of law and government; who are particularly acquainted with building, &c.; and who are skilled in the raising of tropical produce.

I must take it for granted again, that these settlers or colo-

nists, after having built their town in a street or streets, with some of the conveniences not known to savage life, should be obliged to devote themselves to the clearing and cultivation of their allotments, unless there should be here and there one, such as tailors, shoemakers, &c., who might, in the first instance, be more useful to the community by following their respective callings. It is a melancholy fact, that several of the first settlers at Sierra Leone, preferred trading with the natives for a livelihood to the cultivation of their lands. These used to go up and down the river in boats, and to be absent from their families in the interior, for a month or more at a time, where they lived with the natives in all their heathen habits of debauchery, intoxication, and other vices. During these excursions, they contracted a rambling, restless spirit, which detached them from a love of home and family, injured their own morals exceedingly, and did no good to the natives as an example, as it was intended they should do. I repeat, then, that the colonists should be obliged to locate themselves, and to live with their families, and to till their lands. If they did not do this to a certain extent in a given time they should forfeit them.

Now these things having been premised, I ask what would be the effect of such a colony on those of the natives of Africa, who, by living in the vicinity of it, should have frequent opportunities of witnessing its operations? The great effect, I apprehend, would be this:—the natives would see most clearly that the colonists had many more enjoyments than themselves; they would see that they not only had all the necessaries, but many of the luxuries or superfluities of life. They would see, too, how all this happened; or that it was entirely the result of a more than ordinary cultivation of the soil: a small piece of land supplied all their wants; but a larger piece gave them an extra produce; being taken in exchange by the merchants for various commodities, gave them the comforts or superfluities of life, before alluded to. Now, what was the case of the natives in these respects? No native family in Africa cultivated more land than was sufficient for its own support. How, then, did they get their luxuries, their beads, their tobacco, their rum and other articles? I answer, that not one in a thousand ever got these at all, though all wished to have them. The very few who obtain-

ed them, obtained them in two ways. They either collected camwood, bees'-wax, ivory, palm oil, and other articles, for sale to the merchants (which traffic would still go on), or, they obtained them by stealing their fellow-men, and selling them also. This traffic was likely to cease. Not a man in the new colony would buy a slave on principle. It was the land, then, or rather an extra cultivation of the land, which would provide the natives, in the neighbourhood of the colony, with that extra produce which would procure for them the luxuries desired. Would the natives, then, reason in this manner—would they imitate the colony by an extra cultivation of the products of the soil?—I believe they would. The Africans reason like other men.—They follow their interest, too, like other men. Show them what it would be profitable to them to do, and they would try to do it; nor would they be deterred by any labour necessary to be undergone in doing it. Look at the Kroomen, who live on the windward coast, in which your colony of Liberia is situated. A number of these people, soon after the formation of the colony of Sierra Leone, went in groups, through a large extent of country, to offer their services to the Governor, and settle there, as the Scotch and Irish travel to an English harvest. They were accepted and paid; and after a few months of faithful and useful labour, returned home. They have repeated these visits annually since, and are now employed, as they have been for some years, in cutting down forests of teak wood—a severe employment, as this is the hardest wood that can be offered to the axe of the labourer. Seeing, then, that the natives of Africa are as alive to their own interest as other men, and that they obtained a part of their superfluities by dealing in the bodies of men, and that this traffic was likely to decrease in the neighbourhood of a colony where these bodies would not be purchased, and that an extra cultivation of African soil would give to the natives as many luxuries as the sale of these bodies did before, it is to be presumed that the natives in the neighbourhood of the colony now in question, would betake themselves to cultivation on a larger scale, and that the trade in slaves would gradually decrease.

So far for the abolition of the slave-trade. We come now to the civilization of the natives of Africa, as another consequence

which would arise from the establishment of a civilized colony in their neighborhood. Would it be possible for the natives to see the new comers living in an orderly manner, wearing decent apparel, dwelling in houses with the accommodations of civilized life—making use of implements, machines, utensils, all excellently adapted to their wants, with schools for the education of the young, and churches for the worship of God, and not to desire to live in like manner? But the institution of schools alone would lead to the civilization anticipated. There would be no schools in the new colony which would not be open to the children of the natives. Here, while their minds were expanded, they would learn their duty to God, their duty to their neighbor; their situation as moral and responsible beings here, and their prospects hereafter, with every good principle which, under God's blessing, could have a good influence on the heart; and in what does true civilization consist, but in the improvement of the intellectual and moral character?

The above, my dear friend, would be two of the consequences which I apprehend would certainly arise, in time, from establishing a colony on the coast of Africa, such as I have supposed; and I see no reason why, if many other colonies were established there, similar effects should not be produced upon other natives in their respective neighborhoods, in proportion to the number sent. Suppose, for example, that ten new colonies of two or three thousand souls each, were to be put down on the coast of Africa, within ten miles of each other, in a direct line from Sherbo to Cape Mesurado, where Liberia is situated, and thirty other similar colonies, in the same manner from Cape Mesurado to Cape Palmas, should we not expect to see in a few years, a wonderful alteration, both as relates to the abolition of the slave trade, and a change in the disposition, customs, and manners of those natives who should live contiguous to each and all of these establishments? We should then have four hundred miles of coast occupied in one unbroken line, by a cordon of colonies, all having schools and churches, and living on the plan of civilized life: all teaching, practically, that the produce of the earth would procure superfluities, and all protesting against the continuance of the slave trade. Can you doubt, then, for a moment, that the two great consequences mentioned, would, by

such an arrangement, be realized to a considerable extent? Can you doubt that this would be the case, when you have the experience of your own colony of Liberia before your eyes? For, did you not tell me when I saw you last, that one of the native chiefs (Boatswain), residing in the country, had declared to your agents, over and over again, that if other ways could be pointed out, whereby he could get the merchandise he wanted, he would not employ his people in collecting slaves? Nay! has not the slave-trade already greatly decreased in those parts? And did you not tell me, at the same time, that several of the natives up the country had frequently visited your new town, and were struck and pleased with what they saw, and that they had either sent, or were very desirous of sending their children for education there? For my own part, I cannot see, in the case now mentioned, how civilization could be prevented from reaching the neighbouring natives, unless all intercourse between the natives and the colonists were forbidden. Nor can I see that it would be a very easy matter to convey slaves from up the country to the shore, where such a cordon of colonies existed.

Mr. Clarkson then proceeds to speak of the mode and means by which African colonization may be urged forward on a scale sufficiently magnificent and splendid to effect these great results. He believes the spirit of God is disposing thousands of benevolent and pious men in our country, to liberate their slaves, and aid in their establishment as freemen in Africa. He thinks this work of humanity may be liberally assisted by the contributions of the good and pious of England. He expects the churches and congregations of the United States will be roused to great zeal and effort to promote it. But above all, he relies confidently upon the patronage of the States and the Federal Government.

The following extracts are from near the close of this very interesting letter.

I have hitherto, my dear friend, examined the plan of your Colonization Society in the most favourable light in which I could place it. I have admitted, without reserve, that it will effect in Africa all that you desire there, both with respect to the abolition of the slave-trade, and the civilization of the natives. I have admitted, again, the probability of your being able to find sufficient population and funds to colonize all the coast from Sherbro to Cape Palmas; and yet, notwithstanding these flattering statements, I now feel it right to caution you not to consider this your plan as a specific for the total extirpation of slavery in the United States. The number of slaves there is so great, and their increase also, by birth, is so great,

that taking in all the preparations which must be made, and all the obstacles which may occur, it would be very difficult to name a day when their total removal from thence to Africa might be accomplished. I understand their number to be about 2,000,000, and their natural increase to be about 50,000 souls annually. Now would you not think it a prodigious thing if you were able to ship off 50,000 of these emancipated beings every year, or nearly 1000 of them every week; and yet, if you were to be able to do this, and go on at the same rate for 100 years, you would be, at the end of the hundredth year, no nearer to the accomplishment of your object, than on the day when you began your shipments; for during all this time you would have been taking off only to the amount of the annual natural increase. To do the business therefore, effectually, you must ship off, at any rate, 75,000 persons annually, or nearly 1,500 per week;\* and then, perhaps, your object might be accomplished by the end of the present century. These are serious considerations. I do not mean, however, in stating them, to discourage you in your present laudable pursuit. I only wish to impress you, and all our friends in the United States, who wish for the total abolition of slavery there, with the notion that it will be impossible to accomplish it by this one measure alone; but that they must look about them, and see whether they cannot find other plans, to be used as auxiliaries to their own, or whether they cannot institute some new society, or prevail upon Congress to make a provision, or find new homes and destinations for those slaves whom your Colonization Society cannot take off.

There is also another caution which I feel myself bound to give you on this subject. I stated the good effects which would arise to the natives of Africa from having a colony living among them, of emancipated slaves, who should be accompanied by agents of practical skill and knowledge, and who should live on the plan of civilized life. But I did not say that those effects would follow if your colonists were of a different description; that is, if they were ignorant, brutish, and without any knowledge of religion. I believe that the present population of Libe-

\* Mr. Clarkson subsequently writes—"If only the young and middle aged be sent (as is now the case, but 8 out of 140 recently sent, being beyond 40), then the above calculation will be in some degree incorrect."

ria consists of persons well fitted for the objects for which they were sent thither. It is probable that some of these were persons who were but very recently emancipated; but I should suppose that the bulk of them had lived for some time after their emancipation, as freemen among the civilized inhabitants of the United States, whose manners and customs they had adopted, and that you had probably the power of choosing the best of these for your purpose. But you must now be told, that when your Society begins to take its measures on the large scale proposed, you will have no power of such selection; you must take all that come, as they are emancipated: i. e. all fresh from the pollution of slavery. Nor can you stop for such selection, even were it possible to make it, when you have once begun your transportation: for to delay shipping off but for one week, would, if my former calculation be just, be to leave 1,500 persons at the end of the year, to come additionally into the next year's account for shipment. I doubt, then, whether the emancipated slaves to be sent in future, will be of the sort required, as pattern colonists to the natives of Africa. Their agents may be men of knowledge, and accustomed, from infancy, to the habits of civilized life; but they themselves may not have yet been recovered from the pernicious habits of their former condition; their minds may yet continue to be in a broken down and debased state; their reason to be paralyzed, and the vices of slavery to hang about them. But if this should be the case, they would be below those whom they would be sent to civilize, both in intellectual and moral qualities. It is painful to me to be obliged to state such things; but the success of your future colonies may very much depend upon the character of your colonists. I wish therefore, to impress upon you and your friends the necessity of giving to the slaves throughout the United States such an education as may fit them for freedom; i. e. as may fit them for using their freedom well, whether as colonists of Africa, or citizens at home, or as inhabitants of any other part of the world. This education ought to be universal and immediate. One half-hour after work in the evening, if employed in learning to read, and a part of the Sunday, if employed in receiving religious instruction, would do much towards this object. Let every owner then, of slaves, in the United States, who wishes to

liberate them, be informed, that he will make his gift doubly valuable by adopting this preliminary step.

The Editor of the Boston Recorder, who has inserted this letter entire in his paper, gives us some very judicious remarks upon it, which well deserve the reflections of all our readers.—Those who take large and comprehensive views of things will see great merit in the following observations from his pen.

The venerable philanthropist whose Letter on Colonization was published in our last, has been so long accustomed to take expansive views of the interests of humanity and to act for the benefit of others with men of all creeds and in all stations, that true liberality has become a habit. He judges of a plan by its own proper merits. If *they* are such as commend it to his patronage, it is enough. No matter if erroneous views and expectations do prevail among some of its friends; the experience of more than half a century spent in labors for the relief of the oppressed and suffering, has taught him never to abandon a cause on that account.

Philanthropists of narrower minds, whose views and feelings have not been liberalized by experience, and especially if unfortunate circumstances have given them an opposite tendency, are apt to become opinionated and suspicious. Every thing must be done in *their* way. Every fellow-laborer must feel the force of *their* arguments, and be governed by the motives that influence *them*, and by no other. There must be a perfect coincidence with *them* in the motives, the feelings, the language, as well as in the philanthropic end and the noble deed; and he that cannot "frame to say" their watchword rightly, is an "Ephraimite" to be neither trusted nor tolerated. Mr. Clarkson's pathway is entirely aloof from every thing of that kind. A kindred spirit and kindred *aims* delight him; *they* engage his attention and his heart; *them* he loves, encourages, and co-operates with—rightly judging that to keep them, and not their attendant errors and faults, prominent and active, is best for all parties and for the cause. Would that all who labor and pray for Africa and her enslaved sons were equally wise and liberal!

The friends of the Colonization Society are by no means unanimous on all points. Mr. Clarkson supports its claims on common ground. He sees enough in what it may accomplish on the coast of Africa itself, to engage his warm and hearty co-operation. And it appears to us that his doubts on one or two other

points might have been very much lessened at least by a little more thought and better data.

First, as to the character of the colonists. Slavery, in any place and in any form, is *polluting* enough; but we think it evident that Mr. Clarkson judges our slaves (*our slaves!*) too strictly by what he knows of the West Indies. They are not *quite so* ignorant, vicious, and degraded, as he supposes. The emancipation and emigration, too, will naturally be most rapid from states where the slaves are best prepared to become patterns in Africa, of civilized life and self-government; and the emigrants, as a general rule, will first go from under the care of the very best masters in those states—men who will have taken pains to prepare them for their new circumstances. It must be acknowledged, however, that there is great justice in Mr. Clarkson's caution on this point. We rejoice that he has given it. Coming from *him*, it will excite attention. Proper care being taken in this respect, much reliance may be placed on the constant intercourse of these colonies with highly civilized communities; on their habits of self-government, formed and strengthened with their growth; on their evident advantages over their uncivilized idle, and enslaved neighbors—the grounds of their superiority being palpable; and especially on that *religious* influence which Liberia has from the first so richly enjoyed.

But, secondly, the immense number to be transported before *all* the objects of the Society can be accomplished, is mentioned by Mr. Clarkson. True, 50,000, or 75,000, or 100,000—for even to the last, the annual increase of our colored population *may* amount before the plan shall be in full operation—is a large number to emigrate in a single year, and the expense must be very great. The Society cannot carry on *such* a business without some other aid than individual contributions. But the friends of the cause rely on the treasuries of the states and of the nation. The saving made by the Temperance Reformation, in the mere cost of ardent spirits, would be abundantly sufficient for all its purposes. The proceeds of the public lands would be sufficient. It has been estimated that 55,000 emigrants from Great Britain and Ireland entered the St. Lawrence last year. As many as 120,000 slaves were brought from Africa in the year 1824.—There can be no absolute *want*, therefore, either of funds or of

shipping. Should the enterprise fail, it will be because the people of the United States do not choose to exert their power to carry it forward. More was expended in prosecuting the last war, than the whole enterprise would cost from first to last.— And when we remember that no less than thirteen of the states have already, through their legislatures, expressed their approbation of the plan, we are encouraged to hope that there will soon exist the will, as well as the power to prosecute it to its consummation.

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**LETTER FROM THE SOCIETY FOR THE PROMOTION OF  
 CHRISTIAN MORALS IN FRANCE.**

It is gratifying to observe the humane and philanthropic sentiments which are awakened and gaining strength in the public mind of France and England for the relief of the African race. The following letter and memorial will show with what zeal and resolution the benevolent in France are disposed to enter upon measures to improve the condition of the coloured people in their islands, and we may hope that their memorial to the Chamber of Deputies will be received in a spirit worthy of those who have so illustriously shown their regard to the cause of human rights. We would not despair of seeing the great scheme of African Colonization aided largely not only by our own countrymen, but by the resources of other nations. Indeed what could be more honourable, than for France and England and the other nations of Europe, who have partaken so largely in the guilt and gains of this traffic which has so long proved the curse of Africa, to bear to her the blessings of a better commerce, to restore her exiled children, and with them to introduce among her barbarous tribes, the arts of civilization, the light of science and the gospel of peace.

PARIS, 14th March, 1832.

*To the President of the American*

*Colonization Society, Washington.*

*Mr. President:*—We have read with great interest, a letter which your Agent at London, Mr. Elliott Cresson, addressed us, and to which he added several of your publications. We beg you to be assured that we follow with admiration all those labours which relate to the cessation of the slave trade and of slavery, and that we comprehend how much the plan which you have adopted, the execution of which has been attended with so great success, is calculated to hasten the accomplishment of this two-fold object. The well supported efforts of your Society, the courage and excellent spirit of the colonists whom you have sent to Africa, present a grand lesson to the world. The remark made by one of your agents in Liberia, Mr. Ashmun, that ‘it is to the influence which religion exercises on a great part

of the colonists, directing, restraining and exciting them, that we must attribute all the strength of the civil government," is another proof of the happy effects of christianity in its application to the social relations; it seems to us that it sums up the whole history of your Colony. Permit us to offer up our prayers that it may enjoy forever an increasing prosperity.

Our Society has been engaged for a long time in questions relative to the abolition of the slave trade and of slavery. It has just appointed a special committee to ascertain upon what terms it shall be able to redeem the female slaves in the French Antilles. You will receive herewith the Petition which we have addressed on this subject to the Chamber of Peers and Chamber of Deputies. We hope that the plan which it develops, will excite the sympathy of our countrymen and that they will hasten to our aid.

We beg you to accept Mr. President, the assurance of our high consideration. APPERT, *Secretary General.*

*The Society of Christian Morals.*

Committee for the redemption of Female Slaves in the French Colonies.

The Society of Christian Morals addresses to the Chamber of Peers and Chamber of Deputies, the following Petition.

PARIS, 28th February, 1832.

*Gentlemen:*—The Society of Christian Morals has since the year 1822, had a committee of its body, to which have been specially committed all questions relating to the abolition of the slave trade and of slavery, and which, by publications emanating from itself, or which it has caused, has succeeded in diffusing throughout France a more correct knowledge of all the evils consequent on the slave trade and slavery, and in exciting a more lively sympathy for the victims of this double scourge.

It has appeared to the Society of Christian Morals that the time has come, when, no longer confining itself to a barren commiseration, it might gather the fruits of theories which it has sown, and extend a friendly hand to those unhappy persons whose cause it has so long pleaded.

It has therefore resolved to contribute, by the redemption of as great a number of slaves as its resources will permit, to the partial cessation of slavery, to the complete abolition of which

in the colonies, they can only contribute by their prayers, and it is to the females; that it desires provisionally to limit its redemptions, because the children of this class of persons following the condition of their mothers, the benefits of liberty which shall be conferred on them, will bear fruits from generation to generation.

The Society of Christian Morals has however understood the obstacles it would meet with in the execution of its plans, seeing the imperfect state of legislation over the condition of persons in the colonies. Although the Black Code declares "that enfranchisement in the islands holds the place of birth, and that enfranchised slaves have no need of letters of naturalization to enjoy the privileges of natural subjects of the Kingdom",—it is not so at this day. Enfranchisements are not a kind of private contract between the master and the slave, they require the concurrence of the public authority; and as long as this does not grant to the slave a patent of liberty, which it may always refuse him, the slave, although having no longer a master, is not free in the eyes of the law and does not enjoy any of the privileges of a citizen, not being able either to contract marriage or acquire property. Those who belong to this intermediate class, are designated, in the French Antilles, by the name of *patrones*, and the Minister of Marine has informed you, Gentlemen, in the course of the present session that 8000 of them are soliciting their patent of liberty.

The Society of Christian Morals has been asked what it would do with the women whom it would redeem, and in what manner it would be able to assure them a tranquil and happy lot.—Not being assured of obtaining the patent of liberty which 8000 enfranchised implore in vain, they would not be able, if it were refused them, either to marry or acquire property, and consequently they would be deprived of the two principal elements of social life and be exposed to numerous difficulties in providing honestly for their support. The servile state, the only one to which they could aim, so long as the laws relative to the enfranchised remain unchanged, is, in general, in the colonies, in consequence of the licentiousness which reigns there, a dangerous condition for morality; the colonists do not willingly admit enfranchised negresses into their service on account of the influence which they attribute to them over the slave negresses and

which they dread. To what purpose, we are asked shall sacrifices be made to redeem women whose redemption would procure for them no true liberty, but who on the contrary would be exposed by an imperfect enfranchisement to misery and vice?—And yet we are asked also, how can we forbear to testify to these poor creatures that we compassionate their afflictions and would hasten the time when human laws will destroy the distinction of slave and free, which has already been abolished by the Gospel? It is to you, Gentlemen, we apply to remove this obstacle, and we come with that view, to beg that you will pass a law which will fix the conditions of enfranchisement and not leave arbitrarily to the colonial authorities the condition of those unhappy *patrones*, of whom, our redemptions, in the present state of things, would only augment the number, without adding more citizens to the country.

Permit, Gentlemen, the Society of Christian Morals to request of you the establishment of a legal tariff, which shall determine the price at which a master shall be obliged to enfranchise his slave. Doubtless you will perceive that this measure is not contrary to acquired rights and to that liberty which every one possesses of retaining his property or disposing of it as he purp-  
ses, seeing we cannot by any means compare a tariff which determines the conditions upon which a man resumes the dignity of man, of which he has been arbitrarily stripped, to a tariff which would regulate only the concerns of manufactures or commerce. A tariff moreover exists already in the colonies, but for only a single case. And what is that case? It is that of punishment: an indemnity of 1000 francs is paid to a colonist whose slave is condemned to death. Ah! what, that which is legal when applied to capital punishment, shall it not be also when it is a question of conferring liberty! The right which the state arrogates for the defence of society, shall it be unable to exercise for the happiness of individuals and the honor of humanity!—Doubtless the tariff which we solicit will be able to determine the different prices according to the circumstances of age, sex, or capacity; that which is of the greatest importance is, that it shall fix a maximum at which the master shall not be allowed to refuse liberty to his slave.

After having obtained these two points, the Society of Chris-

tian Morals will appeal to the whole French people. It will ask of them to aid in placing at its disposition the sums necessary to execute on a vast scale its plans of redemption, and it is confident it will be understood and assisted by great numbers. What cause truly could be more worthy the interest of freemen and christians!

Without your concurrence these projects will not be realized; it is necessary that you should open the way by adopting the two measures which we have pointed out, measures which justice and humanity loudly call for, and which we are convinced consist with the well known interests of the colonies and the mother country.

We have the honor to be with high consideration,  
Gentlemen Deputies,

Your very humble and obedient servants,  
DE LA ROCHEFOUCAULD—LIANCOURT,  
President.

APPERT, *Secretary General.*

After having thus addressed the Representatives of the Nation, the Society of Christian Morals addresses itself to the whole Nation: it asks of all the French people to aid in the work of redemption which it proposes, and to this end, seeing the work cannot be commenced until the legal difficulties which oppose it are removed, it entreats them to address, from every part of France, to the Chamber of Deputies, numerous petitions covered with signatures, asking for a law to regulate the condition of the *patrones*, and a tariff to determine the conditions of enfranchisement. The Society has the honor to propose the following form of a Petition.

*Form of a Petition.*

*Gentlemen Deputies:*—Being informed that the Society of Christian Morals has conceived the project of opening a national subscription for the redemption of female slaves in the French colonies, and that this work which we approve and in which we desire to associate ourselves, cannot be realized unless several changes are introduced into the colonial legislation, we have the honor to request of you,

1st. To enact a law which shall fix the conditions of enfranchisement, and which will not leave to the colonial authorities

the privilege of granting or refusing to free men of colour, known by the name of *patrones* the patent of liberty, without which they can neither marry nor acquire property, nor appear in a court of justice, nor enjoy the other rights of citizens.

2d. To establish a legal tariff, which shall determine the prices, differing according to the circumstances of age, sex, or capacity, but of which the maximum shall be fixed by law, according to which the master shall not be allowed to refuse liberty to his slave.

Convinced that these two measures, which justice and humanity loudly call for, are also consistent with the well known interest of the colonies and the mother country, we beg you, Gentlemen, to grant to them your support.



#### GARRISON'S THOUGHTS ON AFRICAN COLONIZATION.

Mr. Garrison has published a large book, with the above title, against the Colonization Society. The Editor of the *Genius of Temperance*, a highly respectable paper, published in New York, makes among others, the following remarks upon it.

We have found it decidedly the ablest production of his pen. The boldness, the magnitude, and the severity of his charges against the Society are truly astounding. But the variety, the weight, the fullness and explicitness of the testimony he brings to sustain these charges, and brings, too, from the official documents, the annual reports, the public speeches, and the regular publications of the Society itself, and its principal supporters—*these* are the characteristics of the work which rendered it, to our minds, truly perplexing and appalling. We will not say that his charges *are* substantially sustained, but, with our present light on the subject, we do need some assistance to find evidence that they are *not* so.—*Hitherto*, we have favored the operations of the Society, both in our columns and by contribution. We confess ourselves brought to a stand—before we go backwards or forward, we must have more light.—We commend the others, the same course. Truth *can* be found, and *must* be found, and followed. To all the patrons of the Society, and especially to all Ministers and Editors we must say, you ought certainly to read and ponder this little work of Mr. Garrison. If *he* is correct, we have been going wrong. It is our duty to examine. To the leading members of the Colonization Society, we would look for information, and for their grounds of defence against the charges of Mr. Garrison.—They are too weighty in themselves, and to say the least, too *plausibly* sustained, to render silence either safe or proper. Several ministers and

editors of discrimination and integrity have openly espoused the opinions of Mr. Garrison, already. Others, with ourselves, are in suspense, and looking for some answer to Mr. Garrison. Nothing of the kind has yet appeared. For ourselves, we shall be extremely glad to see his book fairly met, and refuted, and the Society vindicated. Our own columns are offered to the friends of the Colonization Society, to any practicable extent, for that purpose. We would "*prove* all things, and *hold fast* that which is good."

Now, we wish the writer of the preceding remarks to understand, that the only reason why we have not before taken due notice of this production of Mr. Garrison, has been our incessant occupation with things that we considered of more immediate importance. Nor have we time or space now to make full reply to the various objections, urged so zealously, and in some parts, so eloquently, against the Society, by Mr. Garrison. But we have no apprehension, either, that the worthy editor of the *Genius of Temperance*, or any other enlightened and impartial man will stand forth in hostility to the Society, if he will peruse, with due reflection, certain articles which have already been published in its defence. We especially invite those who entertain doubts as to the character of our Institution, to examine a "*Review of Pinckney's Address*," in this work for January, 1830; an article on "*South Carolina Opinions*," in the Number for September, 1830; and one on the "*Character and Influence of the Society*," in that for September, 1831: also the reply made in the last Report of the Society (the Fifteenth), to sundry objections which have been made to it. We refer to these articles, rather than to many other very able expositions of the principles and views of our Institution, simply because we think them peculiarly to bear upon the objections which men of Mr. Garrison's temperament frequently urge against the Society. Mr. Garrison's objections to the Colonization Society are—"that it is not hostile to slavery"—that it "apologizes for slavery and slave-holders"—that it "recognises slaves as property"—that it "increases the value of slaves"—that it is "the enemy of immediate abolition"—that it is "nourished by fear and selfishness"—that it "aims at the utter expulsion of the free blacks"—that it is the "disparager of the free blacks"—that it "prevents the instruction of the blacks in this country"—and finally, "that it deceives and misleads the nation."

In regard to the mode in which the author of the *Thoughts* attempts to sustain these objections, we observe only that it is much like that by which we might make it appear, by his own writings, that "the slaves, as a body, are too kindly treated,"\* that "every kidnapper is a true philanthropist;"† that "the system of slavery is constantly developing new excellencies; it is now, we perceive, the protector of virtue, the enemy of vice, and the purifier of the soul." Now could any thing be more unfair, than for us to take the above sentences from Mr. Garrison's book, and maintain that they exhibit his opinions? Yet of such unfairness has Mr. Garrison, in many instances, been guilty. He appears to have examined most of the publications of the Society, not to ascertain the opinions of its Managers, *as expressed in their Reports, and in the writings of their authorized Agents*, but to cite against our Institution, every sentence and paragraph in the numerous speeches and compositions of its friends, which, taken separately, or in their proper connection, could be deemed objectionable, and which have, in many cases, been inserted in the Repository, not because entirely approved, but because of the general correctness of the views of their authors. We believe that by the same process, we could exhibit Mr. Garrison and his opinions in no enviable light: but the work is not to our taste.

We believe all good men in the United States agree that the condition of our coloured population is a miserable one, and that immediate efforts are required for their relief and improvement. The great question, then, for every Christian to settle, is, whether the scheme of colonizing in Africa or elsewhere, with their own consent, the free people of colour, and such others as individual humanity or State legislation may emancipate, be the *best scheme for effecting the abovementioned objects*. Suppose we were to admit (which we do not) that the abuse cast by Mr. Garrison upon the citizens of the South, was deserved; that all his doctrines in regard to human rights, were just; that his statements concerning the evils and dangers of slavery, were correct; such admission would do little or nothing towards deciding the question, *whether the Colonization Society be, on the whole, a benevolent and beneficent Institution*. We must judge of its benevo-

\* *Thoughts*, page 67.

† Page 92.

lence, by the character of those, generally, who support it—of its beneficence, by its effects. There is, we venture to affirm, no honest man, who is well acquainted with the facts in the case, who can doubt that the Colonization Society is sustained, almost exclusively, by the genuine friends of the coloured people, both the bond and the free. And we assert, also, that with the exception of a *very few such* abolitionists as Mr. Garrison, the enemies of the Society are exclusively to be found among the advocates of perpetual slavery. It seems somewhat strange, that the advocates of perpetual slavery (and we believe they are few) at the South, should be making war upon an Institution, which, according to Mr. Garrison, is contributing essentially to the stability and permanency of their favourite system. Are they not in circumstances as favourable as Mr. Garrison, for judging correctly of the moral influence of the Society?

There are several aspects in which our Institution must be viewed, would we judge correctly whether it be beneficent in its effects. And first, it is obvious that the Society confers the highest benefits which it is possible for any society to confer, upon the free people of colour who emigrate to Liberia. Their circumstances are improved, their characters elevated, their powers developed, their enterprise and invention cherished, their hopes raised, and their usefulness immensely increased. For proof of the truth of these assertions, we appeal to the testimony of many disinterested persons, who have visited Liberia, and to that of many of the respectable and pious colonists. And what rational man can doubt that Africa will derive inestimable blessings from the establishment of enlightened and christian colonies on her shores?

In regard to the moral influence of the Society upon the condition and prospects of the slave population, it could easily be shown from testimony not to be questioned, that it has been greater, and far more beneficial than all other causes affecting them, in existence; that, in instances too numerous to mention, it has produced the voluntary manumission of slaves; that, in many more instances, it has produced the purpose of emancipating, at no remote period, and that throughout the whole Southern country, it is awakening thought and inquiry concerning the best practicable modes of relieving and improving the whole coloured population.

But while the Colonization Society is endeavouring to combine, and embody, and render efficient the humane and religious sentiment of the whole country, towards our coloured population, and to carry into effect the only practicable scheme by which this sentiment can be rendered very extensively productive of large and lasting benefits to this population, Mr. Garrison comes forward as a reformer—reproaches the North and vilifies the South—stigmatizes the Colonization Society as a mighty engine of cruelty and oppression—finds fault with our wisest and best men, the clergy, the churches, the charitable, the pious; and all because we do not say, that an evil system, which has grown with our growth, and strengthened with our strength; which was introduced before we had existence; which is interwoven with the whole framework of society; which has been fortified by time, and prejudice, and habit and law, can be, and ought to be entirely, and completely, and instantaneously demolished.—And what avail all his notes of alarm, his unqualified, and reiterated denunciations? What great moral changes has he wrought, or is he likely to produce in the South? Is he not there regarded as dangerous to the public safety, and attempting to scatter the firebrands of war and death? What access has he there to the public mind? And what influence can he expect to exert among those who regard him with suspicion, perhaps, as their enemy?

It is not improbable that some of our Northern friends may turn from the practical and sober scheme of the Society, to follow the delusive but blazing lights of Mr. Garrison. We have no great apprehension, however, on this subject. But supposing the strength of the Society at the North to be weakened; how will that hasten the change which Mr. Garrison desires to see effected; and particularly, should there be produced, for every friend of instantaneous abolition at the North, an enemy to any and all abolition at the South? Does Mr. Garrison forget that the consent of the South is indispensable to the accomplishment of any measures of benefit to the great mass of our coloured population? Does he not see, that by the constitution and laws of the land, and by the circumstances of the case, the co-operation of the South is necessary for effecting any such measures? And is the opinion of the good

and virtuous citizens of the South, whose interests, most precious interests, and those of their posterity, are involved in such measures, not to be regarded? Are those who are as innocent of giving origin to the unfortunate system which oppresses them, as the people of New England, to be told that the system must be suddenly overthrown, though the interests of all parties should perish in one common ruin? We maintain that masters have rights as well as slaves; but that neither has the right to expect, that, for the benefit of an individual, or a class of individuals, will be sacrificed the greater good of the general welfare. Those evils in society which have originated in private or public wrong-doing, can be, and ought to be remedied, but *so only*, that the remedy prove not worse than the disease. There is much ignorance, and vice, and misery in the world, which may be regarded as the natural consequents of the sins of former generations, but what pious men feel that they can be justly reproached for the *mere existence of these evils, or for not annihilating them at once?*

The principle which is to regulate the conduct of man to man in all circumstances, relations and countries, and throughout all time, is clearly brought to light in the Gospel. It is the golden rule, the royal law of Jesus Christ; but the modes and actions by which we are to fulfil the obligations of this law, are not invariable; they are frequently modified by the circumstances, character and relations which enter into the composition of human society. While the tendency of this principle is to prepare all men for the enjoyment of rights and privileges, *equal*, except so far as differences in individual endowments, and the high arrangements of Providence may vary them; yet it sanctions *inequality of rights and privileges*, where such *inequality is necessary* for the public safety and the general good. For his judgment, how he shall obey this great principle of duty, every man is, in his own person, responsible to God. And though that combination of individual powers, which constitutes government, should be directed by the principle of which we speak, and though those who exercise these powers, should never forget that government is *designed for the good of individuals*, yet must they not sacrifice the substantial interests, both of individuals and the community, to any unsubstantial theory of the rights of

man. It is our duty to labour by all judicious and safe means, to promote freedom and peace, knowledge and religion, among men; but it is not right that men should possess that freedom, for which they are entirely unprepared, and which can only prove injurious to themselves and others.

For ourselves, we would say, the condition of our coloured population is such as must excite deep feeling, and continued and vigorous efforts, among the generous and pious of the land. Yet such is the course of Mr. Garrison, that we cannot go with him, and his hostility is far more desirable to us than his friendship. His book will at least convince the people of the South (upon whom depend principally, under God, our hopes of good for the coloured population), that the Society is not that terrible engine of mischief, which some, substituting imagination for fact, have represented it to be, but that it is working safely, and judiciously, and efficiently, for the benefit of all classes, for the welfare of our own country, and the redemption of Africa; for the cause of liberty, the triumphs of religion, and the glory of God.

There is much truth, as well as error, in the work of Mr. Garrison. So far as the great christian principle of duty between man and man is violated, whether at the South or at the North, we are ready to express both our sorrow and our condemnation. But we are not for pursuing shadows, and neglecting realities. We are not for refusing to do the good within our power, because we cannot do all possible good, nor because we cannot induce all men to agree with us in opinion, nor because some are assisting us from very wrong motives. Nor do we expect long established errors in opinion to be eradicated in a moment.—Nor do we think the language of reproach and vituperation best suited for arguments, intended to win men over to the love and belief of the truth. Experience and reflection will, we hope, give soberness to the views of Mr. Garrison. He will learn that virtue is never so powerful as when clad in meekness. He should know, that Michael, the Archangel, when he contended with the Devil, durst not bring against him a railing accusation.

We are persuaded, that the colonization of the free people of colour, with their own consent, in Africa, will most effectually improve their character and condition—increase their happiness and usefulness—that a moral influence will be exerted by the

scheme of colonization, inducing an extensive and judicious voluntary manumission of slaves—that finally, it will contribute, more than all other measures, to suppress the slave trade, and civilize Africa; to give stability to our free institutions, and bring honour to our national character; to bless and exalt humanity, and glorify the name and the gospel of God.

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FROM LIBERIA.

LIBERIA, September 8, 1832.

DEAR SIR:—I shall scarcely have time by the present conveyance, to give you much information respecting Colonial affairs, but this is the less to be regretted, as the brig Liberia, now in our harbour, sails for the United States in a few weeks.

In my last, under date 13th July, I mentioned that nothing very decisive relating to the occupancy of our newly acquired territory, had as yet been effected; but within these few weeks, I have been endeavouring to have the houses at Grand Bassa completed for the reception of settlers. Wm. W. Weaver, the former Colonial Secretary, has been sent down to superintend the work, and make such arrangements as may ensure their comfort and safety. He will, for the present, be entrusted with the management of the settlement; his long residence in this country, and acquaintance with the native manners and customs, as well as his having been for many years in the employ of the Agency, renders him perhaps as well qualified for the station, as any we could have, at this moment, selected. In a communication just received from Mr. Weaver, it is stated, that we will probably have to encounter some opposition from the Kroomen, and a few of the natives residing on the southern side of the St. John's river—these are immediately interested in the slave trade; and they fear, if we are permitted to take possession of the land ceded to us, that few, if any slavers will land cargoes or establish factories in their vicinity. I do not think, however, that there will be any very serious obstacles to encounter; those who are favourably disposed towards us, are by far the most numerous and powerful party. Perhaps by the Liberia, I may be enabled to give you more detailed and satisfactory

accounts of our prospects and movements, as by that time I hope to have a personal interview with Mr. Weaver.

You have doubtless, ere this, received drafts on the Society to a considerable amount. This extra demand on your resources was, from the nature of circumstances, unavoidable. The great number of emigrants that have been thrown upon our hands, and the very scanty supplies that were sent out by the last expedition, as well as the expenses necessarily incident to the erection of buildings for their accommodation, and other causes which will be more fully detailed in my communications per Brig Liberia, have caused our disbursements for the few months past, to be much greater than could possibly have been anticipated.— The account and vouchers for the first and second quarters of the present year, as well as the school reports, will be forwarded by the same vessel, and from them you may form some idea of the nature of the expenses above alluded to.

Our affairs generally go on prosperously. More I cannot add at present. With great respect and esteem,

Your obedient Servant,

REV. R. R. GURLEY.

J. MECHLIN, JR.

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**EXTRACT FROM DR. TODSEN'S LETTER.**

CALDWELL, September 5, 1832.

A sense of duty, notwithstanding my very serious illness, induces me, at least, to attempt making a brief statement of the present situation of the emigrants by the Jupiter, and of all others under my care, since my arrival in the Colony. Of the 152 emigrants of the Jupiter's expedition, who were sent up to Caldwell under my care, four died within ten days after their arrival, *not of fever*, but of the consequences of measles, with which they were seized at Norfolk, and their extremely imprudent exposure to the rains when approaching the coast of Africa.

The rest of these last emigrants have all passed safely through the first period, or first attack of the fever; and what may truly be called a phenomenon, till now not witnessed in the Colony, is the most cheering fact, that out of the family of the Harrises, nineteen in number, who came, all, from the Blue Ridge Moun-

tains, in Virginia, not a single person died. Such a degree of success, at a time when I was scarcely able to visit them once in two days, shows what a well contrived system, when pursued by faithful nurses, well trained for the purpose, may effect. Of the previous emigrants, three aged persons and one child, died.—The distance at which these persons resided from Caldwell, and the rainy season, precluded the possibility of affording them assistance.

The old settlers at Millsburg are extremely anxious that some of the new comers should settle near or among them. To gratify this desire would promote, in my view, in a high degree, the good of the Colony: but to render the plan successful, receptacles for the emigrants, and a house for a Physician, must be erected.

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#### LETTERS FROM COLONISTS.

The following extracts show how the settlers in Liberia estimate their advantages. No intelligence from the Colony has ever delighted us more than the honest but simple testimony here recorded. The writers of the letters from which these extracts are made, were favourite servants of Miss Christian and Miss Judith B. Blackburn, near Shepherdstown, Virginia. Eliza Hatter had received much instruction from her mistress before her emigration, and is a woman of excellent character.

##### *Extract from Eliza Hatter's Letter to her Sister.*

"I never was better satisfied in my life, if I had only my dear relations and friends with me. We enjoy the same liberty here our masters and mistresses do in America. I am so well pleased with my situation, I would not change it for all America. You need not be afraid to come; every person has to see trouble and inconvenience at first in a new country: I have seen almost as much trouble as any person, and I know I am satisfied. I get a great deal of work to do. I keep a girl ten years old, for her victuals and clothes; I have taught her to read and sew, and she assists me in cooking and cleaning. I have coffee in my lot, a good many other trees, and the guava, which makes nice sweetmeats. If I only had you and your family, mother and her family, and if my dear husband was returned, I should be as happy as the day is long. My husband left me, in the Packet Richmond, the last of December; he went out as steward. I suppose you have

heard before this, of Mrs. Green's death; she lived only two weeks after the birth of her little boys; one died the same day, the other is three months old."

*Extracts from Mrs. Eliza Hatter's Letter to her former Mistress.*

July 12, 1832.

*Dear Mistress:*—You know not what pleasure it gives me to receive a letter from you—and such kind, affectionate letters. My dear friend, how shall I ever return your kindness?— You write to know what sort of a house we have. Our house has one front room, a shed room, and one above stairs. When Mr. Hatter returns, he intends to build a stone house. Our lot is in a very pretty part of the town, and I have a great many very pretty trees growing in it. I send you, by Mr. Hatter, some tortoise shell, and a little ivory tooth; and some shells to Miss —— and ——. Give my love to them, and tell them I wish they had such a sweet beach to take their morning and evening walks on, as we have here. My dear mistress, you do not know how thankful I am to you for buying my husband. You desire me to write my own letters, and I am afraid you will not be able to read it. We have two Baptist churches; Mr. Teage has now a church of his own.

*Extract from Mr. Andrew Green's Letter, to the same.*

*Dear Mistress:*—I embrace this opportunity to inform you that my wife is dead. She died on the last of April; she laid sick ten days. She had twins; one of them died the same day, the other is still living. I was much interested while she was laying sick, thinking about when she was about to depart; she was rejoicing and shouting to God, which gave me great satisfaction. I have built me a log house, and added a frame one to it; I am preparing to build me a stone house. I have some African gold, that I wish to make you a present of. One hogshead of tobacco is worth \$300 at this place. I go sometimes to Governor Mechlin, and talk with him about the best way to get my living; and to Mr. Devany, and other gentlemen that have been here longer than I have. It gives me great satisfaction, that every thing I do is for myself and my children. I would not give the enjoyment I have had since I have been in Africa, for all I have seen in America. I have set out all kinds of fruit

*Resolved*, That Walter Forward, Esq. Rev. Dr. Upfold, Dr. Sellers, Rev. Charles Avery, Benjamin Darlington, M. B. Lowrie, William Bell, Charles H. Israel, W. W. Fetterman, and Robert Burke, Esqrs. be, and they are hereby appointed a Committee to collect subscriptions in aid of the American Colonization Society.

*Resolved*, That for the same purpose, the Reverend the Clergy of the different congregations of this city, be earnestly requested to make collections in their respective churches, on the Sabbath preceding the 4th of July, in each year.

On motion of Mr. Burke, it was

*Resolved unanimously*, That the editors of newspapers in this city, be respectfully requested to call the attention of this community, to the great objects which the American Colonization Society seeks to effect, by publishing, from time to time, in their respective papers, such articles as are calculated to communicate the necessary information on this momentous subject.

**VERMONT COLONIZATION SOCIETY.**—This Society held its annual meeting at Montpelier, on Wednesday evening, Oct. 17th. Hon. Elijah Paine, President, in the chair. The Secretary, Rev. Chester Wright, presented the annual report, which was accepted. The Treasurer, Daniel Baldwin, Jr. stated the amount of receipts for the past year, to be \$904 98, which had passed through his hands.—Besides this, a number of payments had been made directly to the Parent Society at Washington. A collection was taken at the close of the meeting, amounting to \$25 58. It appeared that the number of collections made on or near the 4th of July was considerably greater than last year, and the amount contributed, if we do not disremember, nearly double. Rev. J. Converse, of Burlington, preached the annual sermon, from Deuteronomy, xv. 12—15; “And if thy brother, an Hebrew man, or an Hebrew woman, be sold unto thee, and serve thee six years, then in the seventh thou shalt let him go free from thee. And when thou sendest him out free from thee, thou shalt not let him go away empty. Thou shalt furnish him liberally out of thy flock, and out of thy floor, and out of thy wine-press, of that wherewith the Lord thy God hath blessed thee, thou shalt give unto him.—And thou shalt remember that thou wast a bondsman in the land of Egypt, and the Lord thy God remembered thee; therefore I command thee this thing to-day.”—The sermon was both instructive and impressive, and had the advantage of the author’s observation from a residence at the South. The Executive Committee ordered 1000 copies to be printed for gratuitous distribution.

**MISSION TO LIBERIA.**—On Friday, 12th ult. the Presbytery of Philadelphia met, in the afternoon, agreeably to appointment, and after examination, received the two Missionaries, Messrs. Joseph W. Barr and John B. Pinney, under their care. In the evening, they were ordained, in the presence of a crowded audience, in the Sixth Presbyterian church. The Rev. E. P. Swift prayed; Rev. Dr. Alexander, of Princeton, preached the sermon from Matthew xxviii. 19, 20; Rev. Dr. Miller, of Princeton, gave the charge to the missionaries; after which, Dr. Green addressed the audience as a part of the Presbyterian church.—[*Presbyterian*.]

Who shall dispel the darkness of Providence! Scarcely had we perused the above notice, and understood that these youthful missionaries had engaged their passage in the Ship Jupiter, now at Norfolk, and to sail in a few days for Liberia, when a friend in Richmond informed us that the Rev. Mr. Barr had died there of cholera, after an illness of but 12 hours. He arrived at Richmond on Thursday night; on Friday, made an appointment for the Sabbath, in Richmond; proceeded to Petersburg; engaged to preach there on the Tuesday following, and returned on Saturday, to Richmond. Between 2 and 3 o’clock on Saturday night, he was taken ill; and neither the kindest attentions, nor the best medical skill, could save his life. Though suddenly called to the high service of Heaven, the spirit which animated him, lives, we trust, in other bosoms; and many a youthful hand will be ready to seize the standard which he bore aloft, and bear it forward into the deep night, and amid the terrific and enslaving, but shadowy superstitions of Africa.—There shall captivity be led captive, and the heart of the youthful soldier, brave and devoted, but who, alas! has fallen before the battle, shall not less enjoy the triumph of Zion’s King.

We observe that the Rev. Rufus Spalding, stationed preacher at Charlestown, Mass. and the Rev. S. O. Wright, junior editor of the New England Christian Herald, have been appointed, by the Young Men’s Methodist Foreign Missionary Society, Missionaries to Liberia. At their consecration to this high and heavenly work, a sermon was preached by Bishop Hedding, from James, v. 20, which exhibited the evidence of a powerful and richly stored mind.

## TRIBUTE OF RESPECT.

At a meeting of the Board of Managers of the American Colonization Society, October 8th, 1832, the following Resolutions, offered by Mr. Samuel Harrison Smith, were unanimously adopted:—

*Resolved*, That the Board feel a deep sense of the loss sustained by them, as well as by the great cause of humanity, by the death of their esteemed associate, BENJAMIN L. LEAR; who, with the best virtues of the heart, combined a sound judgment and a highly cultivated mind; and, alive to the purest impulses of philanthropy, engaged with an ardour, happily tempered with prudence, in promoting our great scheme for ameliorating the condition of the African race.

*Resolved*, That this Board cherish an affectionate remembrance of the virtues of their departed friend.

*Resolved*, That in testimony of the sense of the Board, the members will wear the usual mourning for thirty days.

*Resolved*, That the Secretary communicate a copy of these Resolutions to the family of the deceased, and also obtain their publication in the newspapers of the City.

We should do injustice to our own feelings, did we refrain to add a brief expression of individual respect and affection for the character of one, who, we presume, never had an enemy; whose virtues made every man his friend. In the private circle, and before the world, the example of Mr. Lear was a clear, a constant, and a shining light. His delicate regard to the rights of others; his generosity, his candour, his perfect sincerity, and loftiness of honour, won for him universal esteem. He maintained his own opinions firmly, but kindly; readily yielding to others what he claimed for himself. But it is not for us to register his virtues. They are traced on many hearts, too deeply to be forgotten. They are written deeply on our own.

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We should have noticed before, the appointment of the following gentlemen, as permanent Agents of the Society:—Rev. J. N. Danforth, for New York and New England; J. G. Birney, Esq. for Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, and the Territory of Arkansas.

## MEDICAL EDUCATION OF YOUNG MEN OF COLOUR FOR LIBERIA.

Arrangements have been made to educate, in this city, three young men of colour, for the medical profession in Liberia. With a view of promoting the cause of this Institution, Dr. Thomas Henderson has consented to receive these young men into his office, and give them full and thorough instruction in medical science. It is believed that the preparation of these young men, to become physicians in Africa, is an important measure; that it will ultimately diminish the expenses of the Board; that it will impress the free people of colour with the truth, that they are to be encouraged in Liberia in the liberal professions; and that it is the wish of the Board, that they should share there, in all honourable pursuits, and rise to the highest distinctions. A change highly favourable to African colonization is certainly taking place in the views of the free people of colour of this District; and a number of the most respectable are contemplating a removal to the Colony. The favourable report made by Messrs. Simpson and Moore, and the visits of several respectable colonists to the United States, all of whom bear testimony to the wide field of promise opening before their brethren in Africa, cannot fail to direct the thoughts of all reflecting free men of colour, to that land, and greatly to increase emigration. At present, the education of these young men must add very considerably to the expenses of the Society. Funds will not be

withheld, when required for such a work. We should have mentioned, that one young man of colour has, for some months past, been pursuing his medical studies with Dr. Ludlow, of the city of New York.

EXPEDITIONS TO LIBERIA.

The Ship Jupiter, Capt. Peters, is now at Norfolk, ready to sail for Goree, Sierra Leone, and Liberia. She goes out on a trading voyage for the owners, but will convey the Rev. Mr. Cox and lady, of the Methodist church, and the Rev. Mr. Pinney, of the Presbyterian church, with a few emigrants for the Colonization Society, to the Colony.

The fine Ship Hercules, Captain Longcope, is chartered, and on her way to Savannah, to convey thence 300 emigrants, mostly from Charleston.

Another Ship will be ready to sail from Baltimore, with emigrants ready to embark under the direction of the Managers of the Maryland Fund; and to touch at Norfolk, and receive additional emigrants there by the 1st of December. She will be able to accommodate 150 passengers; and our Friends in Virginia are requested, without further notice, to send coloured persons, in whose behalf they have sought a passage, to the Agent of the Society, John M'Phail, Esq. of Norfolk. Such persons should be at Norfolk by the 1st of December.

MUNIFICENT BEQUEST TO THE SOCIETY.

The Secretary of the Louisiana State Colonization Society (J. A. Maybin, Esq.) informs us that the venerable Judge Workman, one of the Vice-Presidents of that Society, whose sudden and lamented death was announced a few days ago, has bequeathed to the American Colonization Society the sum of **TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS**. In communicating this intelligence, Mr. Maybin observes, "Judge Workman was an ardent friend to the Colonization Society. His sudden death has deprived it of his personal influence, (which, in this community, was deservedly great) and of his judicious counsels. But the above legacy of \$10,000 will show, in the strongest manner, to his fellow-citizens, his undoubted conviction of its great importance to the interests of our country, and more especially to the Southern States of it."

Judge Workman has reared an imperishable monument in the affections of mankind, and hundreds, we would hope thousands, will hereafter, in like manner, register their names, not on tables of stone, but on human hearts; a record, from which the hand of time shall not erase the memorial of great and virtuous actions.

DONATIONS TO THE SOCIETY.

The Executive Committee of the Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society of the Protestant Episcopal Church have adopted the following Resolution:—

"That inasmuch as there is no prospect, at present, of establishing a mission on the coast of Africa, the articles which have been given, and been long on hand, with a view to such a mission, be presented to the American Colonization Society, to be applied in such a way as they may think most conducive to the charitable purpose for which they were designed—the comfort and use of the poor natives of Africa."

The Directing Committee of the Connecticut Bible Society, have made to the Colonization Society a donation of 218 Bibles, and 342 Testaments.

The Hon. Theodore Frelinghuysen has presented thirty volumes, of a moral and religious character, for the use of the Colony.

Charles Tappan, Esq. of Boston, who presented a printing-press to the Colony, and has supplied it with paper, offers a further supply of fifty reams of good paper.

CONTRIBUTIONS

To the American Colonization Society, from the 29th September, to the 1st November, 1832.

Collection by Rev Richard C Hanna, Pastor of First Presbyterian church, Governeur, New York, as follows—

in First Presbyterian church .....	.....	7
Donation by L B Parsons, .....	.....	2
		9

<b>Rev G McMaster, Duaneburg, New York, viz—</b>		
collection in his own (Presbyterian) church .	14	
coll by him in Ref. Pres. church, Schenectady	6	
J. T. Esq. Duaneburg .....	1	— 21
collection by Rev John Swan, Trinity church, Upper Marlboro, Maryland, per Joseph Engle .....		11
<b>Matthew Carey—the amount paid to him by the United States, as one of the Commissioners to make inquiries respecting the manufactures in the United States ....</b>		84
<b>Mrs. E. W. Douthat, of Oak Hill, Fauquier county, Va. per Thomas Marshall .....</b>	5	
Miss Agnes H Marshall, per ditto .....	5	
Miss Mary Marshall, per ditto .....	5	— 15
collection by Rev Mr Mackinheiner, Queen Ann Parish, Prince George's county, Maryland.....		15
collection by Rev Samuel P Magan, Monroe, Butler co. O. Samuel Bartlett, of ditto, per ditto, for which he wishes to subscribe to the Liberia Herald, the balance a donation		15
John Bruce, Treasurer Colonization Society, Frederick county, Virginia, as follows—		5
collection by Rev. Samuel H. Davis, at the Bloomery Mills, Hampshire county .....	7	
by Rev. Dr. Tilden, at Stickly's meeting-house	4 37	
by ditto at Storestown.....	1 50	— 12 87
Proceeds of loan at Bank .....		989 33
Adonijah Bidwell, Hillsdale, N. Y. his annual subscription		10
C Butler, Geneva, N. Y. to pay the passage of an emigrant		30
collection by Rev William Tuttal, in Congregational ch		
East White Hall, per E. Lord, of South Hartford, N. Y.		6
collection in Religious Society in Enfield, Massachusetts, of which Rev. S. G. Clapp is Pastor, per E Jones, P. M.		20
Rev. Henry F. Baldwin, in Baptist church and Society, in Hartford, N. Y. and two other Societies in said town		7
collection by Rev J Nourse, of Kiscoquilla Valley, Pa		10
collection at Nelson's camp-meeting, Washington county, Tennessee, per J F Deaderick .....		9
collection by Rev J Snodgrass, West Hanover, Pa.....		6 25
Rev W. Nesbit, in his cong. New Bedford, Mercer co. Pa		5
Robert Kennedy, Hagerstown, Md. as follows—		
in West Run congregation, Franklin county, Pa	8 71	
Great Cove do Bedford county, Pa	7 81	
Mrs. Isabella Johnston, of Hancock, Maryland,	5	
Robert Kennedy, of Hagerstown, do	5	— 26 52
collection by Rev J N Danforth, in Mass \$727 39; of which this sum only was received, including his account for salary and expenses*.....		726 68
contribution by the inhabitants of Hudson, Portage county, Ohio, per Hon. E. Whittlesey .....		31 44
collection by Rev. Herbert C. Thompson, per John Mitchell, Agent of the American Bible Society, New York, from Rev Robert Burch, as follows—		50
donation from Mr. Newman .....	5	
collection by Rev. Joseph Pearsell, in Methodist Episcopal church, Johnson's settlement	6	

\* The list of these donations will be given in our next number.

by W. Hosmer, Kennedyville, Steuben co N Y	1 12 $\frac{1}{2}$	
coll by Rev. Robert Burch, at Painted Post,	5 87 $\frac{1}{2}$	
donation by a gentleman .....	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	
		_____
	\$18 12 $\frac{1}{2}$	
deduct expenses,	2 12 $\frac{1}{2}$	— 16
collection by Rev. B. Hoff, Bridgetown, N. J. as follows—		
from citizens of Bridgetown, .....	17	
Presbyterian congregation.....	8	— 26
T. Buffington, Guyandott, Va. pay't on plan of G. Smith,	100	
collections by Samuel Stocking, Agent at Utica, N. Y. viz:		
Congregational Soc'y. Burlington, Rev. Mr. Lumbard	3 39	
Presbyterian and Baptist Societies, Whitesboro .. .	9 40	
collected in Florence, by Rev Mr Sweezy ... .....	2	
donation of Miss Burnham, Madison .. . .. .	1	
Temperance Society, Parishville, per Mr Miller, Sec.	2 25	
donation of several friends in Burns and Almond, .. .	3 13	
Presbyterian Society, Camden, per Rev. J. Barton .. .	7	
W J Bacon, Utica (on subscription) .. . .. .	10	
Sab. and Infant School celebration, Utica, 4th July ..	30 80	
collection in Presbyterian and Baptist Societies, Au-		
gusta, per Rev Mr Hall, and Elder J Brown .. . .	29 05	
collection in Presbyterian Soc. Camden, Rev J Barton	6 13	
Presbyterian Society, New Hartford, per Rev N Coe	17 39	
Baptist and Congregational Societies in Pitcher.....	5 63	
First Pres. Society, Utica, Rev. S. C. Aikin .. . .	34 82	
collection in De Kalb, (last year) per Col. S Pomroy	2	
collection in Presbyterian Society, Fairfield .. . .	8 25	
Second Pres. Society, Utica, Rev. D. C. Lansing .. .	6 40	
Baptist Society, Cato Four Corners, Rev. J F Tolman	5	
Reformed Dutch church, Utica, Rev. G. W. Bethune	15	
in Presbyterian Society, Adams, Rev. D. A. Clark....	12	
Congregational Society, Marshall, Rev. D. L. Barton,	5 35	
Sabbath School, Hanover, H. Burchard, Superintend't	3	
1st Congregational Soc. Sherburne, Rev Mr Sprague	11 76	
donation of E S Ely, Kingston, Upper Canada .. . .	2	
coll. in Presbyterian Society, Vernon, Rev A Garrison	18	
coll. in First Baptist Society, Newport, Rev Z Eaton	7 35	
collection in Presbyterian and Baptist Societies, Nor-		
way, by Rev D B Butts and Rev R S Smith .. . .	7 77	
First Baptist Society, Fort Covington, Rev Mr Safford	5	
collection at Elmira, by Rev M L Farnsworth .. . .	16	
Presbyterian Society, Oswego, Rev C White .. . .	40	
collection at Antwerp, by Rev A L Crandall, .. . .	2 50	
collection in Baptist Society, Lowville, by Rev G Lyle	6	
Homer, by Rev A Bennet	8 76	
Ellicottville, Rev A Vining	7	
collection in Presbyterian and Baptist Societies, Rich-		
land, by Rev R Robinson and Rev J Elliot .. . .	15 67	
donation of Abner French, Richland, .. . .	3	
coll'n in Baptist Society, Hamilton (and 2 gold rings)	7 90	
Congregational Society, Verona, Rev Mr Brainard ... .	6	
collection in Baptist Soc. Fabius, per Judge Pettit ...	3 25	
		_____
Total,		\$2644 03

THE  
**AFRICAN REPOSITORY,**  
AND  
**COLONIAL JOURNAL.**

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**VOL. VIII. DECEMBER, 1832. No. 10.**

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[COMMUNICATED.]

**REVIEW.**

*Journal of an Expedition to explore the course and termination of the Niger; with a Narrative of a voyage down that river, to its termination.* By RICHARD & JOHN LANDER. 2 vols. pp. 384, 337. New York, 1832.

The problem of the termination of the mysterious Niger, has at length been solved. Richard Lander, who accompanied Claperton in his celebrated expeditions to Bornou and Soccatoo, and closed his master's eyes at the latter place, being thus left alone in the interior of Africa, found his way back through innumerable perils, to the coast, and thence to England, bringing with him much valuable information, great experience, and a zeal, only heightened by the risks he had encountered. He eagerly accepted a proposal that he should return; and his younger brother, John, volunteered to incur all dangers, and share the glory or disaster with him. Their exploration is described in the volumes placed at the head of this article. We shall proceed, for the benefit of those who have not read them, to note some of their most interesting observations and adventures, and the great result which has crowned their enterprise. Of the manner in which the book is written, we shall say very little, as we are not playing the literary critic. It might, perhaps, have been more brief, without losing any of its usefulness; but the style, though occasionally ambitious, is always creditable, and

many of the descriptions are beautiful. The narrative wants, we think, the exciting novelty of Parke's, and the richness of detail that distinguished those of Denham and Clapperton; but far excels all that have gone before, and, it may be, prepared its way, in the important and long-expected revelation in which it ends.

The travellers embarked at Portsmouth, in England, on the 9th of January, 1830, and landed at Badagry, on the Western coast of Africa, on the 22d of March; having spent nearly three weeks at the British forts of Cape Coast Castle, and Accra.—At Badagry, they were exposed to the most vexatious detention and exactions on the part of the natives; which seems to have left upon their minds no very favourable impressions of the character of that tribe. But we must recollect, that much of the rapacity of that untutored people arises from the inestimable superiority of European fabrics over their own, and the value which they consequently bear in their eyes; subjecting them to temptations, which, under similar circumstances, civilized men do not always resist. It must, however, be admitted, that the littoral tribes have been exceedingly corrupted by frequent association with the worst of foreigners, and by that polluting traffic, the slave-trade; and are, from their petty divisions, jealousies and wars; their enervating climate, and geographical position, vastly inferior to the nations in the interior. But they exhibit, together with the vices inherent in their situation, and spontaneous (as it were) to human nature, many of those amiable traits of character, which all travellers have remarked in the negro race. Lander calls them an "ever-grinning and loquacious people."—They are fond of dancing, singing, festivals, and noise, and are full of pompous politeness. In all great affairs, they introduce music; which, although dissonant and detestable in itself, indicates a tendency to refined and peaceful enjoyments; and the simple form of government (and easy despotism,) under which they live, albeit supremely ridiculous to us in its affected grandeur on state occasions, shows, nevertheless, a capacity for obedience to settled laws and customs, which may lead them hereafter, under proper tuition, to great improvements. Let any one compare them, in these respects, and in their fixed residence on certain spots, their appropriation and culture of the soil, their taste

for the pursuits of quiet life, and their avidity to obtain those objects of foreign manufacture, which it is so natural they should admire; let any one compare them, in these propensities and habits, with the North American Indians, and say whether the savage indocility of the latter can diminish the hope of one day reclaiming the others to christianity and civilization.

As the travellers have got safely home, we may laugh, without inhumanity, at the tribulations they underwent at Badagry. The day after their arrival, they were presented to the (so called) King, Adoooley, whom they found "sitting on a couple of boxes, in a small bamboo apartment, from whose sides were suspended a great quantity of muskets and swords, with a few paltry umbrellas, and a couple of horses' tails, which are used for the purpose of brushing away flies and other insects. One of the most venerable and ancient of his subjects was squatted at the feet of his master, smoking from a pipe of extraordinary length; while Lantern, the eldest son and heir apparent, was kneeling at his side; etiquette not allowing the youth to sit in presence of his father." According to the universal and indispensable custom, they made him a suitable present, including, among other things, a coat, which "is indeed extremely old-fashioned, and belonged to a surgeon in the navy about twenty years ago," but which had been "made very showy by the addition of a pair of tarnished gold epaulets." On another occasion, when they called on him, "the chief was eating an undressed onion, and seated on an old table, dangling his legs underneath it with a vacant thoughtlessness of manner, which our abrupt intrusion somewhat dissipated." Before the visit was concluded, "there came some men to settle a domestic quarrel, which was soon decided by the chief, who, after receiving the usual salutation of dropping on the knees, with the face to the earth, chatted and laughed immoderately. Very little ceremony is observed by the meanest of the people towards their sovereign. They converse with him with as little reserve as if he were no better than themselves; while he pays as much attention to their complaints, as to those of the principal people of the country. I should think that Adoooley is not entirely destitute of the virtues of hospitality; for we observed with pleasure, that the remainder of his onions were divided equally among the chiefs who had come to visit

him, and were received by them with marks of the highest satisfaction." Such is the despotic monarch and supreme court of Badagry; for they are both united in the person of Adoooley.—Notwithstanding his exalted rank, he is a most importunate beggar; and has little respect for honesty or truth. But his scibles are injurious only to strangers; for his arbitrary rule seems to bear lightly on his subjects, who are always ready, like every other tribe, to defend their individual rights and ancient privileges, either by disobeying the king's commands, or, if necessary, by expelling him. They adopt succession or nullification, as the case requires.

From the "court circle," let us turn to the "good society" of Badagry. "On returning to our residence (from the king's), a number of 'principal men,' as they style themselves, were introduced, to compliment us on coming to their country, although their true and only motive was the expectation of obtaining rum, the great object of attraction to all of them. We have been annoyed, during the better part of this day, by a tribe of ragged beggars, whose importunity is really disgusting; and the number of old fat-headed and pot-bellied men, and skinny, flap-eared women of the last century, has been immense. To these garrulous ladies and gentlemen we have been obliged to laugh and talk, and shake hands, and crack fingers, and bend our bodies, and bow our heads, and place our hands with solemnity on our breasts, make presents, and cringe, and fawn, and flatter, up to the present moment, which is past bed-time. Had Job, among his other trials, been exposed to the horrors of an interminable African *palaver*, his patience must have forsaken him." "Every one styles himself a great and powerful man; and old Hooper himself (an under chief), calls a host of ragged scoundrels, 'noblemen and gentlemen.' " "It is the custom in this place, that when a man cannot pay his respects in person to another, he sends a servant with a sword or cane, in the same manner as a gentleman delivers his card in England; and it is almost superfluous to say, that a cane or a sword is at all times a more agreeable visiter than its owner would have been."

After this detention, our readers will doubtless be as glad to escape from Badagry as were the travellers. On the 31st of March, they were off betimes, and taking the rout that Claperton pursued on his second journey, arrived at Jenna on the

6th of April. The road led them through a populous and fertile country, diversified by alternate forests, and patches of open land, and covered with villages and towns, in some of which periodical fairs, or markets, are held, where "many thousands of people congregate for the purposes of trade." Their party on the march "formed a group both savage and imposing. As they winded down the paths of the glen, with their grotesque clothing and arms, bundles, and fierce, black countenances, they might have been mistaken for a strange band of ruffians. Besides our own, we had hired twenty men of Adoooley to carry our baggage, as there are no beasts of burthen in the country." Burthens of all kinds are carried on the head. Horses are very scarce and dear, and it was some time before they could procure any. "Being all assembled at the bottom of the glen, we found that a long and dangerous swamp, filled with putrid water, and the decaying remains of vegetable substances, intersected our path, and must necessarily be crossed. Boughs of trees had been thrown into the bog by some good-natured people, to assist travellers in the attempt; so that our men, furnishing themselves with long poles, which they used as walking-sticks, with much difficulty and exertion, succeeded in getting over with fewer accidents than might have been expected. For my own part, I was taken on the back of a large and powerful man, of amazing strength. His brawny shoulders supported me without any apparent fatigue on his part; and he carried me through bog and water, and over branches of trees not thicker than a man's leg, rendered slippery with mud, in safety to the opposite side. Although he walked as fast as his companions, and with as much ease, he did not lay me down for twenty minutes, the swamp being full a quarter of a mile in length." In a town called Larro, they found "public schools, established for the avowed purpose of teaching the rising generation the rudiments of the Mohammedan religion." The inhabitants possess horses, asses, and mules, though few; and a great abundance of sheep, goats and poultry, which are reared and live in the same huts with themselves.— "We have observed the country to be sensibly rising to-day (April 5th); and agriculture seems to be conducted on a regular system. The gloomy fastnesses of nature, such as we passed the first day or two, are less common as we advance; and open glades, with plantations of bananas, and fields of yams and Indian-

corn, all neatly fenced, met our view occasionally." The inhabitants of Larro are more cleanly in their persons and attire, and have evidently more of the comforts of life, than the tribes nearer the sea.

Jenna is the principal city, and residence of the Governor, of an extensive country, belonging to the kingdom of Yarriba.—The travellers were conducted at once into the centre of the town, where they had to wait a long time for the chief; the etiquette being to detain a stranger in proportion to his rank, and the respect you mean to show him. In the interim, they were surrounded "by an amphitheatre of wooly heads, and teeth, set in faces of jet," formed by a multitude of wondering, but inoffensive natives. The Governor is described as being of "a childish artlessness and simplicity," and having a countenance "indicative, not only of innocence, but even stupidity;" to which, it is intimated, he owes his appointment by his jealous sovereign. "His manners are mild and amiable." He had been twelve months in coming from Katunga, the capital of Yarriba, to his own seat of government; being obliged to stop at every town on the way, to receive the congratulations of the people, and join in their festivities and amusements. The whole business of an African's life seems to be, to escape as much as possible from labour, and to be merry and thoughtless. In every place, there are drummers, and performers on horns and whistles, who are among the most important and distinguished personages, and subsist entirely on the contributions of the public.

The women of Jenna employ themselves, generally, either in spinning cotton, or preparing Indian corn for food; and silk, which is brought over land from Tripoli, is woven into the cotton garments of the rich. Although there is a plenty of animal food, the people prefer a vegetable diet, consisting chiefly of yams and Indian corn; notwithstanding which, a more athletic race is no where to be met with. They carry every thing on the head, as we have already mentioned, and support burthens which it requires three men to lift from the ground. They have a barbarous custom of putting to death, when a governor dies, two of his favourite wives, either by poison, which they voluntarily take, or with clubs. The Landers were so unfortunate as to witness the anguish of one of the late chiefs' wives, reduced to this dreadful

alternative. Men in office are also subject to the same cruel law, at the death of their prince. "The present governor of Jenna must necessarily go down to the grave on the first intelligence of the demise of the king of Yarriba; and as that monarch is a very aged man, the situation of the former is not the most enviable in the world." None but the truly patriotic will serve their country on such conditions; and this sort of rotation was doubtless established for the suppression of office-hunters. But before the wives put an end to themselves, they destroy all the wealth, or rather treasures of the deceased sovereign; so that a king's son is not likely, in that country, to be considered "a good match" in any point of view.

We are not told what may be the population of Jenna; but it is said to be calculated that, since the late governor's death, it has lost more than 500 souls; principally, our travellers conjecture, by the running away of domestic slaves, in the confusion and anarchy that follow such an event, and accompany the interregnum that ensues. The incessant wars and intestine broils that agitate those countries are often bloodless, and generally end in catching a few captives, who are afterwards sold, or kept as slaves. The travellers were informed, that during a three years' war, the "solitary victim of a hundred engagements, was one single decrepit old woman, who found it no easy matter to run away as fast as her countrymen." "Success depends more on the address of the parties, than on their intrepidity. Living, not dead subjects, are sought after; and it is their interest to avoid hard blows, and enrich themselves by the sale of their prisoners." These are sent down to the coast, to petty chiefs like Adoooley, who act as agents in selling them to European and American slavers, and receive half the profits. Such facts are important, because they demonstrate that the peaceable disposition of the Africans is averse to war, and that they are instigated to it by that infernal traffic, and not by any lust of blood or plunder. By abolishing the slave-trade, then, those wars will be, in a great measure, suppressed; in that part of Africa, at least, of which we are now speaking, which is too distant from Bornou and Barbary, to find them a profitable mart. We need not repeat what has been so often and so clearly shown, that the most effectual way of putting an end to the slave-trade, is by establishing

colonies along the coast, with which the natives may carry on a legitimate and profitable commerce. The Africans have reached that stage of improvement (symptomatic of maturity for a higher civilization), at which they have many artificial wants. These they seek to supply by trading; and such determined traffickers are they, that if you will not buy any thing else, they will sell you one another.

On the 13th of April, the explorers again resumed their journey. But they had travelled only three quarters of an hour, when their carriers dropped their loads, and would not be persuaded to continue on. No consideration could induce them to shake off their indolence that day. It was in the small village of Bidjie; the chief of which, being "a very good sort of a man, though he had little authority over his people," sent the travellers a fatted goat; and they determined to forget their vexations, and spend the evening as cheerfully as they could. On the 14th, however, they were fairly on their way, and arrived the next day at Egga, "the principal market town in this part of Africa." They were accompanied by several strangers, from town to town, in order to evade the tolls which are levied on merchandize, but which are not exacted from the Landers, because they are going to the king at Katunga, and are regarded as ambassadors. The roads were crowded with people coming from the market at Egga; some of whom were slaves, going down to the coast, under the care of guardians. "Women bore burthens on their heads, that would tire a mule, and children of five or six years old, trudged after them with loads that would give a full-grown person in Europe, the brain fever." In all barbarous communities, women are the chief labourers. An African highway is "a path, little better than a gutter, formed by repeated rains." The natives have no idea of repairing it, or throwing even a log across the streams; and would rather be entangled daily in a thick under-wood, and wade through pools of mud and water, than give themselves any concern about it." If a tree fall across the path, or an ant-hill rise in the midst of it, they do not remove the obstacle, but go around.

At a town called Jadoo, they saw about an hundred of the king of Katunga's women, "all past the bloom of life," going about the country with loads of merchandize, which they barter,

and the profits of which they carry back to his majesty. Other chiefs and individuals have similar establishments. But the king's women have the privilege of being exempt from tolls, and are distinguished by the colour of the cloth wrapped around their bundles.

On the 26th of April, they crossed a ridge of high granite hills, from the top of which a magnificent view opened before them, bounded by ranges of high mountains and by isolated peaks in the distance. Being now in the hilly country, the path became very rugged.

On the 30th of April, they arrived at, and reached, after a laborious ascent, the town of Chekki, perched on the summit of a very elevated hill. The next day, they met a caravan, consisting of upwards of 400 men, and were informed that one of double that number had passed the day before. On the 3d of May, they traversed a fertile and more even country, with large blocks of granite scattered over the surface. They crossed many small rivers, flowing from the South, and discharging themselves (as we learn from subsequent observations) into the Niger. On the 12th they were at Eetcho, where they saw many thousands of persons collected from the neighbouring towns and country, to attend market. The principal articles offered for sale, were country cloth, indigo, and provisions; and they remarked here, as they had every where, that there were more sellers than purchasers. On the 13th, escorted by a guard of honour from the king, they entered Katunga, which may be considered as one of the great landing-places in their journey.

(*To be Continued.*)

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#### LATEST FROM LIBERIA.

By the Brig Liberia, Captain Hussey, despatches have arrived from the Colony. The Brig American, Captain Abels, had arrived at Monrovia, with 128 emigrants, after a passage of 50 days, (one child only having died on the passage, of scarlet fever) in good health. It will be recollect that most of these emigrants were from Southampton county, Va. and North Carolina; that they had been sent round to Philadelphia, and that the expense of their removal thence was defrayed by the Society of Friends in that city. We regret to learn that, in the opinion of the Colonial Agent, they are little qualified to add to the strength and character of

the Colony. We are sure that the same can be said of but few of the expeditions which have gone to Africa, and that those who are soon to embark, are among the best of our coloured population. We regret to learn that the health of Dr. Todsen is feeble, but hope the dry season will restore him to his usual vigour. The Colonial Agent and Dr. Hall, are in the enjoyment of good health.

LIBERIA, September —, 1832.

DEAR SIR:—By the Brig America, which anchored in our harbour on the 15th inst. I had the honor of receiving your several favors of the 13th, 16th, and 20th July, enclosing sundry resolutions of the Board, which shall receive due attention. The emigrants, 128 in number, have all been landed, and will be placed at Caldwell and Monrovia, under the care of Drs. Todsen and Hall.

With respect to the character of the people composing this expedition, I regret to be compelled to state, that they are, with the exception of those from Washington, the family of Pages from Virginia, and a few others, the lowest and most abandoned of their class. From such materials it is vain to expect that an industrious, intelligent and enterprising community can possibly be formed; the thing is utterly impracticable, and they cannot but retard, instead of advancing the prosperity of the Colony. I have noticed this subject in one of my former communications, and nothing but a thorough conviction that such an influx of vagrants cannot fail of blasting the hopes which our friends have so long and so ardently cherished, could have induced me again to advert to it. Capt. Abels, who commanded the vessel that brought them out, can and will give you a more detailed and accurate account of their moral character than I can possibly, as they have been but a short time under my immediate notice.

I am induced to be thus unreserved in my remarks, as it is from the sufferings of people of this stamp, occasioned by their own indolence and stupidity, that the slanderous reports published in the Liberator have originated; they have never when in the U. States voluntarily laboured for their own support, and now, when the stimulus of the overseer's lash is removed, cannot be induced to exert themselves sufficiently to procure even a scanty subsistence; indeed, so far from there being any real grounds for the assertions of our enemies, I am at this moment issuing rations to at least one hundred persons whose six months have expired; some of these have been prevented by sickness

from attending to their farms, the crops of others are not sufficiently advanced to afford them a subsistence, but by far the greater number are women and children, who have been sent out without any male person to provide for them, and being unable to gain a livelihood by tilling the soil or any other occupation, have become a burden on the Agency. Many in the present expedition are similarly circumstanced, and what to do with them I know not. Our respectable colonists themselves are becoming alarmed at the great number of ignorant and abandoned characters that have arrived within the last twelve months; and almost daily representations are made by those who have applied themselves to the cultivation of the soil, of the depredations committed on their crops by the above described class of people, who cannot be induced to labour for their own support.

I strongly suspect the letter published in the *Liberator* (said to have been written by some one resident here) to be a sheer fabrication. There are but three persons in the colony to whom the suspicion of writing such palpable falsehoods could possibly attach: and these having been thwarted in their ambitious views and schemes of self-aggrandisement, have become dissatisfied with the present order of things, and would not hesitate to resort to any measures that would have a tendency to injure those at present in authority. What other motives could have actuated the writer of the letter alluded to (if such letter was ever written), I will not presume to say, as it is well known here that facts are at variance with his statements. That some of the colonists do suffer, cannot be denied; but in every instance their sufferings can be traced to their own indolence and improvidence—and not to the alleged delay in assigning them their lands, or refusing to give them every aid and support our means would allow; as it has been our uniform practice to assign them their lands as soon as they could possibly be surveyed: and whenever sickness or any other untoward circumstance (not occasioned by their own misconduct) prevented their making the exertions necessary for their own subsistence, we have never hesitated to extend the period usually allotted for drawing rations, until such time as they were in a condition to subsist themselves.

That Mr. —— should have asserted that any in the colony

perished from starvation, is to me a matter of the greatest astonishment, and can only be attributed to his ignorance of the real state of affairs, which a little observation would have corrected, but when here he secluded himself from society, and, it seems, relied upon the misrepresentations of prejudiced individuals, without giving himself the trouble of examining whether their assertions were true or false. In answer to so unlooked-for and unprecedented a charge, I can only give you the most positive assurance that since I have resided in this country, there never has an instance occurred of a colonist's perishing for want of food, and in this assertion I can be supported by the testimony of almost every individual in the colony.

The actual state and condition of the Colony were mentioned in my communication per brig Ruth, and I deem it unnecessary again to advert to it, except to remark that instead of regretting that the almost visionary expectations of our sanguine friends have not been realized, we ought, when we consider the very limited means at our disposal, and the kind of material to be operated upon, to congratulate ourselves that notwithstanding these serious obstacles, the Colony has prospered far beyond what any one acquainted with the actual state of affairs could possibly have anticipated.

I am happy to have it in my power to state that the condition of our public schools is highly prosperous; this will be demonstrated by the enclosed semi-annual statement. The female schools at Monrovia and Caldwell are conducted in a manner highly creditable to Mrs. Johnson and Mrs. Cæsar, who have them in charge; the beneficial results of our present school regulations are daily becoming more apparent, and I have great hopes that the principal obstacle to the more general application of the system, viz. the want of funds, will be removed by the alterations in our revenue law received by the last arrival; and should our imports for the coming, equal those of the past year, there will be revenue sufficient, I trust, to defray the expense of supporting a school among our recaptured Africans, who are still very earnest in their solicitations that the benefits of education should be extended to themselves and their children. They have strong claims on our benevolence, and I think no exertions should be spared to enable us to comply with their request.

The settlement at Grand Bassa, as noticed in my last communication, is in progress, and should nothing untoward intervene, will be in full operation as soon as the rains have ceased. From the last advices from Mr. Weaver, who is there superintending the erection of buildings, I learned that every thing will be prepared for the reception of settlers in five or six weeks; he moreover stated that the principal men of the country were very friendly disposed, and the few who had manifested a disposition to prevent our occupying the country, from their being specially interested in the slave trade, finding they could not intimidate us by threats, have ceased all opposition; nor do I apprehend we will hereafter have any serious obstacles to encounter, as all those who have weight and influence in the country are very anxious we should settle amongst them. Mr. Weaver will shortly return to the Cape, when I will be able to give you a more satisfactory and detailed account of the progress made, and the prospects of a speedy accomplishment of our views in that quarter.

As regards the fiscal concerns of the agency, you will find from the inspection of the accompanying account and vouchers for the first and second quarters of 1832, that our expenditures have exceeded those of any former period. This has been the necessary result of the unusual number of emigrants that have arrived within the few past months. Receptacles had to be provided for their accommodation, their hospital expenses had to be defrayed, rice and palm oil purchased, and a variety of other incidental expenses had to be met; all of which, together with the necessity of purchasing provisions for the two last expeditions, who were very scantily provided, have increased our disbursements far beyond what was anticipated; you will therefore by this conveyance receive drafts to a considerable amount, which my necessities have compelled me to draw on your treasury: this is to be regretted, but it was unavoidable.

The health of the Colony, is at present good, and most of those who arrived in the ship Jupiter, have gone through their seasoning but with very few deaths. In my last, I mentioned that the average number of deaths among the emigrants, was four per cent; this was taken from the verbal statement of Dr. Tod-

sen; but, on examination, I find the average number of cases that had a fatal termination, will equal about nine per cent; including those who have perished from the consequences of the original attack. No doubt the Dr. might have been correct when he made the statement: but when I made the examination, I found the proportion of deaths to be as mentioned above.

I regret to learn that the Board have found it inexpedient to give Mr. A. D. Williams the appointment of assistant agent.—The constitutional objection I was not aware of. I regret it the less, as Mr. Williams, yielding to the importunities of a majority of the respectable colonists, consented again to become a candidate for the office of vice agent and has been re-elected. So that he will of course, during the ensuing year, have the charge of affairs should I be absent.

I had hoped that affairs here could have been so arranged as to enable me to visit the U. States in all next summer, but I now fear that it will be out of my power, without materially deranging our plans for the extension of our territorial limits and the establishment of new settlements. I have therefore, though reluctantly, concluded to postpone my return to a more distant period. I wished much to have a personal interview with the Board, in order to devise such measures as would ensure a more regular and systematic mode of fitting out and providing future expeditions, as well as the management of colonial affairs generally; so as not to afford hereafter, even a shadow of a foundation for the slanders of our enemies. All I can do at present, is to draw up a statement contradicting the injurious reports concerning the suffering and destitute condition of emigrants, and have it signed by the most respectable colonists; this they have of themselves requested me to do, and will cheerfully give their testimony to that effect. This report will be forwarded by Capt. Abela, who returns in about six or eight weeks.

Enclosed you will receive the school reports for the 1st and 2d quarters of the present year, also the account and vouchers showing the amount of disbursements for the same period.

With the highest respect and esteem,  
Your obedient servant,

To Rev. R. R. GURLEY.

J. MECHLIN.

*Statement, showing the present condition of the Public Schools at  
Monrovia, Caldwell, and Millsburg.*

	Names of Teachers.	BOYS.			GIRLS.			Branches Taught.								
		Under 5 years.	Between 5 & 10 years.	Above 10 & 15 years.	Total No. of Boys.	Under 5 years.	Between 5 & 10 years.	Above 10 & 15 years.	Total No. of girls.	Alphabet.	Spelling	Reading.	Writing.	Arithmetic.	Geography.	Grammar.
Monrovia	J. Revey	13	19	4	36	14	18	22	57	22	36	36	18	12	3	3
do	E. Johnson	22	11	1	34	7	21	19	42	17	35	22	18	13	6	13
Caldwell	R. Harvey															
do	E. Caesar															
Millsburg	N. Brander	6	8	7	21	7	2	2	11	12	42	12	5	11	11	5
do	do					14	46	43	7	110	39	163	120	67	29	8
		41	38	12	91											

School hours during the year from 9 o'clock, A. M., to } Boys 91  
12 o'clock, M., and from 2 o'clock, to 5 o'clock, P. M. } Girls, 110

Total No. of Pupils 201

To which may be added the adults who attend the night school kept by R. Harvey at Caldwell, in number, 25

Making an aggregate of 226

*Note.* The pupils of Mrs. E. Johnson who are merely learning the Alphabet, are taught on the Infant School system.

Monrovia, June 30th, 1832.

J. MECHLIN, JR.

LETTER FROM FRANCIS DEVANY.

MONROVIA, LIBERIA, 28th Sept. 1832.

DEAR SIR:—Since my last of 17th May, I have not received any reply from you, and would not have troubled you again, but in consequence of receiving information and a newspaper published by Messrs. Wm. Lloyd Garrison and Isaac Knapp, dated Saturday, June 30th, 1832. He there pretends to have received a letter from Liberia, dated Sept. 26th, 1831—contradicting in the most positive terms, the truth of my report given in to the Committee of Congress on the 26th and 27th of May, 1830—respecting six Volunteer Companies and Militia, amounting in all, to about 500 effective men. This the writer, in his paper, declares to be untrue, and that I only reported it to deceive my coloured brethren in the U. States, and to gain

the favour of the Colonization Society. It is neither my wish to deceive my coloured friends, nor do I wish the favour of the Colonization Society; but what I stated, was plain matter of fact, to be seen here now by every candid mind; and were I called upon again, I should be compelled, in the defence of truth, to state the same. If such a letter was written, it must have been by one of the most lawless of our citizens—and a friend, only to lies and disturbance. But a citizen he was not, nor a person acquainted with the Colony; for in his own letter, he stated he had not fulfilled those obligations which constitute one a citizen of Liberia; and it is only such abandoned wretches from whom Mr. Garrison appears to obtain his information to prejudice the good and orderly coloured people in the U. States against our Colony. And I am sure they ought to be aware of it. I am not a prophet, but I feel no doubt in saying, that Mr. Garrison is the greatest enemy that the coloured people have, for he is only preparing a net for their destruction; and I would be glad that he might be the first caught in it. I am not one of those, whom the writer says wish to ingratiate themselves in the favour of the Agent and Colonization Society; nor do I believe that there are any so base here, as would depart so far from the rules of true liberty, as to mob any one, as he pretends to say.—I will now give you the true account of the number of men able to bear arms, belonging to the Colony of Liberia, at the time of my leaving in March 1830—taken from the Adjutant's book, and the different Captains of the Companies and the Superintendents at the different settlements of Monrovia.

Captain Weaver, of the Artillery,	-	-	-	37
"    Stuart, of the Infantry,	-	-	-	33
"    Draper, of the Rangers,	-	-	-	24
Captain Davis, of the Infantry at Caldwell,	-	-	-	48
"    Brown, of the Artillery at Caldwell,	-	-	-	31
"    White, of Rangers at Millsburg,	-	-	-	24
"    Brander, of the Militia at Monrovia,	-	-	-	61
By Mr. Williams, New Georgia,	-	-	-	70
By do Ebo Town,	-	-	-	95
By do Pessa Town,	-	-	-	150
				603

Now, sir, here are facts, and not a pretended fabrication: In appealing to the election; to prove that I had stated what was not true respecting our Colonial forces, the man must have been as ignorant as Mr. Garrison, to suppose that only men that were eligible at the election and only them, were the forces of any country; for if the President of the U. States wanted to count his soldiers, I am sure his good sense would teach him that was not the way. I could say a great deal more to you respecting Mr. Garrison and his publication; he has made several attacks on my character, and I would be glad to know from you by the first opportunity, whether I could not bring suit against him for his slanderous remarks on my character: for here is proof that I was guilty of no libel, as he or his friends endeavoured to publish.

I hope you will be friend enough to me, to give publication to what I have written you on the subject, but I think I shall not forget him in the Liberia Herald.

I remain yours respectfully,

F. DEVANY.

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**CAPTAIN CROWELL'S LETTER.**

The writer of the following letter commanded the James Perkins, which, early in the present year, conveyed more than three hundred emigrants to Liberia.—Captain Crowell is a man of great integrity and worth; and none who know him will doubt the entire correctness of his statements. It will be observed, that they agree with those of many other respectable individuals who have recently visited the Colony.

EAST DENNIS, (Mass.) October 1, 1832.

DEAR SIR:—Permit me to offer a few remarks from my own observation, during my voyage to Liberia in the James Perkins, in relation to the present prospects, &c. of the Colony so recently established there.

During my short stay, I was daily on shore; and although I did not visit the interior towns, yet I was assured by Dr. Hall and others that they were even more flourishing than Monrovia, which, to say the least, far exceeded my most sanguine expectations. And I would here remark, that the natural situation of the Colony, has a very striking contrast, in my opinion, with that of our forefathers, who landed on Plymouth Rock, inasmuch as the latter had the rigours of the long and tedious New England

winters to combat, together with numerous hordes of hostile savages, and far beyond the reach of any friendly power to alleviate their sufferings. Yet what blessings are the many millions of us now enjoying, as the fruit of their patient perseverance!—The Liberian colonist, on the contrary, has a climate uniformly warm, but by no means so hot or uncomfortable as I was led to suppose, from the geographical situation of the country; the thermometer rising no higher than 83 at any time during my stay; and, with very few and trifling exceptions, I am inclined to believe, that the natives of that country are highly pleased with the rapidly increasing growth and importance of the Colony, and that no fears need be entertained of any serious encroachments from them. To these advantages may be added that of a most rich and promising soil, well adapted to the culture of all the tropical productions.

On the Sabbath, I attended public worship at the Baptist church, and heard a very impressive and useful sermon, delivered by Mr. Waring, one of the colonists, whose hearers were numerous, and the whole services performed with that devout and serious attention and good order, so conspicuous in the churches of our own country; and what particularly met my observation, was the decent and respectable manner in which the whole assembly conducted; their dress, without one solitary exception within my view, corresponding with their general deportment. On this last subject, I fear my attention was too much drawn from higher and more important duties; but the novelty of the scene, and my situation, being the only white person present, must plead my apology to man; my tears of sympathy and sensibility at the moment, I would fain hope, have interceded with my Maker for such neglect.

I would further remark, that during my visit, I did not hear a single discontented expression from any one; all with whom I conversed, appearing happy in their situation, and pleased with both country and government.

Their trade, already very considerable, is rapidly increasing with Americans, English and French; and during the time that I remained, *only 12 days*, the harbour was visited by the English sloop of war Favourite, cruising on that coast; by 3 English and 3 American trading vessels; and it is deemed a rare occurrence,

when the flag of some of the abovementioned nations does not wave in the Bay.

Such satisfactory results, in so short a time, naturally lead to the most promising predictions of the future; and the advantages opening to the benighted native of Africa, from his intercourse with his more enlightened and christian brethren, I will not attempt to describe.

Suffer me here to remark, that this is no idle tale, invented to please the fancy, or gratify the idle curiosity of any one, but an imperfect and hasty narrative, drawn from actual observation and experience; and the liberty and happiness of more than 2000 manumitted slaves and free coloured Americans, now testify to these assertions.

I am, respectfully, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

REV. R. R. GURLEY.

SETH CROWELL.

EXTRACTS FROM CORRESPONDENCE.

*From a Gentleman of Virginia, September 14, 1832.*

I have, for a considerable time past, determined to emancipate my slaves, if such facilities could be afforded them by the Society of which you are Secretary, in getting them off to the Colony of Liberia, as are necessary and proper for their accommodation; and if the necessary arrangements can be made, they probably will be in readiness to go as early as December next, or by the sailing of the first vessel thereafter from Norfolk or Richmond. Perhaps I may say with propriety, that a likelier number of coloured persons have scarcely gone together from one place—this is, however, not material. I am unable to say what number can be emancipated now, as a woman, having a husband and three children, perhaps would not like to be separated. The woman and her children belong to me, and her husband to another estate: however, be this as it may, if the woman will go, she may, I suppose. I don't much expect any difficulty will arise as to any of the rest. I feel much solicitude on this matter, and wish to know what can be done. I have made a list of the number and description, below. You can also see at what price I think they would sell.

The list mentioned contains the names of 13, valued at \$3,500.

*From a Gentleman of Virginia, October 5, 1832.*

Mr. —, of —, Virginia, the gentleman of whom I spoke to you last spring, wishes to know if his coloured woman, with her husband and nine children, could obtain a passage to Liberia this fall. Please write Mr. —, immediately on the receipt of this; inform him what clothing will be necessary, and what kind; also, what quantity of bedding, baggage, &c. Mr. — generously liberates the wife and seven children, and Mr. —, his brother-in-law, the two eldest children. It is one of the most interesting families I ever saw—they are all bright mulattoes. The husband had to beg and collect \$300, before his master would consent to let him go. He is a preacher, of the Baptist persuasion; a sensible, good looking man, about 40 years of age, and promises to be an acquisition to the Colony. It is very desirable they should get off this fall.

*From a Gentleman of North Carolina, July 25, 1832.*

I have seven black people, who wish to be removed to the Colony of Liberia, aged as follows:—one old lady, 48 years; 3 boys, one 20, one 13, one 11 years; and 3 girls, one 18, one 15, one 2 years of age, all sound and in good health. These are all one family, the old women being the mother. These are all the blacks I have suitable for the Colony. There will be three left, which I will give you a description of—one crippled man, aged 40, who has a wife and children belonging to another person: he is unwilling to leave his wife and children. The other two, are children who fell to my wife, and their mother is not willing to let them go. We have never had them at home yet. What makes me so particular in describing of them, is, to show you that I have not retained a few of the best, and packed the rest on the Colonization Society. The last mentioned children, we expect to send as soon as there is a way open; and I am sorry that it is not in my power to aid that honorable Society with money at present. But I expect to have to borrow the money that will bear their expenses to Norfolk.

*From a Gentleman of Tennessee, Nov. 1st, 1832.*

We have an interesting family of free coloured people in this neighbourhood, who are desirous of emigrating to Liberia. We

learn that a vessel will sail from New Orleans this fall with emigrants. We are anxious this family should go out in the first vessel. We understand about 20 or 25 dollars per head, will transport them to Liberia. The family consists of 8 persons; and as we are anxious they should not be disappointed, we have determined to raise, by voluntary contributions, the sum (when added to what this Society has on hand) of two hundred dollars. This amount will be placed under the control of the Parent Society, as it may direct; provided that this family can be carried out in the first vessel which may sail from New Orleans for Liberia. The collections are advancing to-day, and I have no doubt the requisite sum will soon be raised.

*From a Gentleman of Virginia, Sept. 10, 1832.*

I have from 15 to 20 negroes which I wish to emancipate; will your Society receive and transport them to Liberia?

*From a Gentleman of Virginia, Oct. 16, 1832.*

We have in this place and vicinity, four lots of slaves held ready for manumission whenever an opportunity for sending them to the Colony offers; the largest lot containing 11, and the smallest 3 persons; but neither could be prepared on this short notice for the Jupiter. Besides which, several others have declared their determination of liberating theirs for the same purpose; but they have not made a formal tender of them to the Society.

*From a Gentleman of Mississippi, October 2, 1832.*

Twenty-seven negroes were given me a few days since, which I hope to get ready for the November expedition.

*From a Gentleman of Virginia, Nov. 2, 1832.*

I did not receive your letter of October until last Monday, Mr. \_\_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_\_, sent me a copy of a letter from you to him, saying, that the Jupiter would be in Norfolk about the 13th; upon the receipt of which, I forthwith started those Liberians (six slaves;) and have received information from Mr. \_\_\_\_\_ of their arrival in Norfolk on the 16th: and that the Jupiter arrived at the same time. I have before written to you, stating their departure. I enclosed to Mr. \_\_\_\_\_ \$220; the receipt of which, he has ac-

knowledged. I also gave —— one hundred dollars, Virginia note, and a fifty dollar note, to enable them to go to school on their arrival in Liberia.

*From a Gentleman of Virginia, 18th of Oct., 1832.*

In addition to those I mentioned in my last letter, there have been several other applications, some from the owners of slaves, who are willing to emancipate them, but not able to bear the expense of their removal. The whole number of applicants now, is not less than fifty, a considerable proportion of whom are slaves.

Among the slaves is a man (the husband of a woman who has granted her permission to emigrate) in the prime of life, whose master is willing that they should go, on his promise to pay him a certain sum, if ever he should become able. His master is desirous to know whether your Society or any of the Agents will take the trouble to attend to the remittance of the money, in case the man should pay it.

*From a Lady of Virginia, October 22, 1832.*

'Tis the wish of a man servant belonging to the writer of this, to remove to Liberia; and it is highly gratifying to her, that he has at length accepted a boon, which she has for several years offered him on the condition, that he would join our Colony in Africa. She is convinced, that you will think with her, in view of his character and attainments, that there are few emigrants better qualified, not only to obtain and support a respectable standing in society, but to promote also, the best interests of the Colony. For some years (being now 45), he was her father's foreman on a large plantation; to him was confided the management of the different departments, and the distribution of all the provisions of the family. He conducted all the agricultural affairs, and repaired all the machinery and tools of the farm; and by his good management in such things, has obtained a reputation for sound judgment, and much skill. He is an excellent coarse carpenter and shoe-maker, and indeed can turn his hand to any work, from a plough, to a lady's cabinet. But the trait which has rendered him invaluable as a servant, remains to be told; it is his unshaded integrity; a pillar of truth from his

youth, he has never been known to swerve from the severest requisitions, and though his mind is as unlettered as any African's, his moral sense is perfect; and it is the ardent hope of her, who now addresses you, that in the good land to which he is destined, those virtues which have rendered him so valuable as a servant, and so beloved as a friend, will have a wide field for their expansion.

*From a Gentleman of North Carolina, Aug. 4th, 1832.*

I write at the request of a young lady of this neighbourhood, to make some inquiries in regard to the steps proper to be pursued, in getting off some slaves, whom she wishes to send to the Colony. There are four of them; a woman about 30, a girl about seventeen, and two small children.

I believe the young lady contemplates defraying their expense of transportation herself: but I am not certain as to that.

*From a Lady in Virginia.*

There are a number of persons who have young female slaves, they would wish to send to Liberia; but as conscientious motives induce them to do it, they cannot send them unprotected, and cast them as it were, upon the world. Our Society has one under its auspices, but we know not how to proceed in regard to her. A friend of mine, wrote some time ago, to ask my advice how to dispose of two, all she owned; one a little girl, the other on the verge of womanhood.

Could some plan be devised to afford a suitable asylum for unprotected young females, it would be the means of many a one going. Do, my dear sir, take this matter into consideration, and let me know the result. I feel much for the extreme degradation of my sex among the coloured people.

*From a Gentleman in Virginia.*

I enclose \$4 for the Colonization Society, two of it to be applied to pay for the African Repository for one year. The history of this donation is this:—The donors are two children, one nine, the other seven years of age, a brother and sister. They have been accustomed by their industry, to earn small sums from their parents, and to give these sums to various objects of benevolence. When I was about leaving the town in which

they reside, they wished to send some money to the Colonization Society, for the purpose, as one said, of sending the poor negroes to their own country. The sum was fixed on by themselves, and was all they had at command, except some pieces of foreign coin preserved by them as curiosities; and even those they were willing to give also. Such liberality, deserves imitation!!

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INTELLIGENCE.

**NEW AFRICAN EXPEDITION.**—The United Service Journal (English,) gives a very interesting account of the expedition fitted out by the Messrs. Lairds of Liverpool, to explore the Niger. We extract the following from the article on this subject, which contains a brief description of the vessels and persons employed on this voyage to explore interior Africa. This expedition lately touched at Liberia.

Finding no disposition on the part of Government to assist in appropriating the commerce of Africa, Mr. Laird and some other merchants of Liverpool, determined to fit out an expedition at their own expense: and so little encouragement did they receive, that the Treasury actually refused to permit the vessels, on their return, to land their cargoes duty free. Yet, no sooner had Mr. Laird, jun. accomplished the equipment of his squadron, than the Admiralty requested permission to send out a surveyor of their own to take observations, determine latitudes, longitudes, &c. Fortunately for the nation at large, Mr. Laird did not object to this appointment, and Lieut. Allen, R. N., was selected by the Admiralty hydrographer; an officer whose conciliatory, amiable, and gentlemanly manners soon secured him the personal regard of Mr. Laird, and of every person on board. Every thing being at length prepared, and Mr. Lander having promised to accompany the expedition, the three vessels composing it, assembled in Milford Haven, as follows:

Quorra, steam vessel—having on board Mr. Laird, jun., of Liverpool, as director and supercargo of the squadron.

Sailing commander, Mr. Harries, Master of the Royal Navy, an officer well acquainted with the coast of Africa.

Lieutenant Allen, surveyor, furnished with numerous instruments for observing the dip, latitudes, longitudes, &c.

Richard Lander, African traveller, and discoverer of the termination of the Niger, acting as guide, adviser, and partly as interpreter to the expedition.

Also a gentleman of ability, who has volunteered to accompany the squadron as surgeon and naturalist.

The Quorra is 115 feet in length over all; breadth of beam 16 feet; depth of hold 8 feet; draught of water, with every thing on board for

ascending the Niger, 4 feet 2 inches; tonnage 146, including the engine room. One engine of 40 horse power, to be used only in calms, or in ascending rivers: constructed to burn either coal or wood, as may be required.

Alburkah—so named from an African expression, signifying blessing—a small steam vessel, built entirely of iron, by Mr. Macgregor Laird, director of the expedition: fitted with one steam engine of 15 horse power, constructed to burn coal or wood; vessel 70 feet in length over all; breadth of beam 13 feet 2 inches; depth of hold 6½ feet; draught of water when launched only 9 inches! with engine in and boiler full, drew 2 feet 6 inches; drew 4 feet 6 inches on leaving Milford Haven, having provisions and water for twelve men for fifty days, besides ten tons of coal; bottom of the vessel one-fourth of an inch thick; sides three-sixteenths of an inch thick. Gross weight when built, and wooden decks laid, 16 tons; tonnage 56, including engine room. Schooner rigged, like the Quorra. Commanded by Mr. Joseph Hill.

N. B. The greatest interest has been excited about this diminutive vessel, as it is certainly a bold undertaking to navigate the Atlantic in so small a boat built entirely of iron! She is intended to explore the Tschadda and other tributary streams of the Niger.

Columbine—merchant brig of 176 tons, commanded by Mr. Miller.—This vessel conveys a considerable cargo of coal, and a very curious investment of goods for trading with the natives. Her bill of lading would, indeed, have furnished a most ludicrous assortment of articles, from a penny whistle to a kingly crown!

ARMAMENT.

<i>Quorra.</i>	24 pounder swivel gun	-	-	-	-	-	1
	18	-	-	-	-	-	1
	4 pounder	-	-	-	-	-	8
<i>Alburkah.</i>	9	do.	-	-	-	-	1
	Swivels	-	-	-	-	-	6
<i>Columbine.</i>	6 pounder carronades	-	-	-	-	-	4
						Total,	21 guns.

Besides musquetoons, firelocks, boarding pikes, cutlasses, pistols, &c. The expedition was detained at Milford several days, waiting the arrival of Mr. Lander; but, as the wind blew steadily at north on the 24th of July, Mr. Laird despatched the Columbine and Alburkah for Port Prayah, in the Cape de Verds, that being the first place of rendezvous. A day or two after, Lander arrived in a fishing boat from Ilfracombe, and in an hour the Quorra put to sea, bearing with her the hearty good wishes of every spectator.

It is Mr. Laird's intention to proceed in the first instance to Port Prayah, where he hopes to meet with the commander-in-chief of the African

station, who has orders to render him assistance. From thence they go to Cape Coast, to take on board some Kroomen negroes to cut wood in going up the Niger. Finally, they enter the Niger, and dash on at once to Boussa, opening communications for a trade in gold dust, palm oil, and ivory, by the way. The Alburkah will explore, meanwhile, all the principal tributaries of the Niger, and it is not altogether beyond possibility but she may find a way through the Tschadda, Shary, or some other river, into lake Tschad, in the centre of the African continent; nay, some flatter themselves with the dream of being able to penetrate into Abyssinia and the Red Sea, by rivers running out of lake Tschad in an easterly direction. What would be the astonishment of the good people at Bombay, should this cockleshell of a vessel—not larger than the boiler of Whitbread's brewery—and built of iron, force her way through the centre of Africa, and so on, by the Red Sea and Straits of Babel Mandel, to Socotra and the coast of Malabar! Let this vision terminate as it may, the attempt deserves success; and that the whole of the spirited individuals by whom it has been undertaken, will be rewarded by the fullest realization of their most sanguine hopes, is the sincere prayer of one who with difficulty restrained the desire to quit wife, family, and friends to embark with the wanderers composing the *African Expedition!*

**THE SLAVE TRADE.**—By a statement published in the Liverpool (England) Albion, it appears that from the 15th of January to the 28th of Nov. 1790, there sailed from the port of Liverpool for the coast of Africa, 16,756 tons of shipping, (90 ships.) The number of slaves they were licensed to carry was 27,071, averaging upwards of 300 to each ship. The manuscript containing the statement was found among the papers of a gentleman engaged in the traffic, and contains the name, owner, master, day of sailing, and destination of each ship.

**BIBLE IN CENTRAL AFRICA.**—From their “Monthly Extracts of Correspondence,” for August, we learn, that the Directors of the British and Foreign Bible Society have recently received one of the most interesting applications probably ever made to that Institution. It was for ten Arabic Bibles, and fifty Arabic Testaments, for the expedition that is now fitting out in Liverpool, to proceed up the river Congo; under the guidance of those interesting young men, the Landers, whose journal of their voyage down the river has recently been published. The books are intended to be presented to the African Kings and Chiefs whom they may visit in their progress to the interior. Six of the Bibles were directed to be splendidly bound, corners plated, and clasped; four were to be bound less expensively, color of the binding to be chiefly green (the favorite color of the natives) and scarlet; and the Testaments were to be neatly bound in the same colors. The following is an extract from the letter of Mr. Laird, the gentleman who made the application.—*N. Y. Observer.*

"The Bibles and Testaments in the Arabic, which I have ordered, I intend to send under charge of my son, Mac Gregor Laird, who goes out with Mr. Richard Lander in charge of the Expedition to Central Africa. The cost of these books, bound as I have ordered, I will pay myself.—Should the Society be disposed to send any more, either for sale or distribution among the natives, I have no hesitation in guaranteeing the cost price, to the extent of fifty copies of the New Testament.\* Mr. Lander informs me that the Chiefs, with a few exceptions, read and write the Arabic; and such as do not, have Arab Secretaries to do it for them:—so that a wide field is opened for the introduction of the word of God into a hitherto unknown land—unknown at least to Europeans."

**MORTALITY OF SLAVES.**—It appears from a statement of Mr. F. Buxton, just published, that the British Sugar Plantations are carried on with a fearful waste of human life. It appears that in 1817 the total number of slaves in the West India Sugar Colonies was 730,142, of whom 369,577 were males, and 363,535 females. After a lapse of eleven years, the numbers in the West India Sugar Colonies are 678,527, of whom 333,534 males, and 344,993 females. In the Mauritius 76,774, of whom 47,657 are males, and 28,117 females. The decrease in thirteen West India Colonies is 47,834; in the Mauritius, 10,767; together 58,601. But in two Colonies there have been an increase, viz: Dominica 11, and Barbadoes 3,966; together 5,977; deducting which from the decrease, we have for the total decrease in the slave population in the Sugar Colonies, on an average of eleven years, 53,624.

**SLAVERY IN VIRGINIA.**—Memorials have been put in circulation in Virginia, praying the Legislature to abolish slavery; and if such law be not passed, that slaves be not allowed to be brought into Western Virginia, and that slavery in that portion of the State may be gradually abolished.

At the Annual Meeting of the Wilkinson Co. Colonization Society (Miss.) it appeared that that Society had paid over to R. S. Finley, Esq. Agent of the Parent Society, \$194, and that the Rev. Wm. Winans, one of its members, had paid to the same, \$17. Balance in the hands of the Treasurer, \$137.

The following gentlemen were elected officers for the ensuing year. The Hon. C. P. Smith, President; Samuel S. Boyd, Esq. 1st Vice President; Hon. E. McGehee, 2d Vice President; Gordon D. Boyd, Esq. Secretary, and Rev Thomas C Brown, Treasurer.

On motion,

Messrs. Thos. H. Chew, John Henderson, John W. Gildart, A. W. Allen, P. W. Farrar, Wm. Winans, G. W. Carter, Jno. C. Burruss, A. Adams, Jos. Johnson, Daniel Bass and Danl. Williams, were unanimously re-appointed a Board of Managers for the ensuing year.

\* The Committee sent 100 Arabic Testaments, and 100 Arabic Gospels, in plain bindings.

## EXPEDITIONS FOR LIBERIA.

We mentioned in our last, the departure of the *Jupiter*, for the Colony. We erred in stating that the *Lady* of the Rev. Mr. Cox and the Rev. Mr. *Pinney*, embarked in this vessel. Mr. Cox went alone, and Mr. Pinney's departure was delayed by the death of his associate, Mr. Barr.

The ship *Hercules*, is now at Savannah, and will sail thence with about 200 passengers. The ship *Lafayette*, is nearly ready to sail from Baltimore, with about 150 emigrants.

It is probable, that another vessel will leave Norfolk, with emigrants, from the 20th to the 25th of December.

## ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SOCIETY.

This will be held in this City, on the third Monday in January next. It is deemed of vast importance, that the various Auxiliary Societies should appoint delegates to represent them at this meeting. The growing interest felt in the cause of the Society, and its enlarged operations, will show the necessity for the counsel and aid of its friends, from every section of the Union.

## TRIBUTE OF RESPECT.

At a meeting of the Board of Managers of the American Colonization Society, Nov. 26th, 1832, the Secretary, having called the attention of the Board to the decease of the revered President of the Society, submitted the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted.

*Resolved*, That this Board will ever cherish respect and affection for the memory of their late venerable President, the Hon. Charles Carroll of Carrollton, whose illustrious name, enrolled upon the charter of his country's Independence, gave dignity and honour to this Institution.

*Resolved*, That the Family of Mr. Carroll, be assured of the cordial sympathy of this Board and of the deep sense entertained by it, of the loss which both the Society and the Nation have sustained by his death.

*Resolved*, That the Managers will wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days.

We cannot presume, in any notice of ours, to add to the signals, which are every where displayed, of national mourning for the loss of the last of the signers of the declaration of Independence. The venerable man, over whom patriotism has watched for years with trembling anxiety, has finally left our sight, to join the great assembly of the illustrious dead. The writer of

these lines, saw him for the first and last time, but a few hours before his death. He beheld him, amid the group of his most interesting family, with a mind collected and serene, as on the day when he signed the charter of his country's freedom, directing a paper to be read, which transferred a large bequest, made to him in trust, for the benefit of our Institution, to the Society; and having heard and approved its contents, taking the pen in his aged and trembling hand, to trace his last signature, and thus by an act contributing to establish liberty in another continent, concluding a life devoted to the cause of liberty in this. We have heard much of the private, as well as public virtues, of Mr. Carroll; and of his deep attachment to the system of christianity, which, though he adheard to it under the forms of the Catholic Church, shed light upon his declining years, and revealed to him, the glory of an eternal world. Men may differ in their modes of faith, and in some of the grounds of their hope, but charity, the principle of everlasting life, changeth not; but is the same in the soul of Fenelon and Leighton, of Wesley and Edwards, on earth and in heaven.

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CONTRIBUTIONS

*To the American Colonization Society, from the 1st November to the 30th November, 1832.*

A Clergyman of the Protestant Episcopal Church, of Philadelphia, as follows, viz: "From a fund which has arisen from the continued savings of a Missionary, by his laying aside portions of fees and presents, at the time they were received—the entire amount of fees received on Sunday and Thursday of every week—also, free-will offerings under peculiar Providence—one-tenth of his regular salary, and one-tenth of the balance which has remained of his receipts during the year on his family expenses"; to constitute the Rev John T Brooke, of Georgetown, D C, a life member, .....	\$30
Collection by Rev John Winter from Lutheran congregation, Clear Spring, near Williamsport, Maryland, per John Hogg.	10
Vermont Colonization Society, per D Baldwin, Treasurer, ...	600
Collection by Rev Andrew W Pogue, pastor of Yellow Springs parish, Ohio, per Elisha Mills, .....	20
Do by Rev Thomas Anderson, Franklin, Pennsylvania,	8
Do by Rev I Ingraham in his congregation, Brandon, Vt	9
Do by Rev H Flagg in Congre'l church, Hubbardtown,	4
Do in the Presbyterian church, and from the college, Canonsburg, Pa—per Dr Brown, President of the college—by Rev Benjamin F Nourse, ... .....	16
Legacy of Colonel Henry Rutgers, of New York, .....	1000
Collection by Rev Dexter Witter, Burton, Ohio, per J Peffers,	5

A Friend to the American Colonization Society, per Charles I Burnet, Skaneateles, Onondaga county, New York, .....	1
Peter Smith of Peterboro, now residing in Schenectady, by his son Gerrit Smith, .....	250
Gerrit Smith of Peterboro, N York, sixth payment on his sub- scription of \$1000, .... .....	100
Collections by Rev Williamson, per Rev Reuben Post, viz: at Warrenton, \$21.58—Salem, \$5.50—Middleburg, Va. 4.73—	31 81
Mrs Susan B Terrill of Charlottesville, Va. Treasurer of Albe- marle Female Colonization Society, as follows—	
by said Society, .... .....	\$105
to constitute Rev Francis Bowman a life member, .	30— 135
Collection by Rev T D Baird of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, ....	5
Colonization Society of Virginia, per B Brand, Treasurer, ....	200
Aux Society of Somerset, Ohio, per Jacob Noles, Treasurer,	20
Part of two collections at Buckingham, Va. by John M Fulton,	15
	<u>\$2459.81</u>

The Rev J C Burress, of Mississippi, acknowledges the receipt of \$50 for the Society, from the Niece of the pious David Brainard.

John M'Phail, Agent of the Society at Norfolk, Va. acknowledges the receipt of the following monies:

Donation from Mrs Mary Chandler, .... .....	5
Do from John A Chandler, .... .....	5
Collection in Methodist church in Suffolk, 4th of July, ....	11
Donation from Archibald Allen, .... .....	6 50
Do from the Yearly Meeting of Friends in North Caroli- na, per Nathan Winslow, .....	10
Collection in Pres'n ch, Newbern, N. C. per Rev Saml Herd,	17
Donation by Edward Moran of Norfolk, .... .....	3
	<u>\$57 50</u>

We have been requested to publish the following Reports of the Treasurers of Auxiliary Societies, for the information of the contributors.

*Vermont Colonization Society in account with DANIEL BALDWIN, Treasurer.*

Cn.	Rev. S Hopkins,	1 00
By cash in treasury per last report, \$499 06	Geo. Worthington,	1 00
By cash past year as follows from	James Spalding,	1 00
	Congl. Society,	14 30
Montpelier.		<u>27 30</u>
Timothy Merrill, \$2 00	Middlesex Congl. Soc.	1 50
Joshua Y. Vail, 2 00	West Fairlee Post	
E. P. Walton, 1 00	Mills Cong. So.	8 00
Joseph Howes, 1 00	W. Fairlee Cong. So.	2 98
Rev. C. Wright, 1 00	Cornwall Cong. So.	11 60
J. C. Southmayd, 2 00	Mrs. Mary Goodrich,	3 00
D. Baldwin, 1 00		<u>14 60</u>

Fayston Cong. Society,	0 82	Barnet Cong So	10 00
Bridport Cong. So.	21 31	Bapt Passumsic So	10 00
Jonathan Merriam,	1 00		<u>20 00</u>
Berlin Cong So	6 17	22 31 Weathersfield Con So	7 26
Nathaniel Bosworth,	1 00	Contribution 4th July,	7 23
Rev J Hobart,	1 00		<u>14 49</u>
Hinesburgh Religious Societies,	5 00	8 17 Peacham Cong So.	17 00
Hinesburgh Cong So	13 00	L Worcester,	1 00
N Leavenworth,	1 00		<u>18 00</u>
St Albans Religious Societies,	19 00	Westminster Cong So	4 00
Randolph Con So.	15 75	New Haven Cong So	5 50
" " "	9 07	Geo W Nash,	3 00
		Ira Mills,	5 00
		R Chapman,	1 00
		Wm Jones,	0 50
		Mrs Fiske,	0 37
		Horace Prime,	0 25
			<u>15 62</u>
Royalton Windsor Co Temperance So	22 00	West Rupert Cong So.	25 76
Sunday School So	1 00	Washington Cong So.	2 00
		Rutland Cong So.	28 00
Barnard Cong Society,	23 00	West " " "	15 62
Woodstock S Parish,	10 00	G F Hodges,	1 00
Lysander Raymond,	20 66	R Pierpoint,	1 00
	1 00	Gen. Brown,	1 00
		C K Williams,	1 00
Plainfield Cong and Methodist Society,	7 59		<u>47 62</u>
Baptist Lady,	1 00	Vergennes 4th of July,	5 45
		Castleton Con So.	10 73
Waitsfield Cong Society,	8 39	Hon. J Meacham,	30 00
Waterbury Cong So	12 93	to constitute him a life member	
Amasa Prude,	1 00	of the American Col. So.	40 73
		Orwell Cong Society,	14 00
Northfield F Baptist,	13 93	Rochester " "	17 08
Enosburgh Cong So	4 50	Pittsfield " "	7 58
Windsor, Dr I Green,	4 00	Hartford north Parish,	9 15
Hardwick 2d Cong So	20 00	Barre Cong Society,	4 70
" Baptist Ch	4 56	Norwich south Con So.	5 00
	17 19	" north Con So.	7 00
			<u>12 00</u>
Brookfield Cong So	21 73	Fairfax Con Society,	2 00
John Wheatly,	1 00	Hartland, Timothy Grow,	1 00
		Benson Con So.	21 46
Middlebury Cong So	22 73	Joseph Bascom,	1 00
William Slade,	27 00		<u>22 46</u>
	1 00	Willmington Bap Society,	6 51
Weybridge Con So	28 00	Marlboro' and Newfane Bap.	1 18
Education and Missionary Societies,	2 32	" " Con Society,	5 00
	2 36	Newbury Sunday School	
		in part to constitute S.	
Williamstown Con So	4 68	Morgan a life member,	8 21
Ass Smith,	14 50	Charlotte Con Society,	12 50
Methodist Society,	1 00	Halifax Con and Bap So.	8 77
	3 52	Wardsboro' Con Society,	12 10
Chelsea Cong So.	19 02	Lunenburgh Con So.	6 25
Harry Hale,	13 12	Baptist Society,	3 00
	1 00		<u>9 25</u>
	14 12		

Jamaica Con So.	4 00	Putney Con So.	5 00
N. Cheeney, jun.	1 00	Phineas White,	1 00
	5 00		
Westford Con Society,	6 12	Pittsford Con So.	30 00
Essex Religious Societies,	1 00	Sabbath School,	5 00
Poultnay Contribution		Juna. Persons,	1 00
4th July,	13 00		
Wm. L Farnum,	1 00		
	14 00	Greensboro' north So.	10 87
Jerico Con Society,	5 32	Martin Grow,	1 00
Andover, Joel Manning,	1 00		
Londonderry Con So.	3 00	Bellows Falls Episcopal So	11 00
Grafton Con Society,	11 00	Lyndon Con Society,	2 00
Kirby Con Society,	6 00	Addison, Sylvanus Chapin,	1 00
W. Brattleboro' Con S.	8 32	Bradford Con Society,	6 63
Samuel Clark,	1 00	Burlington, Rev J K Converse,	1 00
S. Dunklee and N Kiteredge		Chester Con Society,	14 15
in payment for the Af. 2 00		Rockingham, D Kellogg,	1 00
ican Repository,		Orange, David Nelson,	1 00
Springfield Bapt So.	10 50	Pawlet, M Brown,	1 00
" " Con So.	14 50	Contrib. at Ann. Meeting,	32 07
	25 00		
			\$1451 63

## Dr.

To paid E. P. Walton for printing five hundred Reports,	\$12 75
" " postage,	0 90
Uncurrent Bill,	3 00
Stationary for the past year,	2 00
To paid Richard Smith. Treasurer of the American Colonization Society,	1313 45
To paid premium on drafts,	6 38
Cash in Treasury this day,	113 15
	\$1451 63

DANIEL BALDWIN, Treasurer.

Montpelier, October 29, 1832.

## Wilkinson Co. Colonization Society in account with J. P. THOMAS, Treasurer.

Cr.			
By amount reported last annual meeting,	\$51	Hon C P Smith,	5
Collected in Woodville,	41	Mrs Martha E Douglass,	2
John W Cobb,	10	Rev T C Brown,	1
Miss Jane Riddle,	2	Mrs Elizabeth Brown,	1
Miss Virginia Yerby,	1	J A Thomas's subscription,	20
John H Thomas,	1	Daniel Williams's do	1
Mrs Walsh,	1	J T Alexander's do	5
Dr Thomas Lyne,	2	Balance of J P Thomas's third	
George W Carter,	5	payment on G Smith's plan,	80
Hon Edward M'Gehee, his 4th payment on G Smith's plan,	100	T C West's subscription,	2
			\$331

## Dr.

To amount paid R Finley, as reported in the African Repository,	\$194
To amount paid A Fisk, Treasurer of Mississippi State Society,	137
	\$331

J. P. THOMAS, Treasurer.

Washington, (Mississippi) August 6, 1832.

THE  
**AFRICAN REPOSITORY,**  
AND  
**COLONIAL JOURNAL.**

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**VOL. VIII.] JANUARY, 1833. [No. 11.**

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**REVIEW.**

*Journal of an Expedition to explore the course and termination of the Niger; with a Narrative of a voyage down that River to its termination.* By RICHARD & JOHN LANDER. 2 vols. pp. 384, 337. New York, 1832.

(Continued.)

NOTICE had been given to the King of Katunga, of the near approach of our travellers, and he prepared to receive them with due ceremony. They were introduced to him amid the joyful shouts of his "wives, eunuchs, and subjects of all sorts;" and though constrained to unite their voices to the general burst of kindly feeling, could not readily understand the cause of such obstreporous mirth. The following extract will give some idea of the personal appearance of this sovereign.

"Mansolah's headpiece was something like a bishop's mitre, profusely ornamented with strings of coral, one of which answered the purpose of a riband, for it was tied under the chin, to prevent the cap from being blown off. His tobe was of green silk, crimson silk damask, and green silk velvet, which were all sewn together like pieces of patchwork. He wore English cotton stockings, and neat leather sandals of native workmanship. A large piece of superfine light blue cloth, given the chief by the late Captain Clapperton, he used for a carpet. The eunuchs, and other individuals who were present at the interview, prostrated themselves before their prince, agreeably to the custom of the country, and rubbed their heads with earth two separate times, retreating at some dis-

tance to perform this humiliating and degrading ceremony, and then drawing near the royal person, to lie again with their faces in the dust.—They saluted the ground also near which he was sitting, by kissing it fervently and repeatedly, and by placing each cheek on it. Then, and not till then, with their heads, and faces, and lips, and breasts stained with the damp red soil, which still clung to them, they were allowed to seat themselves near their monarch, and to join in the conversation."

The city of Katunga is represented as a large, dull place, with walls falling to ruin, and a population destitute of any thing like spirit and enterprise. There is a daily market in different parts of the city; but twice a week it is large and respectable. At these markets were observed, besides abundance of corn and vegetables, finger rings of tin and lead, iron bracelets and armlets, old shells, old bones, and other venerable things; the English common blue plate, and a great variety of beads, among which was the famous agra bead, which is sold at Cape Coast Castle for its weight in gold. Meats also were abundant; and what could not have suited well the tastes of Englishmen, "an immense quantity of rats, mice, and lizards, dressed and undressed," were offered to tempt such as could appreciate their value. The King appeared to live on terms of great familiarity with his people, being accustomed to exhibit to them any presents he received, and in return, expecting his subjects to be equally free and open with him. "Every thing, indeed, which relates to their personal interests, and all their domestic concerns, he listens to with the most patriarchal gravity."

The people of Katunga are simple, honest and inoffensive, but weak, timid and cowardly. They have few amiable private virtues, and little love of country. They want all great and noble qualities of character. "Regardless of the past, and reckless of the future, the present only influences their actions."—Owing to their imbecility, the Falatahs have made incursions, and taken possession of some of the best parts of the country.

The Landers judged, from the treatment they received from Mansolah (the King), that a white man was no longer (as was the case when Clapperton visited the place) an object of veneration; that, in fact, a European was now regarded as only a man. The reduced estimation in which our travellers were held, was probably owing to the comparatively small amount of presents they were able to make to those in authority. On the 21st of

May, they had a friendly interview with Mansolah, and immediately proceeded on their journey.

After returning to Atoopa, the course of our travellers was nearly north to Keeshee, and thence to Kiama, one of the provinces within the country of Borgoo. Near Atoopa, they saw an aged female whose skin was naturally of as bright a red as a piece of scarlet cloth. Keeshee is the resort of strangers from many of the interior countries of Africa. The visit of a white man excited boundless curiosity. In the market place, if he happened to stand still for a moment, thousands pressed around him. The crowd became so dense, that "dogs, goats, sheep and poultry were borne along against their will like a torrent, and nothing could be heard but noises of the most lamentable description. Children screamed, dogs yelled, sheep and goats bleated most piteously, and fowls cackled and fluttered from among the crowd, so that he was glad to shelter himself from the uproar." That which afforded our travellers the most pleasure at Keeshee, was a visit from a company of Felatah women and girls from the village of Acba. These females were so modest and retiring, and evinced so much native delicacy in their whole behaviour, that they excited in them the highest respect.

"Their personal attractions are no less winning. They have fine sparkling jetty eyes, with eyelashes dark and glossy as the raven's plume. Their features are agreeable, although their complexions are tawny.—Their general form is elegant, their hands small and delicate; and the peculiar cleanliness of their persons, and neatness of dress added to these, rendered their society altogether as desirable as that of their neighbours was disagreeable.

"Our engaging female friends, the Felatahs, paid us a second visit this morning, with bowls of milk and foorah; and in the evening a few of their male companions also came, and remained with us a considerable time — Both sexes displayed the same timid reserve in our presence, and deported themselves in the same respectful manner that they did yesterday.—It appears that the Felatahs inhabiting Acba, though very numerous, are but one family, for we are told that their ancestor separated himself from his friends, relatives, and acquaintances, and exiling himself for ever from his native country, he travelled hither with his wives and children, his flocks and herds. The sons and daughters of his descendants intermarry only among their own kindred; and they are betrothed to each other in infancy and childhood. The little that I have seen of Felatahs in Yarriba has convinced me that in all things they are much, *very* much super-

rior to the loveless and unsocial proprietors of the soil. Their countenances bespeak more intelligence, and their manners display less roughness and barbarism. The domestic virtues of the Felatahs are also more affectionate and endearing, and their family regulations more chaste and binding.

"On returning to our lodgings, we had the pleasure of receiving the morning salutation of our fair friends the Felatahs on bended knee. Resolved to have another and a last chat with the white strangers, these females had come for the purpose of offering us two calabashes of new milk. This, and former little acts of kindness, which we have received from these dark-eyed maidens, have effectually won our regard, because we know they were disinterestedly given; and the few minutes which we have had the happiness of spending in their company, and that of their countrymen, have redeemed many hours of listlessness and melancholy, which absence from our native country, and thoughts of home and friends, but too often excite in our breasts. It was therefore not without a feeling of sorrow that we bade them adieu. For my own part, when they blessed me in the name of Alla and their prophet, and implored blessings on my head, and when I gazed upon the faces of the simple-hearted and innocent females who had so piously and fervently invoked the benediction, with the consciousness of beholding them no more in this life, my heart was touched with sorrow; for of all reflections, this is certainly the most melancholy and dispiriting!

"Ye, who have known what 'tis to dote upon  
A few dear objects, will in sadness feel  
Such partings break the heart they fondly hoped to heal!"

As you approach Kiama, the country becomes strikingly beautiful. Nature exhibits an aspect of singular rudeness and magnificence. At one time you are in the depth of primeval forests, and the birds are singing among the branches over your head; at another, you admire the simple loveliness of a verdant plain, a sequestered grotto, or a rippling brook; at another, while the trees and shrubs send forth a delicious fragrance, you are on a craggy precipice, or amid the silence of vast and gloomy forests, broken only by the breath of the passing wind.

The explorers were received with hospitality, on the 28th of May, by Yarro, the King of Kiama, and remained in his town until the 5th of June. The Mohammedan faith is professed here, but all are, in great measure, ignorant of the Koran. In the king's house were found good prints of George the Fourth, and some distinguished military and naval officers of England.—The only scene of much interest witnessed at Kiama, was a

horse race, at which the king presided, immediately after the "Bebun Salah," or "Great Prayer Day," observed as a festival by the Mohammedans. We give the following extracts from the account of this scene.

"The race-course was bounded on the north by low granite hills; on the south by a forest; and on the east and west by tall shady trees, among which were habitations of the people. Under the shadow of these magnificent trees the spectators were assembled, and testified their happiness by their noisy mirth and animated gestures. When we arrived the king had not made his appearance on the course, but his absence was fully compensated by the pleasure we derived from watching the anxious and animated countenances of the multitude, and in passing our opinions on the taste of the women in the choice and adjustment of their fanciful and many-coloured dresses. The chief's wives and younger children sat near us in a group by themselves; and were distinguished from their companions by their superior dress. Manchester cloths of inferior quality, but of the most showy patterns, and dresses made of common English bed-furniture, were fastened round the waist of several sooty maidens, who, for the sake of fluttering a short hour in the gaze of their countrymen, had sacrificed in clothes the earnings of a twelve-month's labour. All the women had ornamented their necks with strings of beads, and their wrists with bracelets of various patterns, some made of glass beads, some of brass, others of copper, and some again of a mixture of both metals: their ankles also were adorned with different sorts of rings, of neat workmanship.

"The distant sound of drums gave notice of the king's approach, and every eye was immediately directed to the quarter from whence he was expected.

"Preparations in the mean time had been going on for the race, and the horses with their riders made their appearance. The men were dressed in caps and loose tobes and trousers of every colour; boots of red morocco leather, and turbans of white and blue cotton. The horses were gayly caparisoned: strings of little brass bells covered their heads; their breasts were ornamented with bright red cloth and tassels of silk and cotton; a large quilted pad of neat embroidered patchwork was placed under the saddle of each; and little charms, enclosed in red and yellow cloth, were attached to the bridle with bits of tinsel. The Arab saddle and stirrup were in common use; and the whole group presented an imposing appearance.

"The signal for starting was made, and the impatient animals sprang forward and set off at a full gallop. The riders brandished their spears, the little boys flourished their cows' tails, the buffoons performed their antics, muskets were discharged, and the chief himself, mounted on the

finest horse on the ground, watched the progress of the race, while tears of delight were starting from his eyes. The sun shone gloriously on the robes of green, white, yellow, blue, and crimson, as they fluttered in the breeze; and with the fanciful caps, the glittering spears, the jingling of the horses' bells, the animated looks and warlike bearing of their riders, presented one of the most extraordinary and pleasing sights that we have ever witnessed. The race was well contested, and terminated only by the horses being fatigued and out of breath; but though every one was emulous to outstrip his companion, honour and fame were the only reward of the competitors."

Kaima was left on the 5th of June, and the travellers arrived at Boossa on the 17th; the king of which gave them a most welcome reception. The city of Boossa consists of a great number of groups or clusters of huts, near to each other, and is bounded on one side by the river Niger, and on the other by an extensive turreted wall, with moats, forming a complete semi-circle. The soil of the surrounding country is fertile. The Haussa language is generally understood by the natives. The power of the king is despotic, but exercised with lenity and forbearance.—It was opposite this city that the lamented Park lost his life. Our explorers sat upon a rock which overlooked the spot where he perished; and while they mourned for the fate of that great and adventurous traveller, they implored the Almighty to guide them in safety to the termination of that mysterious stream in which he was overwhelmed. They made diligent inquiries for some relics of this unfortunate man, but they could obtain nothing of any value, excepting a richly embroidered damask robe, said to have been his.

Having prepared a canoe, our travellers embarked on the Niger to ascend to Yaoorie, on the 24th of June, and arrived at that city on the 27th, where the Sultan received them with apparent kindness.

"The city of Yaoorie is of prodigious extent, and is supposed to be as populous as any other in the whole continent, or at least that part of it which is visited by the trading Arabs. Its wall is high and very excellent, though made of clay alone, and may be between twenty and thirty miles in circuit; and it has eight vast entrance-gates or doors, which are well fortified after the manner of the country. The inhabitants manufacture a very coarse and inferior sort of gunpowder, which, however, is the best, and, we believe, the only manufactory of the kind in this part of the country; besides which they make very neat saddles, country

cloth, &c.: and they grow indigo, tobacco, onions, wheat, and different kinds of grain, and vast quantities of rice of superior quality. The inhabitants have likewise horses, bullocks, goats, &c, but notwithstanding their industry and the advantages which they enjoy, they are very poorly clad, have little money, and are perpetually complaining of their bad condition. An indifferent market is held in the city daily under commodious sheds, in which the above articles are offered for sale."

During their stay in this place, numerous and pressing inquiries were made of the Sultan, for the books of Park, which he (the Sultan) had spoken of in his letter to Captain Clapperton. He solemnly denied that he had any thing of the kind in his possession. A double-barrelled gun, however, which was said to have belonged to Park, was in the hands of the chief Arab of the city, who gave it cheerfully in exchange for a new fowling-piece.

At Yaoorie, the Landers suffered much vexatious delay, principally through the avarice and meanness of the king. They remained in this city from the 29th of July, to the 2d of Aug. On leaving Yaoorie, our travellers proceeded North to the river Cubbie, which flows from the east into the Niger, and on this river embarked and proceeded down the Niger to a place called Carnicassa (where the inhabitants were amusing themselves through the night with music and dancing), and thence to Boossa.

From Boossa, the explorers visited Wowow, at which place they witnessed a most singular procession of the females, in honour of the ancient religion of the country. It is thus described.

"The priestess, at the time we saw her, had just swallowed fetish-water, and was carried on the shoulders of one of the devotees, who was assisted by two female companions, supporting the trembling hands and arms of their mistress. Her body was convulsed all over, and her features shockingly distorted, while she stared wildly and vacantly on the troop of enthusiasts and other objects which surrounded her. The priestess was then believed to be possessed with a demon; indeed, to us they all appeared to be so, for not one of them seemed in their sober senses, so indescribably fantastic were their actions, and so unseemly did they deport themselves. A younger woman was likewise borne on the shoulders of a friend, and carried along in the same manner as her mistress; but she was by no means so uncouth a figure, nor was her agitation so great as that of the priestess, by whom she was preceded. The whole of the women forming this strange procession might amount to be-

tween ninety and a hundred; they were clad in their "holyday best;" their motions were regulated at times by the sound of drums and fifes, and to this music they joined their wild shrill voices. They were arranged in couples, and with the branches of trees shaking in the air, presented one of the most extraordinary and grotesque spectacles that the human mind can conceive.

"The priestess and her followers believe in the existence of a God, and a heaven wherein he resides; that this glorious and almighty Being superintends the destinies of man in this life, and in a future one rewards or punishes him according to his deserts. Yet of a hell, or a place of eternal torment, they have no idea whatever. The souls of good men, say they, are translated into a tranquil, happy, and beautiful region, wherein but one monkey is permitted to reside, and where they remain for ever; whereas the wicked, before they can be allowed to participate in so much felicity and enjoyment, are forced to endure sorrow, pain, and punishment:—a variety of tortures is in store for them, such as scourging and beating, till it is considered sufficient punishment has been inflicted for their misdeeds, when they are exalted to a happier state of being.

"It is somewhat remarkable that in Haussa the people have a tradition that the name of our great forefather was *Adam* (pronounced exactly in the same manner as we pronounce the word). *Da Adam*, in the same language, signifies an object when observed indistinctly at a distance, bearing the least resemblance to a man. The mother of the human race is called *Ameenatoo* in Haussa."

The effect of an eclipse of the moon on the poor untutored natives of Boossa could hardly be more strikingly depicted than in the following sketch.

"In front of the king's house, and almost close to it, are a few magnificent cotton-trees, round which the soil had been freed from grass, &c., for the celebration of the games. On this spot were the terrified people assembled, with every instrument capable of making a noise which could be procured in the whole town. They had formed themselves into a large treble circle, and continued running round with amazing velocity; crying, shouting, and groaning with all their might. They tossed and flung their heads about, twisted their bodies into all manner of contortions, jumped into the air, stamped with their feet on the ground, and flourished their hands above their heads. No scene in the romance of Robinson Crusoe was so wild and savage as this; and a large wood fire, with a few men spitted and roasting before it, was alone wanting to render it complete! Little boys and girls were outside the ring, running to and fro, clashing empty calabashes against each other, and crying bitterly; groups of men were blowing on trumpets, which produced a harsh

and discordant sound; some were employed in beating old drums; others again were blowing on bullocks' horns; and in the short intervals between the rapid succession of all these fiend-like noises, was heard one more dismal than the rest, proceeding from an iron tube, accompanied by the clinking of chains. Indeed, every thing that *could* increase the uproar was put in requisition on this memorable occasion; nor did it cease till midnight, when the eclipse had passed away. Never have we witnessed so extraordinary a scene as this. The diminished light, when the eclipse was complete, was just sufficient to enable us to distinguish the various groups of people, and contributed in no small degree, to render the scene still more imposing. If a European, a stranger to Africa, were to be placed on a sudden in the midst of the terror-struck people, he would imagine himself to be among a legion of demons, holding a revel over a fallen spirit; so peculiarly unearthly, wild, and horrifying was the appearance of the dancing group, and the clamour which they made. It was perhaps fortunate for us that we had an almanac with us, which foretold the eclipse; for although we neglected to inform the king of this circumstance, we were yet enabled to tell him and his people the exact time of its disappearance. This succeeded in some measure in suppressing their fears, for they would believe any thing we might tell them; and perhaps, also, it has procured for us a lasting reputation "and a name." "Oh," said the king, "there will be sorrow and crying this night from Wowow to Yaoorie. The people will have no one to comfort or condole with them; they will fancy this eclipse to be the harbinger of something very dreadful; and they will be in distress and trouble till the moon shall have regained her brightness." It was nearly one o'clock when we left the king and queen, to return to our hut; every thing was then calm and silent, and we lay down to rest in peace."

The following remarks in regard to the state of slavery in this part of Africa, are interesting.

"Perhaps it would be speaking within compass to say that four-fifths of the whole population, not only in this country, but likewise every other hereabouts, are slaves. Many of them are permitted to roam at large, provided they attend upon their masters when called upon; these procure their own subsistence, and devote part of their time to the service of their owners: others reside in the houses of their masters as domestic servants, and are likewise expected to contribute towards their own support. The Queen of Boossa has a great number of Falatah slaves; the men are constantly employed in taking care of her herds, and milking the cows, and the females dispose of the milk; half of the money obtained by this means the Falatahs keep to maintain themselves. Thus are the slaves treated in their native country:—they enjoy much freedom: are never overworked; have plenty of leisure time, and are

rarely punished, and even then but slightly. If a slave run away from his master, and is afterward taken and brought back, he is simply confined in irons a day or two for his offence; but he is sold to another the first opportunity. The natives have a strong antipathy to flogging, or severe chastisement of any kind, and very seldom have recourse to the means of punishment which they have in their power to inflict."

Nothing could have been more kind than the conduct of the king of Boossa to our travellers. "We have," say they, "observed nothing in his manners or character to condemn, but much, very much, to approve of and admire. His disposition is open and ingenuous, and his sentiments candid and sincere: no child is more simple, innocent, and simple than he." The last interview of the Landers with the king and queen was truly affecting. This venerable couple came to the hut of our travellers, bringing with them two pots of honey, and a large quantity of Goora nuts, strongly recommending that the latter should be presented to the Rabba chieftain, as the best means of securing his favour.

"We then shook hands heartily, and concluded by wishing them a continuation of the simple blessings and the felicity they enjoyed; that they might ever be loved by their subjects, and feared and honoured by the neighbouring nations; that they might live to a good old age, and die in peace with all mankind. They were both touched with sorrow at our words, for they were the last which they would hear us utter; tears were glistening in the eyes of each as they were making an affecting and suitable answer: and the good couple walked out of our hut with heavy and mournful countenances, and immediately repaired to their own abode in order to make a powerful spell for our preservation and success.

"When we ourselves quitted the hut, which was shortly after their departure, we found our yard filled with neighbours, friends, and acquaintances, who all fell down on their knees to bid us good-by. They blessed us earnestly with uplifted hands, and those among them that were of the Mohammedan religion fervently implored for us the favour and protection of Allah and their prophet. The eyes of many of them were streaming with tears, and all were more or less affected. As we passed by these poor creatures, we spoke to them all, and thanked them again and again for their good wishes. Our hearts must have been of marble if we could have beheld such a scene without some slight emotion. On our way towards the river, also, the path was lined with people, some of whom saluted us on one knee, and some on both, and we received their benedictions as we walked along."

*(To be concluded.)*

**CHARACTER OF THE COLONIZATION SOCIETY.**

We have received, from a most able and influential friend to the Society, at the North, the following thoughts, which are worthy of general attention. We are persuaded that information and reflection are alone required, to secure for this Institution the support of all candid and liberal minds.

I was anxious to learn from your own pen what progress our good cause is making, and thence was your letter of 31st ult. very welcome. Is our Society still gaining friends at the South? I believe it is at the North. But here opponents to it are also multiplying. This you are, no doubt, aware of; and that, among these opponents, are some very good men. Would you not do well to prepare an article for the Repository, shewing the unreasonableness of their objections to us? I will take the liberty of giving you an outline of my views in this matter; and any of my thoughts, that are worth being used by you, are at your service.

The leading objection at the North to the American Col. Society is, that it is doing nothing for the slave; nothing towards breaking up the system of slavery in our land. Let it be admitted to the credit of this objection, that it springs from a good spirit—from an impatience of one of our great national evils. But how unreasonable is it to direct such an objection against our Society! Why not as well direct it against the American Bible or American Tract Society? The avowed object of these Societies, is to multiply and distribute Bibles and Tracts. The avowed object of our Society is clearly expressed in the 2d article of its constitution. “The object to which its attention is to be *exclusively* directed, is to promote and execute a plan for the colonizing (with their consent) the Free People of Color residing in our country, in Africa or such other place as Congress shall deem most expedient.” The constitution of our Society is as clear of all words about slaves and slavery, as is the constitution of the American Bible or American Tract Society. There is not a word in our constitution, that shows any design on our part to benefit the slave. It confines its scope to another class of our fellow-men—and to require from our Society any *direct* efforts in behalf of slaves, would be to require us to violate our constitution; and to denounce us for not having organised our Society with an express reference to the necessities of both of

these classes of persons, is as unreasonable as it would be to denounce the American Temperance Society for not having coupled with its enterprise the suppression of Lotteries.

Let us be arraigned before the public in our true character—the character we originally assumed, and have ever since scrupulously maintained—and we do not fear the result. Is it charged, that in confining its regards to the free people of color in our country, our constitution has too narrow an object in view? We reply, that there are already several hundred thousands of this people, and that from the disabilities and discouragements to which they are subject here, their condition is, with a few meritorious exceptions, fruitful of misery to themselves and burdensome and corrupting to others. Is it charged, that we have done but little for our free people of color? We admit the justness of the charge. But whilst our ardent wishes would have accomplished a hundred fold more, we still claim for ourselves the Savior's commendation of Mary: "we have done what we could;—and the acceptance is, "according to that a man hath; and not according to that he hath not." Our little Colony speaks for itself and for what God has enabled us to do. Its 2500 happy inhabitants; its schools and churches; its civil government; its commerce, already amounting to hundreds of thousands of dollars a year,—all testify, that our Society has not existed in vain, and that the most severe, whilst they reproach us for not having done more, cannot fail of according to us some praise for what we have done.

But notwithstanding the colonization of our free people of color is the only object and business of the Society, it is nevertheless true, that, in calculating the value of the Society and its claims to public favor, we are to take into the account whatever of benefit or injury to other people and interests, is consequent upon or connected with the operations of the Society. If our Society is so faultily constituted, that it cannot proceed in its work of doing good to our free people of color, without occasioning a greater amount of evil to others, then it deserves to be abandoned. But is it so constituted? I believe it is not pretended, that the operations of our Society are injurious to the interests of our white population. All agree, that the removal

of colored persons from our land is a relief to these interests.—In the next place, has Africa reason to complain of the bearing of our Society upon herself? So far from that, the settlements, which our Society is making on her coast, promise to be more efficient in delivering her from the afflictions of the slave trade, and in spreading the principles of christianity and civil liberty amongst her benighted people than any other means, that have been devised for her relief. These settlements are already giving very cheering earnts of their tendency both to abolish the slave trade and to lift up the African character out of its degradation and wretchedness. It remains then to consider, whether the operations of our Society are disadvantageous to our slaves; and whether they do, as it is alledged they do, rivet their chains and diminish the probability of their ultimate freedom. In accordance with what we have said before, it is absurd to argue against our Society on the ground, that it confers no benefit on the slave. It was not instituted to exert directly a beneficial influence upon him. It has not that merit. It was instituted for another purpose. The Society is glad, if its operations are indirectly beneficial to our slaves, or to any other class of persons. It admits at the same time, that it is responsible for all the ill that it works, however indirectly or unexpectedly, to the slave. Though the Society should be doing immense good to twenty millions of the inhabitants of Africa, yet we would not have that good continued at the expense of the rights and interests of our two millions of slaves.—Useful indeed as the Society would appear, even upon this supposition of its opposite effects; yet, its character would not entitle it to the patronage of a citizen of the U. States. Upon him peculiarly our slaves have strong claims for protection and kindness; and he must be the last person to harm them, and to make their condition more deplorable than it is. But to return to the inquiry, whether our Society works ill to our slaves. In what respects does it? Do masters, will masters make the bondage of their slaves severer, and subject them to a more rigid discipline, in-proportion as our country is drained of its free colored population? The very reverse of this is true. The master, whether justly or not, dreads the free people of color as the prolific and the only considerable source of depravation, discontent

and rebellion to his slave; and but for their presence, he would accord to him many privileges and relaxations that he now withholds from him, and would venture far in mitigating the features of his bondage. Does the Colonization Society make masters more tenacious of their slaves and more unwilling to emancipate them? This has long been predicted, as one of the effects of our Society. But how false the prediction is may be surely inferred from the fact, that a great and rapidly increasing proportion of all the persons removed by the Society to Liberia are slaves, manumitted by their owners for the express, stipulated purpose of their emigration to Africa; and from the further fact, that owners of slaves are now offering thousands of them for this same purpose. Both the disposition and the interest of slaveholders on this point, have been and are still extensively misapprehended. A great proportion of our slaveholders have a regard for the happiness of their slaves, which is paramount to all their calculations of gain from them; and their emancipation of their slaves will fully keep pace with the removal of the impediments to it. This removal our Society is most happily calculated to effect; and herein it is doing more to aid in the abolition of slavery than can be done by any direct efforts for this object. Equally mistaken too is the opinion, that should the Society succeed in removing from the country a considerable portion of those who are now slaves, the remainder would be worth proportionably more to their masters. Far more probable is it, that the space occasioned by this emigration would be filled by our expansive white population, and that what is already found to be true in many parts of Maryland and Virginia would be found true elsewhere—viz: that slave labor in the presence and under the competition of free labor, is almost, if not quite valueless.

But there is another point of view, in which the Society may claim its tendency to loosen the bonds of our slaves; and herein do I find my greatest encouragement to continue to do for the American Colonization Society all I can do. For, but for my firm belief, that the Society is preparing the way for the abolition of slavery in our country—I mean preparing the way for the slaveholder to practise the kindness of his heart and to consult his interest in emancipating his slaves—I confess my interest in the Society would be comparatively small. I might still

value it for its usefulness to Africa and to our free people of color; but, its indirect blessings for the slave, are what most of all endear the Society to me.

When Africa, principally through the agency of our Society, shall have risen up from her deep degradation and clothed herself with the garments of civilization, then her outcast children on our shores will feel the blessed influences of her renovated character. These reflex influences of our work in Africa will be an abundant recompense for all our toils and sacrifices in that work. Then, it will no longer be said, in reference to our expenditure of money and of precious life: "to what purpose is this waste?" The time, when Africa, civilized and christianized, shall take her place among the nations of the earth, will be the time of the redemption of the African character all over the globe. Surely and speedily as the stream conforms to the change in its fountain head, so surely and speedily will the African, wherever his lot may be cast, feel upon his own spirit the regenerating influences of his father land. When the civilization of Africa shall have advanced so far, and the time have come for our having a measure of that reciprocal intercourse with her in commerce and science, which we have with Europe; when African ships, manned and owned by Africans, shall be in our ports; when African governments shall be officially represented at the seat of our government, and intelligent Africans shall visit our country and receive at our hands those attentions of which every intelligent foreigner is sure; then will there be moral influences at work amongst us, that will rapidly relieve our slave of his present degrading and mortifying relations to society.—The master will be quick to feel these influences and to yield to them. His slave will now present himself before his mind as his fellow-man and his equal, and under new associations, that will deprive him of all wish or power to continue him in bondage.

But I am making too long a letter, and will stop. We are willing to have the scheme of the American Colonization Society scrutinized in all its aspects and bearings; in all its operations, direct and incidental. It will still be found to merit Mr. Clay's high and happy eulogium upon it. Its "good will be felt by the

**Africans who go, by the Africans, who remain, by the white population of our country, by Africa and by America.** It is a project, which recommends itself to favor in all the aspects in which it can be contemplated. It will do good in every and any extent in which it may be executed. It is a circle of philanthropy, every segment of which tells and testifies to the beneficence of the whole."

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#### AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

THE following Report, presented by Samuel H. Smith, Esq. Chairman of the Committee to which was referred the subject of inquiry into the measures proper to be adopted to improve the Agriculture of the Colony of Liberia, was, on the 2nd of November, 1832, adopted by the Managers of the American Colonization Society. We hope the friends of the Society will cheerfully afford their aid in enabling the Board to carry the report into effect.

The Committee, to whom was referred the state of Agriculture in the Colony of Liberia, with an instruction to submit any measures fitted for its advancement, beg leave to report:—

That the prosperity of the Colony, in the largest sense of the term, must depend on agriculture. This prosperity, whether present or prospective, can only be founded on the possession of an abundance of those articles which sustain animal life, and contribute to its comfort and rational enjoyment. These can be no otherwise secured than by previously acquired capital, or by regular habits of labour. As such a capital does not now, and cannot possibly, for a great length of time, exist in Liberia, these blessings can only be obtained, to any considerable extent, by labour. To make this labour avail, so as to meet the wants of an increasing colony, resort must be had to the cultivation of the land. Other expedients may supply the means of subsistence to a small number of persons, but will be totally abortive in yielding that great and progressive stock, required by a rapidly extending population. Hence, in all new settlements of considerable extent, agriculture is, and forever must be, the foundation of all other pursuits. When this foundation is firmly and extensively laid, commerce, and manufactures and the arts follow, as a matter of course. Without such a foundation, however these latter may, for a season, apparently flourish, they will be found, in the end, to share the common fate of premature births, to languish and die. As well might we attempt to maintain fire without fuel.

One eminent advantage of agriculture over all other human pursuits is, that nature, in her beneficence, has supplied a capital, which, in extensive and fertile territories, never fails to reward labour and skill, with the best and amplest returns, and to keep pace with the greatest accensions of numbers. To this it may be added, that, of all human pursuits, it alone insures peace, health, and independence.

These considerations apply to all new settlements. But to the Colony of Liberia they apply with tenfold force. Its population is chiefly composed of those who have been accustomed solely to agricultural labour. In this they are consequently well versed, while of other occupations they know but little. It follows, as a necessary consequence, that while success can scarcely fail to attend their cultivation of the soil, failure will be the too frequent result of other pursuits, in which they have little experience, and for which they will generally be deficient in means.

To these considerations, should be added the auspicious influence agriculture on the morals of a community. In all ages and quarters of the world the prevalence of virtue has depended on general and regular habits of industry. This is the lot of man. In the degree in which these habits prevail, he is individually happy: and in the same degree the community, of which he is a member, rises to power and glory. Wherever they are wanting he is wretched, and the community becomes degraded and the prey of ambition.

These sentiments and maxims are too well established in the United States to need illustration: and it is not with this view that the Committee have submitted them; but as a preface, for the benefit of the Colonists, to the measures which they are about to suggest as worthy of adoption.

Believing that the object is of vast consequence, they are of opinion that its promotion should be urged by all the means at the command of this Society, who may reasonably hope that those, to whose benefit these liberal means are applied, will themselves appreciate its importance, and cordially co-operate in fortifying and extending it.

The following measures are recommended.

I. *Premiums.*

1. Of 50 dollars to the person who shall raise the largest quantity of Indian Corn, and not less than 100 shelled bushels.
2. Of 50 dollars to the person who shall raise the largest quantity of Rice, and not less than 100 bushels.
3. Of 50 dollars to the person who shall raise the largest quantity of Sweet Potatoes, and not less than 200 bushels.
4. Of 50 dollars to the person who shall raise the largest quantity of Wheat, and not less than 50 bushels.
- 5. Of 50 dollars to the person who shall raise the largest quantity of Rye, and not less than 50 bushels.

6. Of 30 dollars to any Colonist who shall first break to the plough two yoke of native oxen, and actually prepare, by ploughing, not less than five acres of land for the cultivation of corn.

The Colonial Agent shall fix the periods within which applications for these premiums will be received, to be regulated by the respective appropriate times for sowing or planting, and harvesting, and not to exceed, after a reasonable notice, the season requisite for their production.

Some doubt is entertained whether Wheat or Rye can be successfully raised in the Colony. But as they probably may, and, if so, their cultivation would be of immense consequence, it is very desirable that the experiment should be made.\*

In these cases, the quantity of seed—the quantity raised—the extent of the ground—the nature of the soil—the time of sowing or planting—and of harvesting or taking up—with the implements of culture—the market prices of the articles raised, and, if practicable, the value of the labor expended, are to be specified by the candidates for a premium.

II. That a collection of peach, plum, cherry, and apricot stones, from fruits of the best qualities, be made at the proper seasons, not exceeding the cost of twenty dollars.

That fruit trees, of the like kinds, and apple trees, of the best qualities, and grape-vines, to the value of eighty dollars, be purchased at the proper seasons.

That seed Indian Corn, Wheat, Rye and Rice, be purchased to the value of fifty dollars.

That horticultural seeds, including those of melons, be purchased to the value of fifty dollars.

That these articles be distributed as equally and impartially among the colonists as may be, with an injunction to give the Colonial Agent an account of the results of their cultivation.

That five bushels of Chili Wheat, if not to be procured in the United States, be imported from Chili, with the view of transmission to Liberia.

III. That the following bounties be paid on such of the following articles as may be imported into Liberia previous to January 1, 1834, and that the said articles be likewise free of duty until that time.

Bounty. Am't not exceed'g.

The first importers of these respective articles, shall be entitled to the

\* In latitudes similar, or nearly similar to that of the Colony, in Africa, and well as America, wheat has been successfully raised.

foregoing bounties until they shall reach the limited amounts; and said bounties shall not apply to articles introduced into the Colony from the adjacent or neighbouring country.

IV. That there be purchased and sent to the Colony good agricultural implements, including ploughs, harrows, scythes, hoes, axes, &c. to the value of \$500, which shall be sold, from the public stores, at prices amounting to twenty per centum in advance on their first cost in addition to charges for freight, commission and insurance; this limitation being fixed to avoid any discouragement to the regular trade in these articles.

V. That there be purchased and sent to the Colony working mules, to the value of \$500, and that they be sold at public vendue.

VI. That a garden be established at Liberia, if deemed expedient by the Colonial Agent, principally to ascertain what useful plants, as well foreign as indigenous, can be successfully raised, and to show the mode of their cultivation; and that the Colonial Agent be authorised to expend thereon a sum not exceeding for the present year, \$500. Any further appropriations to depend on the pleasure of the Board of Managers.

The Committee are aware that there are other, and, in some respects, greater objects of cultivation, worthy of the enterprise and industry of Liberia; such as plantations of coffee, of sugar, of cotton and tobacco, and orchards of orange trees, all of which, it has been ascertained, flourish in the neighboring countries, and will eventually, in all probability, furnish the great staples of the Colony for foreign trade. But as the profitable cultivation of these articles may require a considerable capital they decline for the present, offering any specific recommendation relative to these, reserving this branch of the subject for a future Report, in which it is purposed to examine the expediency of forming plantations by, or in connection with, the Society, which, if successful, will embolden the colonists to use their own means in forming similar establishments.

To carry the foregoing views into effect, the Committee recommend the adoption of the following Resolutions:—

*Resolved*, That the Secretary forthwith, in concurrence with a Committee to be appointed, take the proper steps for the accomplishment of the above objects. •

*Resolved*, That he instruct the Colonial Agent to cause this Report to be published in the Colony.

*Resolved*, That the measures, incident to it at Liberia, be taken by the Colonial Agent.

*Resolved*, That the Report be published in this country, with a request to the friends of the Colony to aid these important objects by such donations in money, or in the above articles, as their means and dispositions may justify; and that so far as donations in such articles may be received, their purchase be superseded.

## LETTER FROM ENGLAND.

We have received a communication from a distinguished gentleman in England, from which we make the following liberal extracts exhibiting the principles of those in that country, who view the general measures of the Society with decided approbation. Nothing can be more just than the opinion of Dr. Hodgkin in regard to the moral influence of the Society; even should the great mass of our coloured population be destined forever to remain among us: yet we cannot hesitate to avow the belief that the establishment of this class, with their own consent, as a distinct community, in another land, is a work of unquestionable benevolence, which must conduce immensely to the benefit of those colonized, to the United States, and to Africa. We cannot understand how any well-informed and virtuous man can be blind to the glorious promise which an enlightened and christian nation, founded in Africa, holds up before the eyes of Humanity and Religion.

NEW BROAD STREET, LONDON, 7th mo. 4th, 1832.

RESPECTED FRIEND:

In acknowledging the receipt of your diploma, making me a life member of your African Colonization Society, I wish not merely to thank you for the honor you have done me, and congratulate you on the highly encouraging and increasingly satisfactory reports received from various witnesses, respecting the progress of the Colony of Liberia; but also, to offer a few remarks which seem called for, from me as a foreign, and more especially as a British member of the Association.

The cause of the oppressed African race, has long been espoused by advocates, at least, as numerous and as warmly interested on this, as on your side of the Atlantic. It might, therefore, be very reasonably anticipated, that a measure calculated at once to render some compensation to those who have been forcibly expatriated and unjustly held in bondage, or to their descendants, and likewise striking at the root of the African slave trade, would have been hailed with general applause, and met with liberal support amongst us. My present object is to explain some of the reasons which have unhappily rendered this feeling so limited amongst us.

Those who, at a distance, form a judgment of individuals with whom they are personally unacquainted, labor under the great disadvantage of being led to form their opinions from general and sweeping observations, which though they may be true, as such, may be very unjust and erroneous when applied to particular cases. I know from very extensive observation, as well as from personal experience, that the national charac-

ter, attributed to you, of entertaining a degrading contempt for the African race, founded, not on the reports of prejudiced travellers, but on American evidence, has been the powerful and at first the not altogether unreasonableness cause that the friends of the Africans in this country have looked with some degree of jealousy and suspicion at the measures which you have adopted—they could not help regarding it as a part of that same system which blots your land of liberty. It is not, I repeat, unreasonable that the scheme of African Colonization should at first suffer from the prejudice which this system is calculated to excite. The illusion is giving way; the process is now slow and partial, but it will soon be rapid and general. I am well satisfied that the unfortunate prejudice which you did not excite, and which you cannot at once remove, is one of the many reasons in favor of your Colonization in Africa. Though it may seem like giving way to and fostering that prejudice, on which account it has been objected to by many individuals in this country, yet it must ultimately tend to remove it, whilst it will have the certain and important effect of rendering emancipation popular amongst you. Another reason which may be assigned for the fact, that your laudable exertions have met with so little support from British funds, is to be found in the circumstance that although the cause of the oppressed African is one which obtains almost universal interest in this country, yet very large demands having been made on the liberality of the public, connected with it, which seem to have a more direct and legitimate claim on the inhabitants of this realm; many who highly approve of your operations feel themselves excused from contributing to that which they consider as peculiarly yours, and for which they conceive that your flourishing country possesses abundant and unincumbered resources. I have trespassed on your time with this long explanation, lest some of us in this country should like yourselves be labouring under the disadvantage of having our views and actions misunderstood. It may also in some measure account for the visible results of the operations of my valued friend Elliott Cresson being so greatly disproportioned to the activity and zeal with which he is perseveringly engaged for the promotion of your undertaking. He has, I believe, performed more than can at once become apparent, and I trust that many like myself are prepared to admit the change which has taken place in their sentiments with respect to Liberia.

Before I conclude, I would offer a suggestion which I hope will not be attributed to impertinent interference. Though I am far from wishing you to compromise the success of your exertions by a direct attack upon the prejudices of your countrymen, yet it is very desirable that you should not only carefully watch against the adoption of any act or expression which may be construed into a symptom that such a feeling has any hold amongst you, and also that you should take advantage of the important proofs which you are constantly producing to counteract it.

I am, with cordial good wishes for the continued prosperity and success of your benevolent undertaking, and unfeigned esteem for its supporters, thy respectful friend.

THOMAS HODGKIN, M. D.

Rev. R. R. GURLEY, Secretary A. Col. Society.

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### REPORTS OF AGENTS.

Rev. J. N. Danforth General Agent for New England and New York, reports under date of Boston, November 12, 1832:—

That in a journey of 170 miles west of Boston, he visited and delivered addresses, and (in some cases) took up collections in the following towns—viz: Lenox, Lee, Stockbridge, Great Barrington, Dalton, Lanesboro, Hinsdale, Peru and Williamstown, also, New Lebanon in the State of N. York. Most of the churches had contributed on the 4th of July, with which interesting day, they deem it peculiarly appropriate to associate the claims of the Colonization Society. At Pittsfield (the county town of Berkshire), a large meeting was held on the 4th of October, at which addresses were delivered by Hon. G. N. Briggs, Rev. Profr. Dewey, Samuel M. Nickay, Theodore Sedgwick, Jr. and V. P. L. Hall, Esqrs.: and a county Auxiliary Society organized. Mr. Danforth also visited Albany and Troy: at one of which places, he met the Agent of one of our most important national Societies, who courteously yielded his purpose to address the congregations, which gave our Agent the opportunity of preaching in the First and Second Presbyterian Churches. Collection in the former, \$60. On his arrival in Boston, Mr. Danforth received reports from the Rev. C. Walker, assistant Agent for Vermont, and from Rev. Cyril Pearl, assistant Agent for Maine. Mr. Walker has visited several ministerial associations, made some collections, awakened more general interest in favour of 4th of July collections, and explained the objects of the Society to many influential men. Ill health has compelled him to resign his Agency. Mr. Pearl in five weeks travelled 624 miles and delivered twenty-seven addresses. Three of these addresses were to large audiences at Camp Meetings.

The following Resolution was presented and unanimously adopted by the Ministers of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in the Penobscot District.

*Resolved*, That we heartily approve of the objects of the American Colonization Society, and the measures adopted by it, for the accomplishment of its objects."

The Conference of Churches in Lincoln County, on motion of Rev. Mr. Ellingwood of Bath, adopted unanimously the following Resolutions:—

*Resolved*, That we cordially approve of the plans and operations of the American Colonization Society, and that we will co-operate in the efforts now making, to promote its interests."

*Resolved*, That this Conference earnestly recommend to the Churches in this County, to take up a contribution on or about the 4th of July, annually in aid of the Society." Similar Resolutions were introduced at the Conference of Churches in Kennebeck County, by the Rev. David Thurston of Winthrop; but meeting with some opposition, for want of time to discuss the subject, a friend of the Society moved to lay them on the table,—the fact is, says this gentleman, "we did not anticipate the slightest opposition to these Resolutions." Mr. Pearl visited and made addresses at Exeter, Frankfort, Belfast, Thomaston, Camden, Warren, Union, Dixmont, Thorndike, China, Woolwich, Wiscasset, Bath and Phippsburg. He conversed with twelve or thirteen Editors of papers,

who are friendly to the Society as far as their opinions are formed. At Hallowell he encountered Mr. Garrison, who, says Mr. Danforth, "holding up the mistaken idea, that our Society is a plan of slaveholders, to add rigour to the bondage of slavery, with his associates succeeds in throwing doubts into minds, that will very justly entertain no plan which is inconsistent with the spirit of universal emancipation. The Hon. Mr. Sprague defended your Society with his usual acuteness and energy, and rebuked the spirit and measures which would array the North against the South."

Mr. J. W. M'Lane, a student of the Theological Seminary, Andover, volunteered his services for the late vacation in that Institution. He laboured in the County of Essex, Massachusetts, delivered several addresses, and collected about \$60.

The Rev. John Crosby writes under date of Philadelphia, Oct. 16, 1832. I shall do what I can to induce the Ladies' Society here, to take the responsibility of sustaining schools in the Villages of recaptured Africans. I have no doubt they will do it. I think the interest in favour of our cause is increasing here.

November 5th.

I have received from the Ladies of Rev. James Patterson's congregation \$30 to constitute him a life member. I report the formation of an Auxiliary at Mount Pleasant, Westmoreland County. In all the County Towns named in the following list of monies received by me, I delivered one or more addresses, and in some instances money was collected or subscribed, and not paid to myself.

Congregational churches under the pastoral care of Rev. John Augustus Jewett in Loudon, Mercersburg and McConnelsburg, being a part of what was subscribed,	30 25
received from others in McConnelsburg,	1 25
donations in Bedford,	22 30
Mt. Pleasant,	20 85
Mercersburg, (Presbyterian cong. chiefly),	29 00
Green Castle,	20 00

Annual collection in the Methodist Church, Philadelphia, under the pastoral care of Rev. Joseph Holditch,	22 61
Ladies of the 1st Presbyterian ch. N. Liberties, to constitute the pastor, Rev. James Patterson a Life Member,	30 00

Total, \$176 26

The amount of monies received by me during the year ending Nov. 1st 1832, is \$2991 22. More might have been, but for my domestic afflictions.

Mr. Crosby was compelled, on account of the severe indisposition of his wife, to embark for Savannah in the Hercules.—October 27th at Philadelphia, Mr. Crosby wrote:

The Ladies here are awake to the subject of schools among the recaptured Africans. Mr. Clarke (a superior man for one of his race), of Charleston, has offered to go, and he is an experienced teacher, writes a very correct letter. He will unquestionably be employed."

The Rev. George C. Light, Agent in Kentucky, (and who has been authorized to fit out an expedition from New Orleans), writes from Frankfort, December 8th, 1832:

That owing to unfortunate circumstances, the meeting of the emigrants at Louisville has been postponed to the 20th of March next.—"Mr. King, Agent for Tennessee, writes that 150 emigrants have engaged to go from that State. About 80 emigrants from this State (Kentucky), are very anxious to embark: and about \$1500 have been collected to defray their expenses. I have reason to believe, that every thing is so arranged, as to forbid apprehension of a further failure."

J. G. Birney, Esq. General Agent for several of the South Western States, has reported his proceedings under dates of Huntsville, Oct. 13, Nov. 13th, and Montgomery, Dec. 10th and 12th. Mr Birney has delivered addresses at Winchester and Fayetteville, Tennessee; (at the former place, is a Society that has engaged to raise two hundred dollars to aid a most respectable coloured family to emigrate); also Pulaski and Elkton, Tennessee; and in Alabama, Florence, Tuscumbia, Lagrange, Courtland and Athens; at most of these places, addresses were delivered. "The experiments I have made, says Mr. Birney, satisfy me that the Colonization cause may be crowned with considerable success in Tennessee and in our Valley" Sommerville, Tuscaloosa and Montgomery have also been visited by Mr. Birney, who made addresses at these places, and excited new interest in the cause. Auxiliary Societies were formed at Florence, Athens, Fayetteville and Sommerville; while those at Lagrange and Courtland, were revived. Societies may probably soon be formed at Pulaski and Montgomery. The following collections are acknowledged by Mr. Birney: at Elkton \$19, (made up from several contributions—viz: Thomas Batte, \$5; James Abernethy, \$5; Wm. E. Herald, \$2; James M'Collom, \$1; F. C. Samiento, \$1; J. F. Harwell, \$1; Z. T. Harris, \$1; Mrs. N. Abernethy, \$1; and Mrs. Mary Ann Batte, \$1). At Tuscumbia \$14 50—Florence \$44—Lagrange \$10 62—Courtland \$33 06—Athens \$10—Fayetteville \$8 62; (to the Auxiliary Society, \$50 was subscribed)—Sommerville \$4—Montgomery \$23 31. It should be stated, that the mail contractors from Huntsville to Montgomery, generously offered a free passage in their stages to Mr. Birney, as did the owners of the steam-boat to Mobile.

The Rev. E. W. Sehon, recently appointed an Agent, writes under date of Clarksburg, Va. Nov. 19th:

That he has delivered addresses in Clarksburg, Morgantown, Middle-town and Weston, Va. Auxiliary Societies were formed in Clarksburg, Morgantown and Middletown. He has also visited and delivered addresses in Ohio, at Athens, Logan, Lancaster, Baltimore, Rushville, Somerset, (Perry Co.) Newark, Granville, (Licking Co.). The following collections have been taken up by Mr. Sehon—viz: at Clarksburg, Va. \$12—Morgantown \$6 81 $\frac{1}{4}$  and some jewelry; (amount of subscriptions by members of the Society, upwards of \$40)—Middletown \$5 50, (subscribed by members of the Society, about \$50), also at Horeb Meeting House, Harrison Co. Va. after preaching, \$6 50—at Weston, Lewis Co. V. \$1 87 $\frac{1}{2}$ —of the Middletown Colonization Society, for African Repository, \$2—at Athens, Ohio \$26—(the Society has subscribed to pay annually \$100—Logan \$2—(subscribed to Society \$2)—Lancaster \$10—(by personal application and from the Treasurer of the Society \$28 44)—Baltimore annual subscription and collection, about \$25—Rushville \$4 38—(subscription about \$25)—Somerset \$6 66—(from the Treasurer \$15)—Newark \$10—(from Treasurer \$17 50)—Granville \$6 20—(from Treasurer \$30 15). Mr. Sehon adds, I feel a growing interest in my mission, and renewed confidence in the accomplishment of the great objects of the Society.

#### LIBERALITY OF ENGLISH FRIENDS.

It has been suggested, that although the general amount of contributions received by the Agent of this Society in England, Mr. Elliott Cresson, has been acknowledged in the Treasurer's list, yet a more particular statement, such as appeared in the ap-

pendix of the last Report, should be inserted. We shall publish further statements, as they may be received.

Richard Dykes Alexander, a name ever prominent in deeds of practical philanthropy, "convinced that a more rapid progress was never known in any colony towards comfort and respectability than that of Liberia," published an appeal in its behalf; in consequence of which, the following sums were sent to Barnetts, Hoare, and Co. 62, Lombard-street, who continue to act as Bankers to the fund—viz:

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Robt Barclay (Bury Hill)	100	0	0	Robt. Graham (Glasgow),	9	15	0
A Female Friend (per S. T. of York), who is only rich by the fewness of her own wants, and the cheerfulness with which she ministers to those of others,	100	0	0	Coll'd by K. Bell (Plaistow),	9	0	0
A Female Friend,	100	0	0	Benjamin Hawes, jun.	7	10	0
London Female Anti-Slavery Society,	50	0	0	Thomas Hodgkin, M. D.	7	10	0
A Friend (in Warwickshire),	50	0	0	Norwich Female Anti-Slavery Society,	6	15	0
Collected by Mary I. Leyky (Kilnock, Ireland),	51	0	0	Thomas Catchpole (Chester),	6	15	0
Hannah Murray (York)	25	0	0	Lucy Maw (Neepham),	6	10	0
Nathan Dunn,	25	0	0	Sarah Strangman (Ireland),	6	5	0
Collected by Wm. Smith (Doncaster),	20	5	0	Collected by A. Cowell (Walton),	6	0	0
Luke Howard & Family,	20	0	0	Sarah Abbott,	6	0	0
A Friend, per ditto,	0	5	0	Cash per Leathams,	6	0	0
Sarah Fox and Family, (Wellington),	15	0	0	Mary Wright, Bristol,	2	0	0
George Wyett Gibson (Saffron Walden),	13	10	0	Louisa Wright, ditto,	2	0	0
Jabez Gibson (ditto),	13	10	0	Martha Jessup, Woodbridge,	2	0	0
Francis Gibson (ditto),	13	10	0	Widow's Mite, Chelmsford,	1	6	0
Mary Gibson (ditto),	13	10	0	Charlotte Smith,	1	0	0
Gerard Ralston,	10	10	0	Mary Harford,	1	0	0
Judith N. Dillwyn,	10	0	0	John Gurney, K. C.	15	0	0
Joseph Gurney (Norwich)	10	0	0	Elizabeth Johnson,	10	0	0
Joseph John Gurney do	10	0	0	Miss Prince,	10	0	0
Collected by John Fisher (Huddersfield),	10	0	0	Russell Scott,	7	10	0
Col. Perronet Thompson,	25	0	0	Jane Gurney,	7	10	0
				W. Evans, M. P.	5	0	0
				H. Bromfield,	5	0	0
				Mrs. Fletcher,	5	0	0
				Two Irish Female Friends	100	0	0
				James Douglass, Esq. (of Cavers),	200	0	0

The Society of Friends in London, have authorized their brethren in North Carolina to draw on them to the amount of \$2000, to aid in the colonization of the colored people under their care. An eminent Friend of Africa, John Mortlock, Esq. has offered to give £500 to the Society, provided nine others will do the same.

## MR. GARRISON.

In the Liberator of December, this gentleman has commented on our brief article in the Repository for November with much severity, though he deems it "fimble and irrelevant." He states, that in June last, in Philadelphia, he put a copy of his *Thoughts* into my hand, and that a "review of it was then promised, a triumphant, destructive review;" and exclaims, "after six months, behold the result!" It is true that Mr. Garrison very obligingly presented me with his book, but in regard to the other part of the statement, I apprehend he has been indebted (as I fear he is in some other cases) to his imagination for his fact; as I have no recollection of having promised a "triumphant and destructive review;" nor can I believe myself to have been so un courteous (not to say presumptuous) as to have made such a promise in presence of the Author, and before I had even glanced at his arguments. But I have charged Mr. Garrison with unfairness in many instances, and, until I prove it, he flings it back upon me as a calumny. It becomes, then, my duty, to substantiate the charge.

According to our view of things, it is unfair to quote *one or more sentences* from an author, as expressing *fully and exactly his sentiments*, while we omit to notice the *qualifications, limitations or explanations* which the author has himself put upon such sentence or sentences, in the article from which we quote.—Now, this, Mr. Garrison, has done in instances too numerous to mention. Take the following specimens. To prove that the Colonization Society is not hostile to slavery, Mr. Garrison cites the following sentence from the address of R. J. Breckinridge, of Kentucky; Repository vol. 7th, page 176. "It was never the intention of the Society to interfere with the rights of the proprietors of slaves; nor has it at any time done so". Now surely the readers of the *Thoughts*, ought to know, that probably Mr. Garrison himself, has never expressed more strongly his hostility to slavery, than did Mr. Breckinridge in this address. Let the candid read this speech, and say whether Mr. Breckinridge can be fairly cited as authority to prove that the Society is not hostile to slavery. How stands the sentence quoted by Mr. Garrison in its connection.

"It was never the intention of the Society, to interfere with the rights of the proprietors of slaves; nor has it at any time done so. *It took for granted the fact, that slavery was a great moral and political evil, and cherished the hope and the belief also, that the successful prosecution of its objects would offer powerful motives, and exert a persuasive influence in favour of emancipation.* And it is from this indirect effect of the Society, that the largest advantage is to result to America. It has shown us how we may be relieved of the curse of slavery in a manner cheap, certain and advantageous to both parties." Again, for the same object, we have the following quotation from the Repository, vol. 7th, page 200. "It (the Society) does not interfere in any way with the rights or the interests of the proprietors of slaves. It condemns no man because he is a slaveholder.—It seeks to quiet all unkind feelings between the sober and virtuous men of the North and of the South on the subject of slavery; it sends ~~bad~~ no influence to disturb the peace and endanger the security and prosperity of any portion of the country."

But the following from the same article, which in *fairness*, should have been given, is omitted. "But, although slavery is untouched by any direct operations of the Society, its moral influence is working *safely, extensively and effectually in favour of voluntary emancipation*.—It offers the most powerful motives to the humanity and religion of the master, and takes away all excuse for perpetuating slavery on the ground of political necessity. It shows how this evil may be removed, and thus silently invites individuals and states to adopt measures which cannot be too soon commenced or too rigorously prosecuted; but which must, if judicious, be gradual in their operation, and made to harmonize with the great, essential, and multiplied interests of society."

Again, Mr. Garrison makes the following quotation from vol. 1st of the Repository, page 227, to prove that the Society increases the value of the slaves.

"But is it not certain, that should the people of the Southern States refuse to adopt the opinions of the Colonization Society, and continue to consider it both just and politic to leave untouched a system, for the termination of which we think, the whole wisdom and energy of the states should be put in requisition, that they will contribute more effectually to the continuance and strength of this system, by removing those now free, than by any or all other methods which can possibly be devised? such has been the opinion expressed by Southern gentlemen of the first talent and distinction. Eminent individuals have, we doubt not, lent their aid to this cause, in expectation of at once accomplishing a generous and no

ble work, for the objects of their patronage and for Africa, and guarding that system; the existence of which, though unfortunate, they deem necessary by separating from it, those whose disturbing force augments its inherent vices and darkens all the repulsive attributes of its character. In the decision of these individuals, we perceive no error in judgment: our belief is the same as theirs." Let the reader turn to the article from which this passage is quoted, and he will see that the writer expresses decidedly the opinion:

1st. That domestic slavery is an increasing and most injurious evil. 2nd. That it cannot be perpetual. 3rd. That the moral influence of those sentiments in which the Colonization Society had its origin, and from which it derives all its energies, will work in a thousand minds for the relief of those subject to it—that the moral sense and benevolence of the South give ground for the expectation that the benefits of the plan of Colonization will be extended to those not directly embraced in it. It was admitted however, that the scheme of the Society was capable of being made instrumental in guarding and sustaining the system of slavery; so that the friend and the enemy of slavery, *entertaining different opinions* in regard to its influence on slavery, might consistently unite in its execution. Was it *fair* for Mr. Garrison to represent the Editor of the Repository as of opinion that the scheme *would* strengthen and perpetuate slavery, when he had expressed in language too clear to be mistaken, his belief that it *would not*. Is the declaration that a thing *might* be, equivalent to the declaration it *will* be, especially when confidence is expressed by him who makes the declaration that it *will not be*?

Was it *fair* to quote passages from the speeches of members at the Annual Meetings of the Society, as from the *Reports of the Managers*, merely because such speeches were bound up with the Reports?

Mr. Garrison pronounces the charge, that he *vilifies* the South, totally false.—Were I to adduce all the evidence to be found, in support of this charge, I must quote large portions of his book, and still larger of the Liberator. I will cite but a sentence or two, (quite sufficient however, to show the language used by him against the friends of African Colonization, and especially against the slaveholders of the South). Having selected certain passages from the writings of such men as Messrs. Clay, Harper, Mercer, Garrison of Va., Rev. Dr. Caldwell of N. C., and others, he exclaims:—“Ye crafty calculators! ye hard hearted incorrigible sinners! ye greedy and relentless robbers! ye contemners of justice and mercy! ye trembling, pitiful, palefaced usurpers! my soul spurns you with unspeakable disgust.” This is the style in which Mr. Garrison denounces the wisest and best men of the country. Let the public judge whether he be justly chargeable with *vilification* rightly defined.

A word more. In our remarks, we said, “we must judge of its (the Society’s) benevolence, by the character generally of those who support it; of its beneficence by its effects”:-Mr. Garrison, omitting the last clause of the sentence, exclaims,—"Not by its principles!" As though benevolence (strictly speaking), could belong to any thing but the intentions—the heart—as though bad principles could bear sway where intentions and actions are both right. Why, when we discriminated between the intentions or motives of the friends of the Society, and the character of their plans as beneficent or otherwise on the whole, (to be decided of course by the consideration not only of the nature of the plan, but of all the means and measures adopted for effecting it), should Mr. Garrison disregard this our discrimination. I admit that the Society is to be tried by its principles, but can imagine no principles independent of the intentions of its members—the nature of its object and the means by which this object is to be effected. Will Mr. Garrison tell us how benevolent men shall effect a good object by righteous means, from *wrong principles*? Some of the *principles* of the Society are developed in the article which the Editor of the Liberator deems so flimsy and irrelevant, but their correctness he has not ventured to question, and they stand inaccessible either to his ridicule or his argument.

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#### DONATIONS FROM ENGLAND.

We have received from our indefatigable Agent, Elliott Cresson, Esq., a very valuable donation of Books, presented by the Friends of the Society, in England, for the Library of the Society, and for the Schools and Library of the Colony. We cannot express, too warmly, our gratitude, for the liberality to which in this case, we are so greatly indebted.

## DEPARTURE OF EXPEDITIONS FOR LIBERIA.

The Ship Hercules, Capt. Longcope, sailed from Savannah, for the Colony, on the 7th of last month, with 180 emigrants; 145 of whom, were from Charleston and its vicinity, and the remainder from Savannah and Augusta, (Georgia), and St Augustine, Florida. Of these, 22 were slaves manumitted, that they might enjoy freedom and independence in Liberia. Thomas S. Grimke, Esq., who most generously, and at a great expense of time and effort, engaged in arranging the affairs of the Charleston emigrants, and superintending their embarkation for Savannah, took much pains to satisfy himself, that no legal impediment existed in the way of their departure, and that they were "a sober, honest, industrious, well disposed and peaceable body of people". They were among the most respectable of their class in Charleston; several of them have property; a number go out as Teachers of Religion, and all were well supplied with the articles most necessary for their comfort in Africa. "A large number of coloured people collected on the wharf to witness the embarkation of their friends in the steam-boat, which was to convey them to Savannah. As the boat was fairly under way, a burst of grief from many of the females in the boat and the same from their friends on the wharf, alone interrupted the silence." Great praise is due to the Agent and Commander of the steam-boat, for their kindness and attention.

The Society is under special obligations to Messrs. R. and W. King, for attending with much care and labour to all matters connected with this very interesting company from Savannah. We understand that Thomas Hobby, Esq. of Augusta, (Georgia), has taken passage in the Hercules, as Agent of the Augusta Society, that he may examine the condition, and report his views of the prospects of the Colony.

The Ship Lafayette, sailed from Baltimore on the 9th of December, with 160 emigrants; 147 of whom, were from Maryland; 17 of them slaves liberated for the purpose of Colonization. The expenses of this expedition, are for the most part, out of funds appropriated for this object, by the Legislature of the State. Of the slaves, 13 were manumitted by Colonel Wm. Jones, of Somerset County, who expressed to the indefatigable Agent of the Maryland Society, the deep sense of duty which prompted him to this noble action. These emigrants are represented as upright and honorable; and several of them truly pious. They are well supplied, and will add, it is believed, much to the strength and prosperity of the Colony. We have received a highly interesting letter, from the Rev. Wm. M' Kenny, who collected and assisted those emigrants, until the time of their departure, which we shall present to our readers in the next number.

The fine Brig Roanoke, sailed from Norfolk on the 4th inst. with about 100 emigrants; 27 are slaves liberated for the purpose of Colonization. Funds alone are wanting to enable the Managers to fit out additional vessels for the removal of the numerous applicants, who are now seeking a home in Liberia. The Rev. Mr. Pinney, Missionary of the Western Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions, takes passage in the Roanoke.

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## ANNUAL MEETING.

We would again remind the Friends of the Society, of its approaching Anniversary, to be held in this City, on the third Monday of the present month; and invite their general attendance. It is hoped the meeting will be one of great interest.

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## CONTRIBUTIONS

*To the American Colonization Society, from the 1st of December to the 31st of December, 1832.*

J T Norton, payment on plan of Gerrit Smith .....	100
coll'n by Rev Wm Hanford, Windham, Portage co. Ohio	20
Aux Col Soc. Greene co. O. per John Goody, Treasurer	100
of which the following sums were collected in churches;	
by Rev J F Adams, in Massies Creek Asso ch 40	
Hugh McMillan, in the Ref'd Presby- terian church Xenia & Massies Creek 17 25	

John S Weaver, Gen Ass Pres church	3 48	
collection by Rev Mr Hammer, of Providence, R. I. from Pine Street church in Providence, per Hon N Knight		5 50
collection in the Methodist congregation at Norwich Falls, Conn. per Hon John Huntington .....	5	
collection by Rev A O Patterson, of Mount Pleasant, Westmoreland co. Pa. as follows:—		
In Mount Pleasant congregation .. ....	15	
Sawickly congregation, same county .. ....	10	— 25
collection by Rev L Clark, Plymouth, New York.....	5	
Rev Pierre Chamberlain, Rockdale, Crawford co Pa. viz— for the Society .. ....	8	
1 year's subscription to Repository.....	2	— 10
Auxiliary Colonization Society, composed of students of Middleburg Academy, Wyoming, New York, per R Baker, Secretary and Treasurer, .. ....	15	
Moses Allen, Tr. New York City Col Society, viz:—		
George Tut, N Y. ann sub by C R Disosway 5		
Ref Dutch ch New Utrecht, L. I. per pastor 15 78		
Presbyterian Society, New Windsor, N Y ....	5 50	
Canterbury & Cornwall, 5 50		
Trinitarian ch Northfield, Ms. Rev B Fowler 6 38		
from individuals do 4		
Pres ch Cattskill, N Y. per Rev T M Smith 24 50		
Dutch ch Tappan, per Rev Mr Lansing ....	16 75	
Baptist ch Durham, per Rev H Hervey ....	4	
church at Ovid, T Lounsberry . 10		
Tarry Town, T G Smith ....	13 31	
Pres ch Goodwin, Wm Blain ....	5 75	
from children of the Female Sabbath School— of Rutgers st. church, N Y in aid of Colonization Soc per Miss H Goldsmith, Superin't 2 75		
St Peter's ch P'h Amboy, N J. Rev J Chapman 14		
Ref ch Ranups, Rockland co. Rev J Demuresh 2 50		
1st Pres ch Auburn, N Y. Rev J S Bartlett....	30 75	
Jasper Corning, annual donation .. ....	100	
Margaret Schenck, Fishkill Landing, to constitute Rev W S Heyer a life member....	30	
Pres ch New Rochelle, per Rev G Stebbins 16 18		
individuals of Corinth, Saratoga county, N Y 11 75		
Rev Seth Williston, Durham, Greene county 5		
Pres ch Middletown, per Rev D F Wood....	11 15	
East Lexington Sunday School, by Rev J N Wychoff, Catskill, .. ....	8 68	
	349 23	
deduct paid to W L Stone, 30		— 319 23
D Wood, Albany, N Y .. ....	50	
Hon Thomas M T McKennon, as follows:		
Daniel Moore, Tr Washington, Pa. Col. Society, for the following collections—		
from Baptist churches in the neighbourhood		
of Washington, Pennsylvania .. ....	13 65	
Upper Buffalo Presbyterian church .. ....	22 50	
Pigeon Creek church, Rev Dr. Ralston ....	13 20	
from Treasurer of said Society .. ....	64	— 50
Edwin Conner, for the people of McConnelsville, Ohio, per Hon Mr Irwin .. ....	8	

Rev Wm Meade's congregation, Frederick county, Va collection by Rev James R Sharon, Hummelstown, Dauphin county—in Derry congregation.....	40
by Rev J H Dickey, in Pres ch. Salem, Ross co. Ohio	12 15
Warrenton Female Col Society, per Rev George Lemmon from Hon Mr Banks, as follows—	5
collection in Presbyterian congregation, Mercer, Pa. by Rev Samuel Tait .....	13 63
collection in 1st Presbyt'n congregation, Erie, Erie county, Pa. per Rev George A Lyme	8 73
several persons in First congregation .....	50
proceeds of note discounted.....	22 86
Hon Mr Babcock, member of Congress from New York, per Hon E Everett .....	197 87
collection by Rev James Baber, in the congregation of Tyquart's Valley, Randolph county, Virginia.....	30
collection by Rev Mr Porter, in Colonization Society, Israel Township, Preble county, Ohio, William Ramsey, Treasurer, per Hon Thomas Corwin .....	5
of which sum the following persons contributed ten dollars each as annual subscribers—Nathan Brown, Senr, Nathan Brown, Esq., Mary McCreary.	85 97
collection by Rev David McDill, in the churches at Seven Mile and Hamilton Stand, Ohio, per Hon. Mr. McCairn.....	60
Colonization Society of Va per B Brand, Tr. viz—	
Buckingham Auxiliary Col. Soc. per Rich G Morris, as follows:	
W B Jones 10, J McReynolds 10, J	
W Childs 10, W Garnet 5, P L Ayres	
5, per J W Childs .....	40
S Branch 10, R Eldridge 10, Rich G	
Morris 10, L Bollnie 5 .....	35
from other members.....	27 50
from John C Ballew, a member of State Colonization Society .....	2
	104 50
deduct paid for 200 copies Carey's letters and expense of distribution 10 50 — 94	
Ladies Colonization Society of Louisa, per Miss Kitty T Minor, Treasurer .....	8
30 08	
Fluvanna Col Society, per J Shedman, Treas.	60
Goochland Aux Soc. per M James do 28 40	
Fleming James, 1st paym't on G Smith's plan 100	
of which only 300 were sent	312 48
coll by Rev J Woodruff, of Pres church, Triangle, N Y	5
coll by Rev Ward Stafford, at Young's Town, Trumbull county, Ohio, at a Sabbath School celebration, Fourth July last, per Hon Mr Whittlesey .....	10
Horace Kellogg, of Amherst, Mass .....	2
Indiana Colonization Society, per Isaac Coe, Treasurer	64
W H Craven, Columbus, Miss. ann payment for 2 years	20
coll by Rev Mr Page in one of his churches, Nelson, Va	10
Nicholas Brown, Providence, R. I. his fifth annual pay- ment on plan of Gerrit Smith .....	100
in Rev Dr Hyde's Soc Lee, Mass. per H Bartlett, P. M	15
Somersett co. N. J. Col Society, per John M Mann, Tr	100

collection by Rev John Hogan, of Edwardsville, Illinois, at the town of Alton, in Madison county, in July ....	10
Rev Dr Fisk, in his church, Goshen, Orange co. N. Y.	13
collection by Rev Isaac W Platt, in Presbyterian church, Bath, New York, per J G Higgins ..... ....	7
Rev John Starkweather, in Roman Catholic congrega- tion, Bristol, R. I. ... ... ....	11
Mrs M Rogers, Bristol, R. I. on account of her subscrip- tion for Repository, per Rev John Starkweather ....	2
a lady of West River, Md. per Galloway Cheston.....	100
collection in First Presbyterian Society, Gallipolis, O. by Jonas Eddy, Agent, per Hon S F Vinton ..... ....	7 25
donations of a few individuals in Richfield, Ohio, per A Moriat, by the Hon E Whittlesey ..... ....	7
Aux Society, Washington, D C per William Mechlin, Tr	90
John Vogleson, of York, Pa as follows—	
collection 4th July last .... .. ....	40
subscribers to the Society ..... ....	10
Dr Samuel Martin and Houston, English Presbyterian clergymen, have taken up collections of part of above	
collections by Mrs Hannah Longhead and Mrs Elizabeth Grier, in the Presbyterian congregations in Danville, Pa. per Rev Robert Dunlop, as follows—	
Mrs Margaret Strawbridge .... 5	
Christian Montgomery .... 5	
Miss Margaret Montgomery .... 5	
Mrs Hannah Longhead .... 5	
Mr Alexander Montgomery .... 5	
Mrs Elizabeth Grier .... 1	
Eleanor Frick .... 1	
Miss Jane Montgomery .... 1	
Mrs Elizabeth Moore ..... 50	
Anne Donaldson ..... 1	
Jemima Donaldson ..... 1	
Maria Colt ..... 1	
of which only 30 were enclosed	31 50
collections by Rev E W Sehon, Agent, viz:—	— 30
in Hall of House of Representatives of Ohio 29 52	
in Methodist church ..... .... ....	15 25
from other sources ... ..... ....	155 23
collections by Rev Wm Jackson, Berryville, Frederick county, Va as follows—	— 200
at the Wickliffe church ..... ....	12 82
at Berryville do ..... ....	8 18
Mrs Ware 5, Mrs Lewis 2, both in part pay- ment for two emigrants to be sent by them 7	— 28
collections by Rev John Crosby, Agent—for list see p. 343	176 26
Rev Mr Osbourn, Pres ch. Fairfield, Cumberland co. N. J.	21 61
Seth Terry, Hartford, Conn as follows—	
Connecticut State Colonization Society .... 400	
for African Education Society—	
Rev B F Northrop, Manchester, Conn 5	
R Pomeroy, Cong Soc. Otis, Ms 3	
Mr Bushnell, of Avon, Conn... 4	— 12
for Repository—	
Rev Chester Colton, of Lyme, Conn 2	
Lewis Weld, of Hartford.....	2

D F Robinson & Co. collected by them, for 2 vols Repository sold, 3; 5th vol sold Rev J Hempstead, 2 5 — 9	— 421
Hubbard Bartlett, Lee, Mass as follows—	
Rev Dr Hyde's Society, Lee, Mass .....	13 76
from Sabbath Schools in Lee.....	2 24
	—
deduct received and credited 29th Dec	16
	15
	—
Total	<u>\$2.997 70</u>

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*Collections in Massachusetts by Rev. J. N. Danforth.*

Charlestown, MSS. (Dr. Fay's church), ... .....	17 21
South Boston, (Rev. Mr. Fairchild's), ... .....	17 34
West Springfield, (Rev Mr. Vermilyed), ... .....	41 00
Lynn, ... .....	2 50
New Marlborough, Rev. G. Clapp, .....	3 69
Pittsfield, Rev. J. W. Yeomans, .....	101 25
do Methodist, Rev. Mr. Nichols, .....	7 00
Peru, (Rev. Mr. Brewster), of which \$1 75 is the gift of the Sabbath Scholars, - - - - -	17 07
Westfield, (Rev. Mr. Knapp), - - - - -	47 00
Hadley, (Rev. Dr. Brown), - - - - -	24 00
Greenfield, - - - - -	33 83
Lenox, (Rev. Dr. Shepard), - - - - -	13 40
also a string of gold beads & a pair of ear-rings yet unsold.	
West Hawley, by Anson Dyer, - - - - -	3 00
Amherst College, by Dr. Humphrey, - - - - -	11 25
Richmond, by Rev. E. Dwight, - - - - -	8 01
Williamstown, Rev. R. W. Gridley, - - - - -	54 00
Northampton, four Gentlemen, - - - - -	25 00
Sale of 3 pocket maps in collection at S. Hampton, - - - - -	40
	—
	\$426 90

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*The following collections and donations are acknowledged by G. Ralston, Treasurer of the Penn. Colonization Society.*

From part of the congregation of St. Paul's church wor-	
shipping in Lecture Room, Cherry Street, July 1830,	\$12 28
from St. Peter's church, - - - - -	31 59
from St. Stephen's church, - - - - -	55 52
from Christ church, - - - - -	33 72
From St. Stephen's church, July 1831, - - - - -	\$31 55
from St. Andrews' church, - - - - -	30 16
from St. James' church, - - - - -	54 92
from St. Paul's church, - - - - -	50 91
From St. Stephen's church, July 1832, - - - - -	\$48 76
from St. James' church, - - - - -	54 97
from Christ church, - - - - -	27 14
from St. Peter's church, - - - - -	26 80
From J. Cook, Tr. of the New Alexandria Colonization Society, Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania, - - - - -	\$25 00
	—
	\$483 32

THE  
**AFRICAN REPOSITORY,**  
AND  
**COLONIAL JOURNAL.**

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**VOL. VIII.] FEBRUARY, 1833. [No. 12.**

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**SIXTEENTH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE AMERICAN  
COLONIZATION SOCIETY.**

The Annual Meeting of this Institution was held in the Hall of the House of Representatives, on Monday evening, the 20th of January, at 6 o'clock. A very large and crowded assembly of our citizens, and of distinguished strangers from every part of the United States, convened at an early hour, when the Hon. C. F. MERCER, one of the Vice-Presidents, was called to the Chair. After prayer by the Rev. Mr. Cornelius, the names of the following gentlemen were read by the Secretary, as Delegates from the various Auxiliary Societies throughout the Union:

*From the Albemarle Society, Va.*

Hon. Wm. C. Rives, John H. Craven, Esq.

*From the Society of Buckingham co. Va.*

Hon. Wm. S. Archer.

*From the State Society of Maryland.*

Gen. S. Smith, Hon. B. C. Howard.

*From the State Society of Massachusetts.*

Hon. Edward Everett.

*From the State Society of New Hampshire.*

Hon. Samuel Bell.

*From the Society of New York.*

Hon. Erastus Root, Hon. G. H. Barstow,

G. C. Verplanck, N. Pitcher,

G. Y. Lansing, A. Ward,

J. A. Collier, J. W. Taylor.

S. Beardsley,

*From the State Society of Kentucky.*

Hon. H. Clay, R. S. Finley, Esq.

Thos. A. Marshall,

*From the State Society of Vermont.*

Hon. Samuel Prentiss, Hon. Heman Allen.

*From the New York City Society.*

Ira B. Underhill, Esq.

*From the Worcester County Society, Mass.*

Hon. Joseph G. Kendall, George A. Tufts, Esq.

*From the Ohio State Society.*

Hon. Wm. Russel, Hon. Thomas Corwin.

*From the Society of Steubenville, Ohio.*

Hon. Humphrey H. Leavitt.

*From the Society of Canfield, Trumbull Co. Ohio.*

Hon. Elisha Whittlesey, (its President.)

*From the Society of Franklin Co. Mass.*

Hon. George Grennell.

*From the Crawford Society, Penn.*

Hon. John Banks.

*From the Hanover Co. Society, Va.*

George Nelson, Esq.

*From the Society of Washington City.*

Matthew St. Clair Clarke, Esq. Col. Samuel Birch,

Dr. Thomas Sewall, Josiah F. Polk, Esq.

Thomas H. Gilliss, Esq.

*From the Newark Society.*

Hon. Theodore Frelinghuysen.

*From the Georgetown Society, D. C.*

Gideon Davis, Esq. John Little, Esq.

Arthur Shaaff, Esq.

*From the Alexandria Society.*

Rev. S. Cornelius, Hugh Smith, Esq.

Rev. E. Harrison,

The following Report was then read by the Secretary, Mr. Gurley, and adopted.

#### REPORT.

It has become the first and most painful duty of the Board of Managers, on this occasion, to express its deep sensibility under that dispensation of Providence, which has recently removed the venerable President of this Society to the great assembly of the illustrious dead. It is necessary only to name Charles Carroll, of Carrollton, to revive those emotions of veneration cherished not by the members of this Society alone, but by all Americans, towards that aged Patriot, Philanthropist, and Christian, who was permitted for a time to stand the sole survivor of the immortal band that signed the Declaration of our national In-

dependence, and whose death has called forth evidences of universal regret.

Although since the origin of the Society, and especially since the election of Mr. Carroll to the Presidency of it, the infirmities of age have prevented his engaging actively in its cause, the Managers are assured that this cause received his decided approbation—that he expressed his unwavering faith both in its holiness and practicability. His latest thoughts were given to it, and but a few hours before his death, the pen was taken for the last time in his trembling hand, that he might assign over to the Society a bequest (of \$10,000,\*) entrusted to him for its benefit. The demonstrations of public sorrow throughout this Union at his decease, have spoken far more impressively than any language the Managers could select, his private virtues and eminent usefulness as a friend of his country and mankind.

The Managers have also the melancholy office of recording the sudden death of B. L. Lear, Esq. a member of the Board, in whose character the strictest principles of honor and integrity were united with the gentlest and kindest feelings of the heart. The powers of his vigorous and well-disciplined mind were ever usefully employed, and his duties, social and public, discharged with ardent zeal and rare fidelity. Frank and fearless in the avowal of his own opinions, he considered with candour the opinions of others, granting to them every right which he claimed for himself. Firmly convinced of the importance of this Society, he attended regularly at the meetings of the Managers; cheerfully subtracting large portions of time from the duties of an arduous profession, and employing them to aid a cause that premised, in his judgment, magnificent contributions to the freedom, virtue, and happiness of mankind. He is taken from us in the fulness of his strength and the prime of his usefulness; and while the Managers would be ever mindful of his example, they would solemnly attend to the voice of Providence, which admonishes them by his death, to labour diligently while it is day, because the night soon cometh in which no man can work.

In the review of the affairs of the Society, which the Managers propose to take, they invite the attention of the general meeting, first, to the condition and progress of the Colony.

It was stated in the last Report, that measures had been

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\* From the late Judge Workman.

adopted for exploring the country adjacent to the Colony, and purchasing such territory as might be most eligible for new settlements. It was also mentioned that, in consequence of the favourable representations made of Grand Bassa, directions had been given that a settlement should be forthwith founded at that place. Though this object is not yet effected, the delay in regard to it has enabled the Colonial Agent to make arrangements to accomplish it speedily, with all advantages for promoting the health, security, and prosperity, of the settlers. He has visited the country, conferred with the native chiefs, paid the amount remaining due for Factory Island (granted to the Society during the agency of Mr. Ashmun), purchased a valuable tract of land on the western bank of St. John's River, together with four large islands within the river, and obtained a pledge from the late owners, that suitable buildings shall be constructed in the native style, at their expense, for the accommodation of the first emigrants. The observations of the Colonial Agent have confirmed the Board in the opinion, that, in fertility of soil, variety and value of products, and abundance of animals, Grand Bassa is exceeded by no country on the coast. An intelligent and confidential colonist has been sent to this place, to complete all arrangements for commencing a settlement; and by the last advices, we were informed that all things would be in readiness for this purpose in the course of five or six weeks.

Possession has also been obtained of a tract of land at Grand Cape Mount; a position mentioned in former Reports, as eminently advantageous for trade, and from which the annual exports are now estimated at from 60 to £70,000. The territory here ceded to the Society, is situated at a short distance from the sea, on the shore of a lake, about twenty miles in length, navigable for small vessels, and into which flow several rivers, affording important facilities for commerce with the interior. The chiefs of the country, who are thought to be more advanced in civilization than any others south of Sierra Leone, have granted an unquestionable title to this land, on the sole condition that settlers shall be placed upon it, and that schools shall be established for the benefit of native children. Some of these chiefs having obtained the rudiments of an English education in Liberia, expressed earnest desires that the benefits of instruction should be afforded to their countrymen, and the young men declared their purpose of sub-

mitting to the laws of the Colony, and their willingness to make further grants of land, to any extent desired, whenever the terms of the present negotiation shall have been fulfilled. The spot selected for a settlement is said to be healthy, and the soil capable of producing almost every thing of value that grows within the tropics.

It is the intention of the Colonial Agent to examine, in conformity with the instructions of the Board, the country above the falls, on the St. Paul's River, which, from the best accounts, is more salubrious, and at least of equal fertility with any other in the vicinity of the Colony. The Managers propose, with the least possible delay, to found and multiply settlements on the high lands of the interior.

The health of the Colony has never been better or more general than during the last year. The skilful and unremitting efforts of the Colonial Physicians, have been remarkably successful, and greatly diminished the danger to which newly arrived emigrants are exposed; and there are the best grounds for hope, that more experience, the clearing of the lands and the early removal of such emigrants to stations at some distance from the coast, will still further reduce the danger resulting from the influence of the climate.

In reporting the state of health among the emigrants by several expeditions, Dr. Todsen remarks:—"You will see, by the above, that the mortality little exceeds that experienced in the most healthy countries of the world. Had these people been transported to England or any other European soil, the probability is, that the number lost would fully equal the within. In another letter he writes, "I have no doubt, that even emigrants from the North, if they be placed and provided for in a proper manner, may, with few exceptions, be carried safely through the fever, and enjoy the same health as in the United States."

It gives the Board pleasure to state, that the colonists have become generally and deeply sensible of the primary importance of Agriculture; and have engaged in it with a degree of resolution and energy, that must ensure success. "Our settlements," writes the Colonial Agent, "every where present the cheering evidence of enterprise and improvement." "Most of the emigrants who arrived in the few last expeditions, have already the promise of their labours being rewarded by abundant crops." The attention of several of the most respectable colonists, has been turned to the cultivation of coffee; and twenty thousand trees

have been planted by a single individual. The recaptured Africans, who occupy two neat villages, about three miles from Caldwell, are very contented and industrious, and their gardens and farms are in a high state of cultivation. At one of these villages, the Agent lately observed "one tract of 150 acres planted with cassada, interspersed with patches of Indian corn and sweet potatoes; and he remarks "that they raise not only sufficient for their own consumption, but a considerable surplus produce for market."

Desirous of exciting still more a spirit of Agricultural enterprise among the colonists, the Managers appointed a committee some months ago, to consider what means might best be employed for this end. The report made by this committee and adopted by the Board, proposes to allow premiums to such as shall within a reasonable time raise the largest quantities of the most necessary and useful products, also to such as shall first train cattle to labour, and use the plough in cultivation; that the introduction of certain valuable animals should in the same way be encouraged; that various seeds, fruit trees and vines, be sent to the Colony; that an assortment of agricultural implements be entrusted to the Colonial Agent, to be sold at moderate prices to the settlers; and that a public garden shall be put in cultivation, wherein may be shown by careful experiments, what indigenous or exotic plants, fruits and vegetables will best reward the labours of the husbandman.

No time will be lost in carrying completely into effect the provisions of this report, which can hardly fail to increase the industry and energy with which the colonists are beginning to engage in agricultural pursuits.

Commerce has advanced during the year, and new avenues for communication and trade have been opened with the tribes of the interior. Caravans from a considerable distance have visited the Colony, and the people of the Dey country, have agreed to permit traders to pass without delay or molestation, through their territories to the colonial settlements. They had been in the habit of obstructing the trade, by compelling the remote natives to employ them as their commercial agents, and thus monopolizing the productions of the country, and raising their price in the market.

By the treaty they have signed, the whole channel of trade with the remote tribes, is left clear, which must increase greatly both its measure and value. During the

year preceding the first of May last, 59 vessels had visited the port of Monrovia, of which thirty-two were American, twenty-five English, and two French. The exports during the same period, (consisting chiefly of camwood, ivory, palm oil, tortoise shell and gold,) amounted to \$125,-549 16—of imports, to \$80,000—and the merchandize and produce on hand on the 1st of January, 1832, to \$47,-400. The Colony is becoming known to tribes far distant from the coast, and Mandingo traders and others have visited it from the borders of Footta Jallo.

Though in the view of the Managers, it is essential that Liberia should become an agricultural Colony, and therefore that no measures should be adopted tending to elevate commerce at the expense of agriculture; yet the inconveniences arising from the want of a circulating medium, have caused them to resolve on introducing a small quantity of coin. It is proposed that this coin shall bear appropriate devices and inscriptions, and that the amount shall in no degree exceed what may be required by the actual necessities of the Colony.

The great interests of Education have been earnestly considered by the Board and the Colonial Agent, and the Managers report a manifest improvement in the state of the Schools and the general desire of the colonists for the acquisition of knowledge. There are six day schools for children and one evening school for adults, comprising altogether 226 pupils. The two female schools (one at Monrovia and the other at Caldwell,) are attended by 99 girls, and the salaries of their respectable and well-qualified teachers are defrayed by a Society of benevolent ladies in Philadelphia. Inadequacy of funds alone has prevented the establishment of schools among the recaptured Africans, who are importunate for means of education; but the Board rejoice to learn that the charity of the ladies just mentioned, will satisfy the wishes of these Africans; and that under their patronage, a teacher for them, of competent ability and excellent character, has already sailed for Liberia. Many of these people can now read, and a Sunday-school (of which there are several in the Colony) has been established among them; some of their own number acting as teachers. Some regulations have been adopted, which it is thought will render the colonial revenue sufficient for the support of a general system of common-school education, by which alone, in the judgment of the Managers, the

**Colony can have power of self-preservation, or of salutary influence over the natives of Africa.**

A High-school or Seminary, which should prepare youth not only to become able teachers of the most useful branches of knowledge, but to fulfil successfully, their duties as public officers or ministers of religion, would prove of vast benefit; and the Managers feel encouraged, by a munificent donation of \$2000 from Henry Sheldon, Esq. of New York, and of \$400 \*from another distinguished friend of the Society, to be invested as a permanent fund for the support of such an Institution, to hope that one may soon be established on a broad and lasting foundation. To this object, the Managers cannot hesitate to invite contributions, and to express their anxious desire that the fund set apart for it, may be sufficiently increased, not only to found the Seminary, but to secure its permanent prosperity. They would remind the wealthy and liberal, that charity for such an object, may rear for them the noblest, because the most useful and durable of monuments; and that by endowing an Institution of learning, such as Liberia now needs, they will not only prolong their life in the memories and affections of men, but form the manners, enlighten the understandings, and exalt the characters of future generations.

The relations of the Colony to the native tribes, are at present, of the most friendly character; and it has ever been the desire of the Board and of the authorities of Liberia, to maintain peace by strict adherence to justice, and by such acts of courtesy as best express the humane and benevolent feelings of the heart. Unfortunately in the early part of last year, a controversy arose between some of the chiefs of the Dey country and the Colonial Government, that soon increased to hostilities, which proved, however, but of short duration. Several slaves about to be sold, escaped from one of these chiefs and sought protection among the recaptured Africans of the Colony. A demand being made for them, the Agent requested the chief to visit the Colony and declared himself ready to do justice in the case. This chief never complied with the request, but soon after died, and his sons immediately resolved on war, and endeavoured to secure the support of the Dey and Gurrah Kings. Several of the Dey chiefs openly united with them, while the Gurrah's secretly furnished men for the contest. A few of the colonists were seized and im-

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\*The Hon. C. F. Mercer.

soned; one of the recaptured Africans, in attempting to escape, was severely wounded; and the town of a native chieftain (a few miles from Caldwell) strongly fortified as a place of retreat for the aggressors. A messenger sent to the enemy by the Colonial Agent, was treated with contempt; and the settlements of Caldwell and Millsburg threatened with destruction. About one hundred recaptured Africans were despatched against the hostile force on the 17th March, but on approaching the fortified town, they met with a repulse and were compelled to retreat with the loss of one man. Prompt and energetic measures were now required. The Colonial Agent, therefore, on the 20th, placed himself at the head of a part of the colonial forces, amounting to 270 men, took with him a small piece of artillery, and after a fatiguing march, on the 21st, arrived in front of the fortifications at the town just mentioned, at half past one at night. An attack was instantly made upon the barricade, and in less than half an hour, the colonists were in possession of the town. For twenty minutes the firing on both sides was incessant. The loss to the colonists, was one killed (Lt. Thompson), and two wounded; that of the natives, fifteen killed and many wounded. Kai Pa, the instigator of the war, received a wound when about to apply the match to a three-pounder, which doubtless prevented a much greater destruction of lives. The courage and ability exhibited by the Colonial Agent, as well as by the officers and men under his command, on this occasion, has left an impression on the minds of the natives, which it is believed will effectually deter them from any future attempts to disturb the public peace.

Six of the Dey Chiefs appeared at Monrovia on the 30th of the same month, and signed a treaty of perpetual amity and peace with the Colony, by which it is agreed that traders from the interior shall be allowed a free passage through their territories, and that all matters of difference which may arise between citizens of Liberia and the Dey people, with the evidences thereon, shall be referred for consideration and decision to the Colonial Agent. While the necessity of self-defence in any case, cannot be too deeply regretted, and while the love of peace should be cherished as heavenly in its nature, and most benign in its effects, the Managers still hope that the late contest will be followed by benefits of such magnitude and value, as immensely to outweigh the evils that attended its existence. That the Colonial Government has secured the confidence of the na-

tives, generally, in its neighbourhood, is certain. "You can have no idea (says the Colonial Agent) of the favourable impressions we have made on the natives of the country; they are constantly sending messages, requesting us to settle at different points on the coast from Cape Mount to below Trade Town (about 140 miles); and means only are wanting to enable us to occupy any portion of the coast between these two points."

The Managers are convinced that Liberia is now prepared to receive a much larger number of emigrants annually, than the means of the Society have heretofore enabled it to colonize. They believe there is no reason to apprehend that the resources of the Society will ever exceed the demands for aid from those anxious to emigrate, or the capabilities of the Colony to afford accommodation and subsistence to those who may choose it as their residence.—Thus far, the slowness of its growth may have been an advantage. But with a government well established upon the popular will; an extensive territory, easy of cultivation and abundantly productive; a population, mostly sober, industrious and enterprising; with schools and churches, courts of justice, and a periodical press; and in fine, with the order and resolution of a people alive to their privileges, and determined to improve and perpetuate them, this Colony now invites all worthy free persons of colour to seek an asylum within its limits.

Thousands might be safely introduced in a single year, provided temporary buildings should be constructed, and some provision made for their accommodation and support during a few months after their arrival; and for this object, an allowance of fifteen or twenty dollars to each emigrant would probably be sufficient. Were one or even two hundred thousand dollars entrusted to the Society, it might be well expended before the close of the year, in removing emigrants, and in preparing for larger numbers to succeed them. The experiment of African colonization has been successfully tried; but it remains to be shewn whether this work, the practicableness and utility of which have been thus demonstrated, is to be sustained by a liberality, and conducted forward by a boldness and energy corresponding to its magnitude and importance. So great a work, it is true, is not to be done in a day. But if ever to be completed, it is time to engage in it with an amount of means and a comprehensiveness and vigour of measures, that shall throw into shade all the past aids and efforts of the

Society. Expediency dictates that this work should be progressive: the number of emigrants should doubtless increase with each succeeding year; and as much must depend upon the habits of the early settlers, some selection should be made among those who first offer, yet the Board cannot express too strongly their belief, that no funds can be supplied, either by individual charity, the States, or the nation, exceeding the amount required to execute this work, (and which may be judiciously applied to it,) on a scale proportionable to its greatness and merits, whether viewed relatively to the interests of our country, or the still higher interests of humanity, which it is designed to promote.—In the expectation that the numbers of the Colony would be increased in a greater ratio than usual during the year, the Board early directed receptacles to be built, and they are happy to state, that several have been completed, and all necessary arrangements made for the comfort and health of such as have recently taken passage for Liberia.

Although the Managers can report no great advancement in the moral and religious interests of the Colony, they have reason to believe them justly appreciated by the settlers generally, and guarded by many with devout care. Open immoralities are rare; the Sabbath is strictly observed, and public worship attended by nearly the whole community, with regularity and decorum. Three churches have been erected during the year; one at Monrovia, and two others in the villages of the recaptured Africans. The state of these recaptured Africans is most interesting. We have already mentioned their desire for knowledge, and we may add, especially for religious knowledge; some of them have already professed christianity, and they are represented to be as a people, contented and independent, and rapidly improving in intelligence and respectability.

The departure of four expeditions, just before the last anniversary of the Society, was mentioned in the report of the Board at that time, though no intelligence had then been received of their arrival at the Colony. They comprised in all, 404 emigrants; 189 of which were manumitted slaves, and concluded the voyage successively, the Orion on the 9th, and the Margaret Mercer on the 15th of December, the James Perkins on the 14th of January, and the Crawford on the 18th of February. It will be recollected that the James Perkins was fitted out unexpectedly, at the earnest request of those who embarked in her; and it is not strange, therefore, that the unlooked for arrival of

her large company, with the passengers by the other vessels, should have occasioned some little embarrassment, as well as increased considerably the ordinary expenses of the Colony. In alluding to this subject, the Agent observes, "Only give me due notice, and send out building materials, and I care not how many you transport; they must and shall be accommodated." Most of the emigrants by the vessels just named, were agriculturists, and in some cases, it was deemed expedient to erect houses for them on their lands, that they might proceed to occupy and cultivate them immediately.

On the 9th of May last, the Ship Jupiter, Captain Peters, sailed from Norfolk, with one hundred and seventy-two emigrants, mostly from Virginia (ninety-one of which were manumitted slaves), and arrived at Monrovia on the 30th of June. This company was, in the view of the Agent, among the most promising ever landed in Liberia.

It may be recollected that the beautiful, well armed Schooner, Margaret Mercer, was presented to the Society by the Auxiliary Society of Pennsylvania, to be placed under the control of the Colonial Agent, for the general benefit of the Colony, and it may be gratifying to the donors to know that the advantages expected from it are likely to be realized.

The Brig America, Capt. Abels, left Norfolk on the 26th of June, with one hundred and twenty-eight passengers, fifteen of whom were manumitted by a single individual, and arrived at the Colony on the 15th of Sept. Eighty-eight of this number were from North Carolina, and twelve from the City of Washington. The Society of Friends in Philadelphia, generously advanced about \$2700 to defray the expenses of this expedition.

The character of many of those from North Carolina, the Board regret to say, is represented as likely rather to diminish than increase the prosperity of the Colony.

Several leading free persons of colour in Charleston, South Carolina, began near the close of last year, seriously to consider the plan of this Society. After careful inquiry and mature reflection, a number of them resolved, in the spirit of christian fellowship, and firm reliance upon Divine Providence, to emigrate with their families to Liberia.

Application was made for a passage in behalf of these people, by Thomas S. Grimke, Esq. who generously assisted them in making arrangements for their departure,

and bore unqualified testimony to their sobriety, industry, intelligence and integrity. Several emigrants of similar character, from Georgia and Florida, having expressed a desire to join them, they proceeded to Savannah, where the entire company, (comprising 145 from Charleston, 11 from Beaufort, South Carolina, and 24 from Georgia and Florida, in all 180) 23 of whom were manumitted slaves, embarked in the Ship Hercules, Capt. Longcope, on the 6th of last month. The Managers cannot omit to express their obligations to Mr. Grimké for the large amount of time and effort cheerfully expended by him in aid of the Charleston emigrants, and to Messrs. R. & W. King, of Savannah, who superintended gratuitously the embarkation of the whole company. While this expedition promises much for the moral interests of the Colony, (many of the emigrants being exemplary religious teachers) the Board learn that its departure has inclined many free persons of colour to a favourable opinion both of the Society and of Liberia.

At the request of the Auxiliary Colonization Society, of Augusta, Georgia, Thomas Hobby, Esq. sailed in the Hercules that he might examine, and on his return, make report of the state and prospects of the Colony.

On the same day with the Hercules, sailed the ship Lafayette, Capt. Hardy, from Baltimore, with one hundred and forty-nine emigrants; fifteen of them manumitted slaves, all of whom (three excepted) go out under the direction and mostly at the expense of the Managers of the Maryland State Fund for colonization. Nearly, if not all these emigrants, are from the Eastern Shore of Maryland; and according to the testimony of the Rev. Wm. M'Kenny, through whose efficient agency they were made acquainted with Liberia, and encouraged to remove thither, prepared by good moral habits for usefulness in Africa. Should these emigrants give a favourable account of the Colony, thousands of the free people of colour of Maryland will doubtless offer themselves for colonization, and thus invite her Legislature to consummate the work that she has so wisely planned and so nobly commenced—and which she regards as manifestly for her own great advantage, as well as for that of the African race.

The ship Jupiter, Captain Peters, received on board at Norfolk thirty-eight emigrants, and sailed thence for the Colony on the 9th of November. In this vessel embarked the Rev. M. B. Cox, as Missionary, under the authority of the Society for Missions of the Methodist Church.

Though great expense had been incurred by these expeditions, yet the urgency of applications in behalf of numerous slaves ready to be manumitted in Virginia, induced the Board, in reliance upon the public liberality, to charter the brig Roanoke, which left Norfolk for Liberia on the 4th instant with 127 passengers, about 100 of whom were liberated in Virginia for the express purpose of African colonization. These last were liberally supplied with the most useful articles by their late owners, and in some cases the entire expense of their removal was defrayed by them. They are represented to possess, generally, unexceptionable characters, and some have received their freedom in consequence of their high moral and religious worth. The Rev. Mr. Pinney, a Missionary under the patronage of the Western Presbyterian Board of Missions, sailed in this vessel.

The whole number that have sailed for the Colony, in six vessels, since the last anniversary, is 790, of which 247 were manumitted slaves.

It is right that the friends of the Society should know that the expenses incurred by the Managers, have exceeded by several thousand dollars their means, and that they rely upon the public liberality to enable them to fulfil their engagements. They cannot permit themselves to doubt that their fellow-citizens will meet the demands of this sacred cause so as not only to enable the Board to discharge their present obligations, but also to add largely to the energy and extent of their operations.

In August last, the Rev. G. C. Light, of Kentucky, was empowered as Agent to obtain (in co-operation with other Agents and several State Societies) the necessary funds, and fit out, as soon as practicable, an expedition from New Orleans. Unfortunate delay has attended this expedition, but the Board learn that arrangements have been made, that will secure its departure, with a large number of emigrants, soon after the first of March next.

Much has been added to the strength of the Society, in the United States, during the year. Its plans and proceedings have been deeply and extensively thought of, and ably discussed and defended. While opposition has been embodied, and hurled against it reproach and defiance, its multiplied friends have stood forth calmly, but triumphantly, for its vindication, and borne its cause onward with resistless power.

The Committee in the Legislature of Maryland at its

last session, to whom were referred memorials on the subject of the coloured population, made a report, in which, assuming as an undisputed fact, that this population is injurious to the prosperity of the State, and expressing a deep conviction that it cannot long be borne, they demonstrated that, at an expense annually of \$26,040, the annual increase, and at that of \$40,200, the entire coloured population might, in the course of a single generation, be removed and established in a separate community. The disposition to emancipate slaves, under circumstances which forbid their enjoyment of the chief blessings of freedom, so extensively prevails, that the Committee believe provisions for abolition now unnecessary; and that, should means be provided for the removal of those voluntarily liberated, patriotism and benevolence will produce sufficient manumissions to give employment to all the resources that can be applied. The Committee state, that should Maryland ever colonize her whole coloured population, in addition to all the vast benefits, moral and political, she will have gained, she will be more than compensated for the work by the increased value of her lands. The Legislature expressed their approbation of the views of this Committee, by appropriating \$200,000 for effecting the object it proposed; and three Managers have been appointed by the Governor and State Council, to consider and direct the mode of its expenditure.

In the General Assembly of Virginia, African colonization has been the subject, in all its relations and extent, of a debate of unprecedented interest and vast power. That mighty evil, beneath which the minds of men had bowed in despair, has been looked at as no longer incurable: a remedy has been proposed; the sentiments of humanity, the secret wishes of the heart on "this momentous topic have found a voice, and the wide air has rung with it." A bill, proposing an appropriation of \$35,000 for the first, and of \$90,000 for the second year, to aid in the deportation of the free people of colour from Virginia, passed at its last session, the House of Delegates, but was rejected in the Senate by a small majority. The Managers cannot doubt that the general sentiment of the State is in favour of such an appropriation, and that it will soon be granted.

Nearly half the colonists in Liberia have emigrated from Virginia; and many citizens of that State have sought aid from the Society for removing thither their liberated slaves during the last year. The Legislatures of Tennessee, Al-

abama, Louisiana, Pennsylvania and New York have taken the cause of this Society into consideration, but have not (though it is hoped they soon will) aided it by pecuniary appropriations.

Abundant and explicit testimony, founded on personal observation, in regard to the character and prosperity of the Colony, has, since the last anniversary, come before the public, both from enlightened foreigners, and respectable and disinterested citizens of the United States. It may be well to record here the opinion of an English officer, who spent three years upon the African coast (though perhaps already known to this meeting), "that the complete success of the Colony of Liberia is a proof that negroes are, by proper care and attention, as susceptible of the habits of industry and the improvements of social life, as any other race of men; and that the amelioration of the condition of the black people on the coast of Africa, by means of such colonies, is not chimerical." He adds, "a few colonies of this kind, scattered along the coast, would be of infinite value in improving the natives."

Nothing could be more satisfactory than the statements of Dr. Shane, of Cincinnati, who visited the Colony in February last. From Liberia he writes, "I here see many who left the United States in straitened circumstances, living with all the comforts of life around them; enjoying a respectable and useful station in society, and wondering that their brethren in the United States, who have it in their power, do not flee to this asylum of happiness and liberty. I am certain no friend to humanity can come here and see the state of things, without being impressed with the immense benefits the Society is conferring on the long neglected sons of Africa. Nothing, rest assured, but a want of knowledge of Liberia, prevents thousands of honest, industrious free blacks from rushing to this land, where liberty and religion, with all their blessings, are enjoyed."

The intelligent master of the ship James Perkins, "did not hear, while at the Colony, a discontented expression from any one," but found "all with whom he conversed, apparently happy, and pleased both with the country and government."

Lt. Benjamin Page, commander of the United States' Schooner Boxer, which was ordered to the African coast for the suppression of piracy, and touched at Liberia on the 7th of April last, observes, near the close of a letter addressed to the Hon. Secretary of the Navy, on the state of

the Colony—"with all the advantages that have been enumerated, it would be natural to expect to hear that the inhabitants are generally contented; which, as far as my observation has gone, I have found to be the case. There have been some exceptions, but they are to be found amongst characters who would be dissatisfied in any situation."

To this ample testimony, the Managers would add that of two intelligent free men of colour from Mississippi, who, at the request of their brethren, sailed in May last, in the ship Jupiter, for the Colony; where, for three weeks, they were solely occupied in examining thoroughly its affairs and prospects. They expressed, on their return, perfect satisfaction with what they had seen; their opinion that the people of Liberia had already risen in their style of living, and their happiness as a community, far above the most prosperous of their coloured brethren in the United States, and their firm purpose of soon removing, with their families, to the Colony. Hundreds, it is expected, will emigrate with them from Mississippi; nor is it easy to estimate the amount of benefit which will probably result from their mission.

The views of the Board in regard to the establishment of five permanent Agencies, were explained in their last report. Two of these agencies have been filled during the year; that of New England and New York by the appointment of the Rev. J. N. Danforth; and that embracing Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, and the Territory of Arkansas, by that of J. G. Birney, Esq. Both of these gentlemen have engaged zealously and resolutely in the discharge of their duties; and it is believed may confidently expect success. The Rev. John Crosby was employed, during the last year, principally in Pennsylvania and New Jersey, where he made ample collections from several auxiliary Societies, and enforced the claims of the Institution upon many consciences and hearts. The able efforts of the Rev. H. B. Bascom, permanent Agent, have for several months been discontinued; but it is hoped will soon be renewed. Several other Agents have been engaged in the service of the Society, and some are now, for a season, devoting themselves to its cause. Nevertheless, correct information concerning the Society and Colony, has reached comparatively but a small portion of the American people; while the diffusion of such information universally, would, the Managers doubt not, increase tenfold, the means and benefits of both.

For the purpose of extending knowledge of the principles

and proceedings of the Society, and of producing a deeper sense of their importance, the Board, in June last, published fifty thousand copies of an address, to which many interesting facts were appended, and circulated them widely throughout the Union. The increased amount of the Fourth of July collections, the multiplication of Auxiliary Societies, particularly the organization of some very promising ones in the Southern and South-Western States; the more general interest expressed in its cause by the conductors of the periodical press, and the munificence of several individual donations, afford encouragement for the adoption of more enlarged measures to inform the mind and invite the contributions of the public.

Several large bequests have been made to the Society, among which should be mentioned that of ten thousand dollars by the lamented Judge Workman, of Louisiana, and that of one thousand dollars (already received), by the late venerable Col. Rutgers, of New York; who, for some years, was a Vice-President of the Institution. The Board would also record the liberality of two gentlemen\* in Augusta, Georgia, who have each made donations of \$500 to the Society. And here it may not be improper to express the hope, that a cause, tending to relieve our country from its greatest evil, and to confer upon one quarter of the globe, civilization, freedom and christianity, will be deemed worthy of the latest and most solemn thoughts of men; and that, when preparing to leave the world, the humane and pious will show their affectionate remembrance of it, by directing that it shall be aided by some portion of their property, after they can act for it no more.

In the hope that the medical education of several young men of colour, who might enter into obligations to establish themselves under the direction of the Society, as Physicians in the Colony, would be useful, and finally economical, three such, recommended as possessing the necessary qualifications, have been selected, and are pursuing their studies under the care of a medical gentleman, a member of the Board, in this city. Placed under the immediate inspection of the Board, they have the strongest motives for well doing, nor will the Managers permit the funds of the Society to be expended on those unworthy of patronage.

This meeting may be assured that Africa is not forgotten in other lands than this. Dark in her sorrow as in

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\* R. Campbell and George Hargraves, Esqrs.

her aspect, wounded and crushed and bleeding as she is, the eye of Christendom is turned compassionately upon her, and her powers are pledged for her relief. Since our last anniversary, humanity has been cheered by great events, auspicious to the interests of the African race.

The governments of England and France have agreed to exercise the mutual right of search along the western coast of Africa, for the more effectual suppression of the slave trade.

Brazil, into which so many thousands of the wretched victims of this commerce have been heretofore annually introduced, has prohibited, under severe penalties, their further introduction; and pronouncing such as may be unlawfully brought thither, free, directs that they be transferred again to Africa.

The Society of Christian Morals in France, has appointed a special Committee, to ascertain on what terms it may be able to redeem the female slaves in the French Antilles; and addressed an eloquent memorial to the Chamber of Deputies, praying that the conditions of enfranchisement may be determined by law, and a maximum price fixed, at which the master shall not be allowed to refuse liberty to his slave.

A plan has been proposed (and will probably soon be executed) by the friends of Africa in London, for introducing civilization and christianity among some of the most powerful and least barbarous tribes in the vicinity of Sierra Leone. The Foulahs, who inhabit a country a little to the north-east of this Colony, on account of their industry, abstinence from the slave trade, freedom from the shackles of Mahomedanism, and prepossessions in favour of Europeans, as also from their number, and the oppression which they endure from the neighbouring tribes, have been selected as the most promising subjects for this experiment. The scheme is to obtain a grant of some extensive tract of land, and to offer the Foulahs free possession of it; likewise to establish a missionary settlement among them, under the superintendence of a European missionary, with native assistants, by whose direction, it is believed, they would acquire a practical and efficient knowledge of the christian religion and of the useful arts. The Wesleyan Missionary Society, being engaged in missions in that part, will probably superintend the establishment. M'Carthy's Island, in the Gambia, has been named as the most eligible spot for the settlement, and it is reported that the plan has been

submitted to the Foulahs, and received their unqualified approbation.

The discovery of the course of the long mysterious Niger, exceeded probably in magnitude by only two rivers, and those our own, on the globe, enriched by large tributary streams, flowing through the finest countries of all Africa, inhabited by an active and partially civilized population estimated at 25,000,000, has laid open almost a new world to the enterprise of Commerce and the labours of Philanthropy. Revealing states and kingdoms hitherto unknown, but capable of furnishing large supplies of the most valued productions for the arts and manufactures of Europe, and of receiving and consuming the articles into which they may be wrought by her superior skill; we are in little danger of rating too highly the probable effects of this discovery on the character and interests of mankind. The growing sense of justice in Christian nations towards Africa, creates confidence that they will seek to repair the mighty wrongs of which she has been the victim; that their future commerce with her will be founded upon principles of just reciprocity; that henceforth they will go to her in peace and charity, give to her the light of the oracles of God, encourage her to throw off the badges of her shame, and to clothe herself in garments of honour and of praise. At this very time steamboats from England are exploring the Niger, with the view of establishing permanent intercourse with the natives of central Africa.

The visit of a devoted Friend and Agent of the Society, Elliott Cresson, Esq. to England, and the kind manner of his reception, were mentioned in the last Report; and this meeting will be highly gratified to learn that Mr. Cresson has made known extensively the principles and success of this Society to the philanthropic of that kingdom, who have not only listened with intense interest to his statements, but magnanimously come forward with their contributions to the cause which he advocates. We shall more justly appreciate the generosity of the English people in this case, when we consider the deep earnestness with which they are urging measures for ameliorating the condition of the coloured population of the W. Indies, and the amount of funds annually raised by them for that object. Declining all compensation, and defraying even his own expenses, Mr. Cresson has nevertheless laboured with an activity, zeal, and resolution, not to be exceeded; has travelled throughout a large portion of England, addressed

public meetings in the principal towns, formed numerous Branch Associations, secured the aid of the press, and the favour of thousands of warm hearts in behalf of Liberia. In December of last year, Mr. Cresson remitted £1332 to the Pennsylvania Colonization Society, and in July of the present, £2424 to the Parent Institution. Of the donations making up these sums, was one of £200, four of £100 each, one of the latter of which was accompanied by the following note: "From a Female Friend, who is only rich by the fewness of her own wants and the cheerfulness with which she ministers to the wants of others." One individual offered to give £500, if nine others could be found who would do the same, and such is his influence in the benevolent circles of England, that it is probable the object will be accomplished. Such liberality shall never be forgotten: and though an ocean separates us from those who have manifested it, yet bonds of sympathy and affection unite them to our hearts; we feel that they are one with us in promoting the great cause of Humanity and of God; and though we cannot expect the happiness of ever personally expressing to them our gratitude, let them be assured that we both admire and would imitate their example.

The Managers have already alluded to the opposition which has been made to the Society, and would now add, that it has been denounced in terms of unmitigated severity and reproach.

It has been represented as hostile to the free people of colour, as designed to add to the rigour and perpetuate the existence of slavery; as injurious to our own country and to Africa; and, in fine, as proposing a plan, the best feature of which is its impracticableness on any large scale.

The Managers will offer in vindication of the Society, on this occasion, only the following facts.

1st. The Society was founded by the patriotic, the benevolent and pious: and from the great community of these, throughout this Union, has it mainly derived support.

2d. The free people of colour who have sought its aid, and emigrated under its direction to Liberia, have, according to their own testimony, and the testimony of others, greatly improved their condition and character.

3d. Through its moral influence, numerous slaves have been manumitted; and through its agency settled, in freedom and prosperity, in Liberia; while many others are now ready to be consigned to its care.

4th. No one has shown, or can show, that the public

have experienced detriment from the plans and proceedings of this Society.

5th. The native Africans in the vicinity of the Colony, are, in their own judgment, greatly benefitted by its establishment; and disinterested strangers, who have visited them, concur in their opinion.

6th. The practicability of the plan of African colonization, on a scale of vast utility, has been demonstrated, and means exist, all admit, for immensely enlarging its results.

Facts like these can be set aside by no ingenuity of speculation or of argument; they place the character of this Institution on grounds inaccessible to the boldest assailant, commanding a favourable verdict of the understanding, even where they fail to win the heart.

Difference of opinion may and does exist, in regard to the extent, in future, of African colonization. Its utility so far as it may be prosecuted, is not dependent on the conclusions, however various, formed on this subject. Omitting argument to sustain, the Managers would simply avow their opinion, that the moral and economical elements at work to promote it, and the influence to be relied on for augmenting their power, afford solid grounds for hope, if not for confidence, that it will be so extended as to confer invaluable blessings on at least some millions of our race; so extended, as in an age not distant, to be contemplated as among the greatest schemes ever devised for the good of mankind. The opinion here expressed, however, must, by reflection on the reasons for its foundation, become the general opinion of our countrymen, before the practicability of the scheme to the extent just mentioned, can be realized.

If, to provide for and educate his children, be the duty of a parent, is it less clearly the duty of a nation to provide, as it may be able, for the relief and improvement of any unfortunate portion of its inhabitants, and should uncontrollable circumstances, or the public good, forbid their elevation on the soil of such nation, to assist them in removing to a land (if such can be found) where they may enjoy the means of improvement, without restraint in their use, or limit to their advantage? And could the character of nations, civilized and christian, be more ennobled than by the adoption of measures, separately or in concert, for the instruction and reformation of the uncivilized and unchristian? Glory, will all after ages award to that nation, which, on those virtues only, that exalt individual man,

shall build its national character. And such nation, animated by those moral principles that adorn and enrich our nature, must feel itself to be but an individual in the great brotherhood of nations, must recognize and acknowledge in each member of this fraternity, a child of the same Almighty and beneficent Parent, who requires the strong to support the weak; the enlightened to inform the ignorant; the prosperous to relieve the distressed; and each to embrace the common interests of all, within the wide circuit of its sympathies and charities. The triumphs of such a nation will not be over justice and mercy; over withered hopes and broken hearts; but over the ignorance that darkens, and the vice that degrades our species; they will be sounded forth, not in the trumpet notes of war, but celebrated in processions and songs of peace. Such triumphs are the people of the United States now invited to achieve. To them, especially, are the interests of the African race by Providence entrusted, and a thousand voices plead, that the high and solemn duty resulting therefrom, be faithfully and fully discharged.

In conclusion, the Managers would remind the General Meeting, that Liberia, unlike most other colonies, has been founded, not to extend the power or enrich the commerce of our country, not to bind in vassalage those who resort to it, or reduce to deeper than their present degradation the uncivilized of Africa, but to stand, within the precincts of Barbarism, a citadel of Freedom, Knowledge, and Christianity; to bring a rude, deeply injured, and miserable people under the dominion of equal laws and a pure religion, and thus enable them to appreciate the dignity and add to the honours of Humanity.

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Feb.

*American Colonization Society in account current with Richard Smith, Treasurer.*

DR.

CR.

By balance on hand, .....	\$11,090	15
donations from individuals, .....	1,518	05
contributions from Auxiliary Societies, .....	7,838	67
collections of Agents,.....	3,407	14
4th of July collections, .....	11,234	27
life member subscriptions, .....	2,676	24
subscriptions on Gerrit Smith's plan, .....	3,526	07
annual subscriptions, .....	119	
subscriptions to African Repository, .....	77	
Liberia Herald, .....	22	
money refunded to the Society, .....	41	14
legacies, .....	2,292	31
collections in Great Britain, .....	2,429	19
money received on acc't. of Educ'n. Society,	61	29
discount on drafts, for ready payment,.....	4	
loans, .....	2,176	58
money disbursed in expedition per Lafayette,		
by the Managers of the Maryland Fund,....	5,180	
		\$53,693 05

By balance as per contra, ..... ..... ..... \$1,048 83

E. E.

RICHARD SMITH,  
*Treasurer American Colonization Society.*

WASHINGTON, January 21, 1833.

## REVIEW.

*Journal of an Expedition to explore the course and termination of the Niger; with a Narrative of a voyage down that River to its termination.* By RICHARD & JOHN LANDER. 2 vols. pp. 384, 337. New York, 1832.

(*Concluded.*)

We concluded our last notice of this work with some account of the departure of our Travellers from Boossa, from the kind old chief of which they had received many friendly attentions.

They made some stay at Potashie, a large, rich and unspeakably beautiful Island in the Niger, about 50 miles south of Boossa. Opposite to this, is another Island, called Teah. The chiefs of both Islands (the people of which are industrious, and have abundance) were hospitable and obliging. Here messengers arrived from the King of Wowow, expressing great dissatisfaction, that he had not received a visit from the Landers. One of them visited him, and obtained assurance that a canoe suitable for a voyage down the Niger would be furnished at Lever, a town about 20 miles from Potashie. Seven weeks had now been consumed in fruitless attempts to obtain a canoe, either from the King of Boossa or Wowow. The chief of Potashie, however, furnished the Travellers with two canoes, in which they were enabled to reach Lever, where they found to their great mortification, that no provision had been made by the King of Wowow for their further conveyance. They ascertained that in fact Lever was not under the dominion of the chief of Wowow.— Possession was taken, however, (partly of the authority of the chief of Lever, who seems to have felt for the necessities of our Travellers, though stimulated perhaps by hopes of remuneration) of the canoes supplied by the chief of Feah, and in those our Travellers pursued their voyage.

In pursuing their course down the Niger, the Landers passed many large towns and cities; at some of which, they were detained for several days. Rabba and Zagozhi, are at no great distance below Lever, situated opposite to each other on the two banks of the Niger, inhabited principally by Felatahs, who appear to be active and industrious, and to have very considerable knowledge of the useful arts. They manufacture cloth of cotton and silk, make wooden bowls and dishes, mats of various pat-

terns, shoes, cotton dresses and caps, and the like; and also work with ingenuity in brass and iron. The course of the Niger from these places, for 120 miles, is nearly due east. Eggā, still nearer the ocean, is represented as of prodigious extent, and having an immense population. It is situated on low ground, but the soil is fertile, and provisions cheap. The most alarming accounts were given to our Travellers at Kacunda, (a little distance from Eggā,) of the character of the tribes inhabiting the countries further down on the river. They resolved, therefore, to pursue their way in the night, as far as possible: and from a threatened attack from the natives the next day, were convinced that the dangers to which they were exposing themselves had not been exaggerated.

Near Keiree, our Travellers were robbed of nearly every article, and made captive by a company of the Eboes, who had visited that place in their war canoes. The Keirees espoused the cause of the injured; but as the King of Keiree was absent, it was resolved, to send the Landers and their party to Obie the King of the Eboes, that he might decide on their case. Eboe is seventy miles below Keiree. Here, after much vexation and delay, King Boy, a son-in-law of Obie, agreed to convey the Landers to an English vessel lying in the mouth of Brass river, for the value of 20 slaves and of 15 casks of palm oil. After many anxieties and perplexities, the Landers found themselves on board the English Brig Thomas, Captain Lake, but the Captain refused to pay the price stipulated, although it has since been remitted by the English Government.

It is melancholy to reflect that the natives who have intercourse with Europeans on the coast, are much more depraved than those of the interior. The slave trade has destroyed all that is kind and honourable in our nature. But from the discovery of the course and termination of the Niger, great and beneficial results are to be expected. We anxiously wait to learn the fate of the expedition now ascending that mighty river.—Christianity with its unspeakable and imperishable blessings, will, we hope, soon be introduced among the immense and comparatively simple and amiable population of central Africa.—Who will not pray—who will not labor for this?

## LATEST FROM LIBERIA.

LIBERIA, December 31, 1838.

DEAR SIR: In my last, per Brig Liberia, I mentioned that it was my intention shortly to locate a number of settlers at Grand Bassa; I now have the satisfaction to inform you that the settlement is in full and complete operation.

On the 18th ulto. 38 emigrants, under the charge of Mr. Wm. L. Weaver the superintendent, embarked on board the Colonial Schooner, and proceeded for Grand Bassa; Mr. A. D. Williams the Vice-Agent, accompanied them for the purpose of perfecting with the neighbouring chiefs such arrangements as would secure to them the undisturbed possession of their newly acquired territory. They reached the place of destination on the afternoon of the 19th ulto. and were received in the most cordial manner by the chiefs and people, who afforded every assistance in landing their effects, building houses and constructing a barricade; this last, is now finished, and the guns mounted, so that we may bid defiance to any force the natives can bring against us; there is no reason, however, to apprehend that there will be any disturbance on their part; on the contrary, they seem to be disposed to avoid causes of unfriendly collision, and regard our settling among them as a favour bestowed upon their country;—indeed, so favourable is the impression produced by our good faith and promptitude in complying with our contracts, that the chiefs on the farther side of the St. John's river, and the King at Young Sesters have offered me the choice of any portion of their territory, should I wish to establish settlements at either place. It is my intention to visit them in three or four days, when I can make such arrangements as I conceive most for our interests.—The natives at Grand Bassa, are very anxious that a school should be established among them; this shall be done as soon as it can conveniently be effected. Mr. Williams informed me he performed divine service while there several times, and found among the natives (most of whom can speak English) a numerous and attentive congregation; and from all he saw, was convinced that they were more capable of civilization and more desirous of improvement than any tribes in our immediate vicinity. The Grand Bassa settlement has become quite popular in the Colony. Those who have visited it, have brought back such flattering accounts of the fertility of the country, the advantages

of location, and the facilities of procuring a comfortable subsistence, that many are anxious to emigrate.

The health of the Colony continues good, and the emigrants per Brig American have all gone through the process of acclimation, with but the loss of four persons; and three of these only from fever. Enclosed you have the report of Dr. Hall, who had the medical superintendance of nearly the whole of this expedition. As only five out of one hundred and twenty-eight were then sent to Caldwell, the remaining 123 being retained here in consequence of there being no room for their accommodation at the former place, Dr. Hall is certainly entitled to the favourable consideration of the Board for his indefatigable exertions and judicious course pursued in the medical treatment of those confided to his care;—notwithstanding the physical disabilities he labours under from the rheumatic affection of his knees, by his skill and attention he has acquired the confidence and regard of the inhabitants, who would be very reluctant to part with him.

In a former communication, I have pointed out the necessity of our being regularly supplied with a proper assortment of articles suited to this market; and had this been done, one third of the present amount would have sufficed:—and the necessity of drawing on your treasury to such a ruinous extent have been avoided; at present, we are destitute of either provisions or trade goods,\* and have to purchase them at enormous advances as our necessities require. I therefore do most earnestly urge it upon you to send out as early as possible, an assortment of goods predicated upon the list handed you by Mr. Prout; the tide is now at flood, and if we but seize the favourable opportunity, we cannot fail of arriving at the haven of our wishes, and obtaining the patronage of both the General and State Governments, and the world will be convinced of the grandeur and practicability of our scheme, and our enemies will be compelled to admit that they and not we—are in error. You know not the sleepless nights, the fatigue and anxiety I undergo, or you would, I am sure, use every exertion to second my feeble efforts.

Our schools are in a more prosperous condition than ever; and should time permit, you will receive with this, the reports for the 2nd and 3rd quarters of the present year; but should you not receive them with this, they will be forwarded as soon as I re-

\* A large supply was sent out in the Hercules.—ED.

turn from Grand Bassa and Young Sesters, whither I shall proceed in about two or three days; when I return, you shall also receive a full account of our new settlement, and our prospects in that quarter. While on this subject, I would suggest the propriety of giving a name to our new settlement.

There is every prospect that rice will be scarce on the coast this season, as it is now wanted in Sierra Leone; and the famine at the Cape de Verd Islands will induce traders to purchase all they can obtain for the purpose of transporting thither.

The bustle of preparation for my intended visit to leeward, occupies every moment of my time:—I am now busy in sending down the families of those who are already at Grand Bassa, so that I must, of necessity, be brief; but after my return you may expect something more particular.—Capt. Abels, to whom this is entrusted, will doubtless be able to give you much information.

Very respectfully, and with great esteem,

Your obedient servant,

J. MECHLIN, JR.

To REV. R. R. GURLEY.

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**MR. CLAY'S LAND BILL.**

We regret that Mr. Clay's Bill appropriating the proceeds of the sales of the Public Lands for five years among the several States, which passed both Houses of Congress by large majorities, and which would have enabled States interested in the subject to prosecute the work of African Colonization with great energy and on a large scale, did not receive the sanction of the President of the United States, and of course has not become a Law.

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**EXPEDITION FROM NEW ORLEANS.**

We learn by a letter from Frankfort, that from 80 to 90 emigrants will be prepared to leave Louisville on the 20th of March, for New Orleans, there to embark for Liberia. We also observe a notice, in the *Maryville (Tenn.) Intelligencer*, of the 26th of February, of the passage through that place, of twelve coloured persons, on their way to Nashville, to proceed thence to join the same expedition. Ten of these—viz. eight children, with their mother and grandmother, were the property of George Ewing, Esq. One of the men, the father of the eight children, belonged to Dr. Alexander M'Gehee, and the other to Robert Caldwell, Esq. near Maryville. They were liberated for the express purpose of removing to Liberia. Emigrants for this expedition, may be sent to the care of J. G. Birney, Esq., Robert M'Nair, Esq., or to A. G. Maybin, Esq. New Orleans.

**COLONIZATION.**—The Richmond Whig gives the following abstract of the Act recently passed by the Legislature of Virginia and become a law, making appropriations for the removal of free people of colour.

It appropriates the sum of eighteen thousand dollars annually for five years, to remove persons of colour who are now free, and born and residing within the State, or their descendants, and who are willing to emigrate, to be selected from the different counties and corporations of the commonwealth, in proportion to the amount of revenue paid into the public treasury by such county or corporation; and in case there be not sufficient in such counties willing to emigrate, then the balance of the appropriation unexpended may be equitably applied to the removal of free persons of colour from other counties, &c.; appoints the governor, lieutenant governor, and first and second auditors, a board of commissioners to carry the act into effect. The appropriation to be paid to the American Colonization Society, upon proof of the actual transportation to the colony at Liberia from this State, of such free persons of colour, provided not more than thirty dollars shall be allowed for transporting each person above the age of ten years, and not more than twenty dollars for each person under that age. The commissioners to make an annual report of their proceedings to the general assembly.

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#### PROPOSED MISSION TO WESTERN AFRICA:

The American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, propose soon to establish a mission either in the vicinity of the Colony or up the Niger, or if possible, in both places. The field for christian effort in Africa is as wide and promising, as it is uncultivated. We hope at no distant day to hear of changes among her injured and degraded population, as great and benign as have been wrought among the Islanders of the Pacific ocean.

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#### PECUNIARY WANTS OF THE SOCIETY.

These were never more pressing than at this moment. In conveying nearly 800 emigrants to Liberia during the last year, the Board not only exhausted their resources in hand, but incurred responsibilities which are yet to be discharged. They hope that all Auxiliary Societies, and all their friends will feel that their renewed and energetic exertions are indispensable to secure the further prosecution of the great work of the Society.—The Board will not permit itself to doubt that means will be furnished adequate to the demands of the crisis.

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#### EDUCATION IN LIBERIA.

The Auxiliary State Colonization Society of Massachusetts, have appropriated \$600 for the support, during a year, of two coloured teachers in the Colony. Also \$400 for the erection of a suitable building for the school, which they propose to establish with the name of the Massachusetts Free School in Liberia.

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#### MUNIFICENT BEQUEST.

It was our duty some months ago, to record the liberal bequest amounting to \$10,000, of the late Judge Workman, of New Orleans, to the Society. We have now to mention a bequest of W. H. Ireland, Esq. late of the same city; which it is hoped, may, should the property in which it is invested, be well sold, amount

to a sum about equal to the legacy of Judge Workman. Mr. Ireland was a most respectable citizen of New Orleans, who by industry and economy for several years, had acquired a large property. He fell a victim to the cholera during the last summer. Most of his slaves were liberated by his will, on condition that they should emigrate to Liberia.

*To the Editor of the Repository.*

New York, February 27, 1833.

Sir.—I have this moment observed in the list of Contributions to the funds of the American Colonization Society, contained in the January number of your excellent Journal, an entry that may be liable to misconstruction. In the account of Donations received by Moses Allen, Esq. the Treasurer of our city Society, is an entry in the following words, without explanation. "Deduct paid to W. L. Stone —\$30". The enemies of the great cause of philanthropy in which you are engaged, and which it is my happiness to assist as far as lies in my power, may suppose that this amount of "thirty dollars", has been paid to me for services rendered. The facts in the case, as you will recollect, and as will appear from documents, are these:—A very respectable family of blacks arrived in this city, in November, from the county of Onondaga, on their way to Liberia. There were seven persons in all, and they arrived here under circumstances of great destitution—even in respect to personal apparel. A remittance of thirty-one or thirty-two dollars was received by me, from some friends at Syracuse, to be appropriated towards their expenses. This sum, however, did not cover their passage hither, and the incidental expenses incurred in this city, for their sustenance until the sailing of the packet for Norfolk, where they were to join the expedition which soon afterwards sailed for Liberia. In regard to their personal wants of clothing, &c. I did not draw upon the Treasury, but went out personally, and obtained by solicitation, clothing, or cloths of different kinds, wherewith to make it, not only sufficient for their immediate wants, but enough to supply the whole of them one year after their arrival in Africa. Of the thirty dollars which I drew from the Treasury, twenty-five were paid for their passages to Norfolk, and the remaining five were appropriated to the purchase of shoes and stockings.

I am, very truly, &c.

WM. L. STONE.

*From the Baltimore American.*

The expedition which lately sailed from this port, for Liberia, with emigrants, has attracted my attention, both on account of colonization in Africa, now in successful progress, and the character of the coloured people who composed the company that embarked in the Ship Lafayette. Satisfied, as I am, of the great, the almost incalculable advantage that will be derived by those who avail themselves of the means of transportation now offered them, I was gratified to find men of merit and intelligence embarking to reap the fruition of a plan of benevolence, where worth—not colour, will determine their rank and standing in Society. Among them was a coloured man, in spite of prejudice, I will say gentleman, returning from a visit of a few months to the United States—I mean Jacob W. Prout, formerly of Baltimore, but for the last eight or ten years a citizen of Liberia.—He affords a happy instance of the effect of freedom on a sound mind. While he fully sustained the character belonging to him as a citizen of a free State, he was unassuming in his intercourse with the white, and attentive and courteous to the coloured people, with whom he freely associated,—and thus by a demeanour unpretending and modest, he conciliated the good will, and has carried with him the good wishes of both. I view him as afford-

ing a demonstration of the fact heretofore questioned, and said to exist only in the excited imaginations of Enthusiasts; that freedom confers elevation of character without reference to colour.

CONCLUSION.

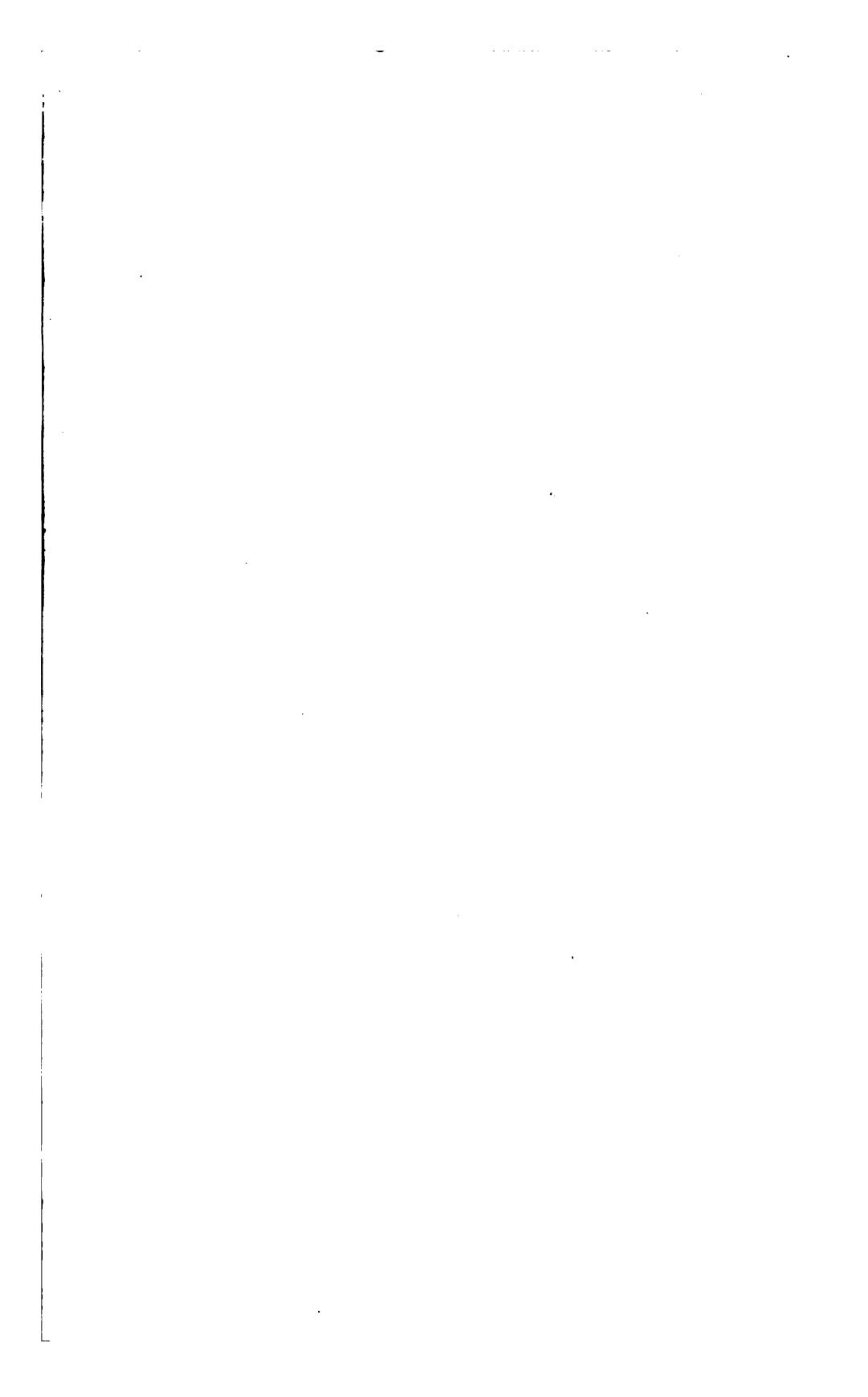
The Editor of this Journal, at the close of the eighth year, from its origin, would offer devout thanks to the Almighty, by whose sustaining hand he is enabled to write the last sentences for this volume. If amid numerous ~~and~~ weighty duties, the time and thought which he has been able to give to this work, have been insufficient to satisfy some of its patrons, he would only say none have been more dissatisfied than himself. While, however, he is sensible that the Repository might have been conducted with greater ability, it is due to the Society of which he is the Secretary, and to himself, to say, that the opinions expressed in the editorial department of this work, have not been hastily or carelessly presented to the public, but cautiously, deliberately, and as the results of much reflection upon the principles and measures of the American Colonization Society, and the course which should be pursued by all the virtuous of our country for the benefit of our coloured population. He is more and more convinced, that *union in principle and action* among all the friends of Humanity in this land, on this subject, is important, if not indispensable to the accomplishment of any great purposes of good. If discord and contention among the intelligent and religious, are to be deprecated in regard to any cause, they are especially to be deprecated in regard to a cause wherein are involved so many relations, difficulties, interests, and considerations of a moral, domestic, political and philanthropic character. If some common ground can be selected upon which all good men can stand and act together—if uniting upon it, they feel they are working effectually for the cause of humanity and of God—if they perceive that upon this ground measures may be prosecuted large and full of promise for the African race—measures capable of indefinite extension—and which are likely to be immensely extended—let all unite on this common ground, whatever they may deem to be their duty in their own individual spheres of action.

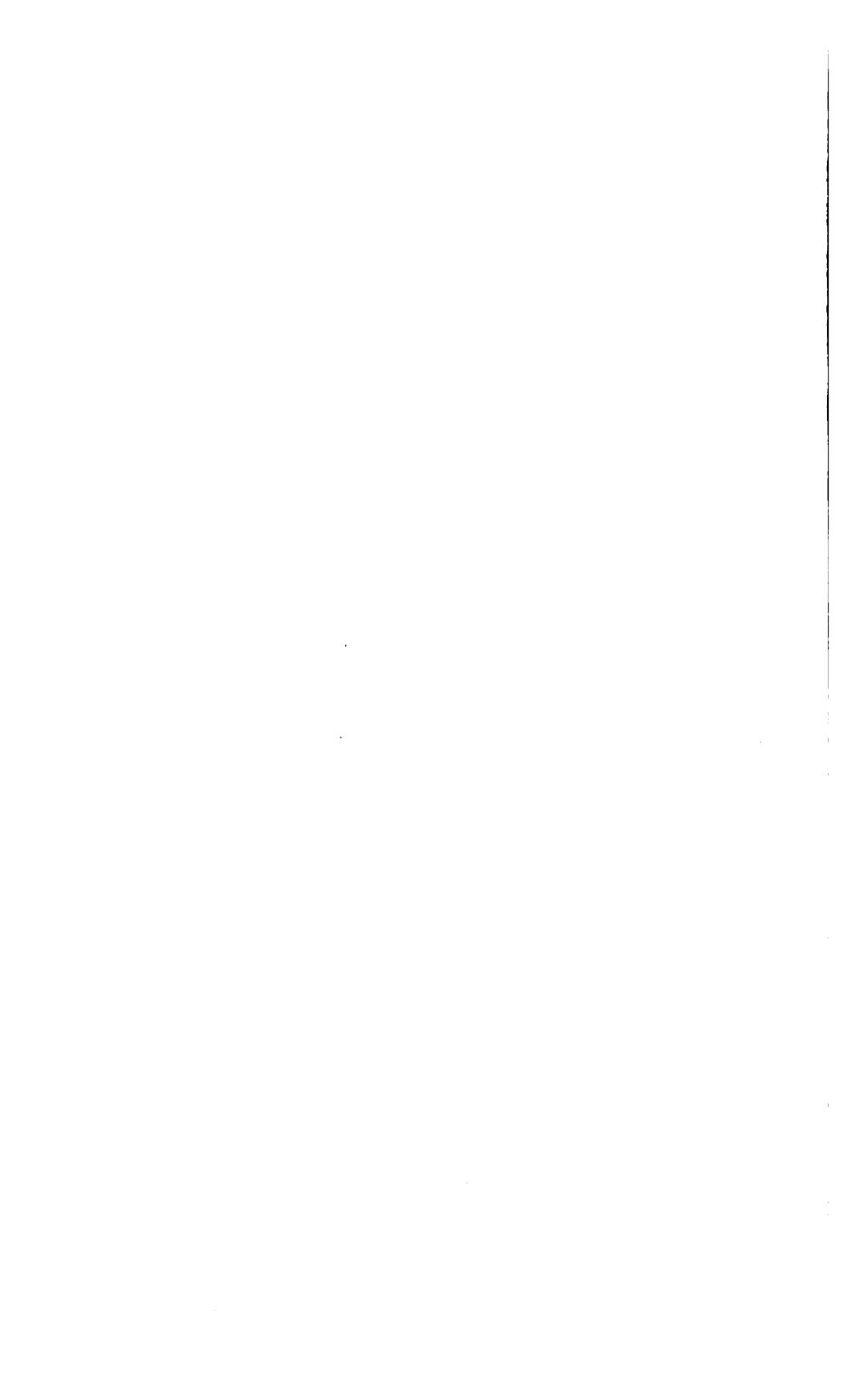
On such ground, we are persuaded, stands the American Colonization Society: and around it, we trust, soon to see gather in strength and harmony, all the wise, patriotic and religious of our country.

ERRATA.—The Rev. David Macdill requests us to state, that, of the \$60 acknowledged in the January number, page 350, as collections by him, William Caldwell, Senr. of Butler county, Ohio, contributed \$40.

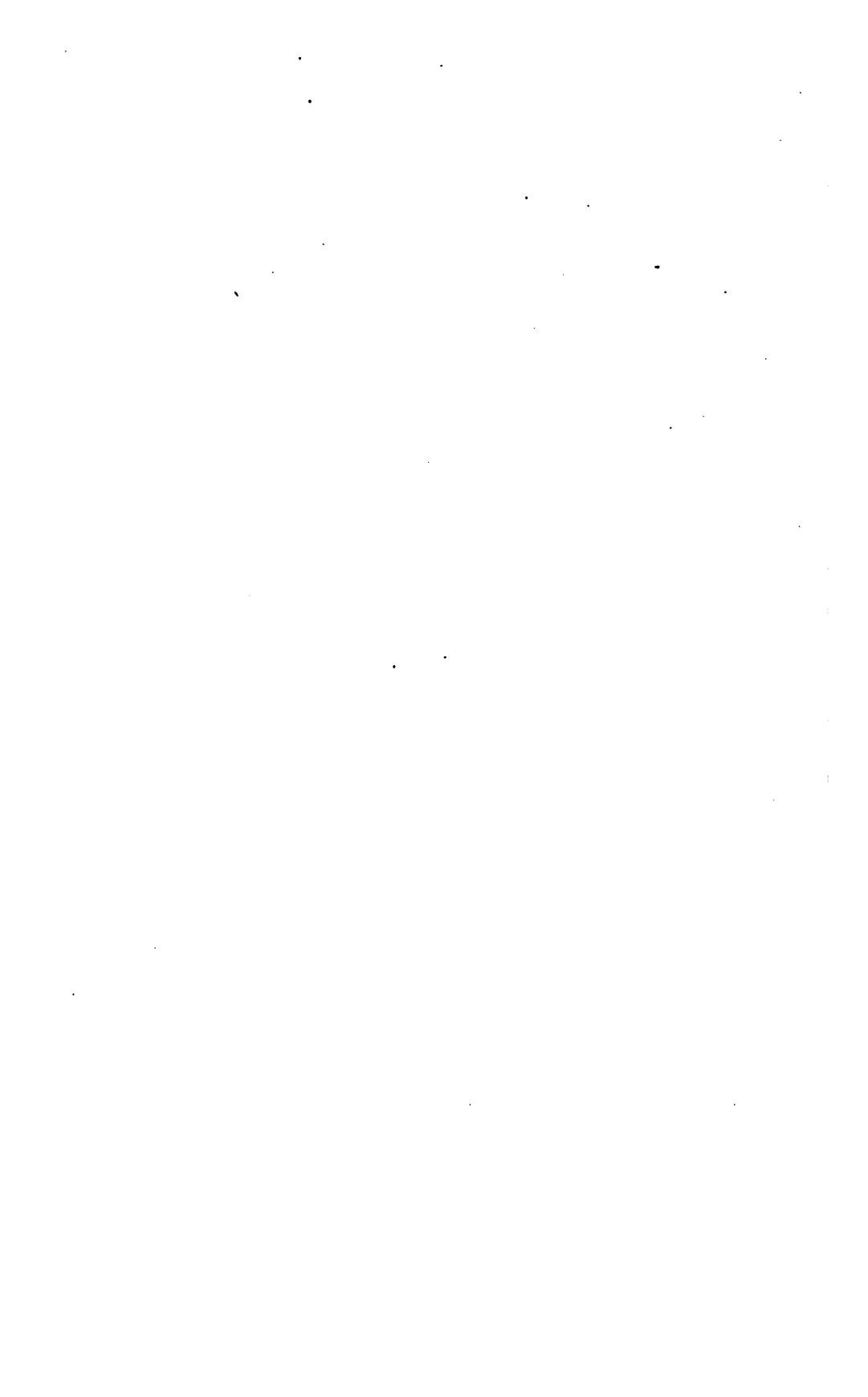
Page 351, line 6, instead of "Roman Catholic Congregation," read *Catholic Congregational Church*.

In some copies of the January number, page 348, 1st line of the 4th paragraph, instead of "about 100 emigrants," read *with 127 emigrants*:—and 2d line, instead of "27 are slaves," read *about one hundred are slaves*, &c.









APR 29 1958

